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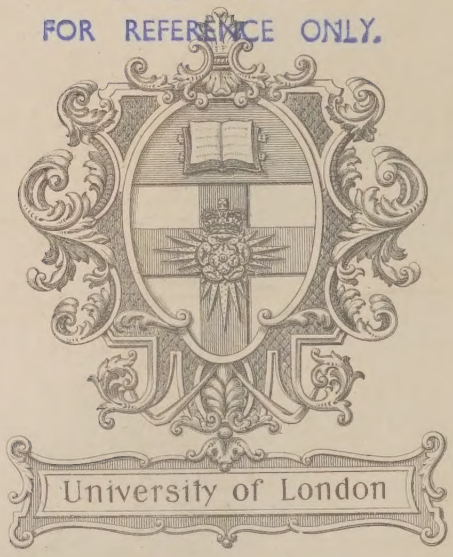

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMITTEES:

FIFTEEN VOLUMES.

—*(6.)*—

COUNTY CESS (IRELAND);

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Session

4 *February*——20 *August* 1836.

VOL. XII.

1836.

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REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES:

1836.

FIFTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SIXTH VOLUME.

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REPORT

FROM

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

COUNTY CESS (IRELAND);

WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX AND INDEX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *August* 1836.

527.

Lunæ, 25° die Aprilis, 1836.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Duties, Salaries and Fees of the Officers paid by Counties in Ireland, and into the Presentments compulsory on Grand Juries there, and to report their Opinion thereon; and whether any and what Regulations may be adopted to diminish the pressure of the County Cess on the Occupiers of Land in Ireland.

And a Committee was accordingly appointed, of—

Sir Robert Ferguson.	Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.
Lord Viscount Morpeth.	Captain Jones.
Mr. More O'Ferrall.	Mr. Fitzstephen French.
Lord Viscount Ebrington.	Mr. Longfield.
Mr. Vesey.	Sir Richard Musgrave.
Lord Viscount Acheson.	Sir Edmond Hayes.
Mr. Plunkett.	Mr. Jephson.
Mr. Evelyn Denison.	

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Veneris, 13° die Maii, 1836.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Attorney General for Ireland be excused from further attendance on the Committee.

Ordered, THAT Lord Viscount Clements be added to the Committee.

Jovis, 4° die Augusti, 1836.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them to The House.

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REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the DUTIES, SALARIES and FEES of the OFFICERS paid by Counties in *Ireland*, and into the PRESENTMENTS compulsory on GRAND JURIES there, and to report their Opinion thereon, and whether any and what Regulations may be adopted to diminish the pressure of the COUNTY CESS on the Occupiers of Land in *Ireland*; and to whom several Petitions were referred; and who were empowered to report the MINUTES of the EVIDENCE taken before them to The HOUSE:——HAVE examined the Matters to them referred; and have agreed to the following REPORT:

THE Duties of the Officers paid by the Counties in Ireland will be found fully detailed in the Evidence. It is necessary merely to state here, that the Treasurer is bound to applot, according to the County Book, the amount to be levied as County Cess, and to make out his warrants to the collectors, to have an office for the receipt of the levy, and for the payment of all sums discharged by the Court, to account on oath in open court, and to receive from the Clerk of the Crown, and publish the list of the Presentments.

The Clerk of the Crown prepares the indictments for the Assizes, has the custody of the criminal and fiscal records of the county, attends the Judge in court during the Assizes, reads aloud in court the list of the Presentments, of which he gives a certified copy to the Treasurer, and is bound to keep an office in the county for the receipt of the examinations, &c. from the Magistrates, for the Assizes.

The Clerk of the Peace prepares the indictments for the Quarter Sessions, has charge of many of the county records, and the books and lists of registered voters, attends the registration of freeholders and the criminal court at the Quarter Sessions, acts as registrar to the Assistant Barristers' Court in civil business, and keeps an office for the receipt of examinations, &c. from the Magistrates, for the Sessions.

The Secretary to the Grand Jury is bound to keep an office in order to receive all notices for presentments, or payments for work done, arranges these applications for the special Road Sessions, has them printed and distributed, and attends both at the Special and Adjourned Sessions, and at the meeting of the Grand Jury for the consideration of these applications.

A Board of Superintendence, appointed by the Grand Jury, has the control over the county prison; and under it the Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officers, the Governor and Turnkeys are responsible for the state of the gaol. One of the Inspectors General of Prisons, appointed by the Government, and paid by a salary from the Consolidated Fund, visits the prisons once a year, for which a sum of £.20 is paid him by each County.

The Board of Superintendence of County Charities is likewise nominated by the Grand Jury, but has no paid officers.

The Coroner is entrusted with the holding of inquests.

The County Surveyor is appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, after examination by a board of civil engineers; he is paid by the County, and his duties consist in ascertaining the necessity of the repairs or new works sought for, in preparing the plans and specifications of such as are approved, in inspecting the works during their progress, and in granting certificates of their due execution, in order that the contractors may receive their money.

In reference to their salaries, county officers may be divided into two classes, viz. those paid an amount fixed by Act of Parliament; and those whose salaries are not so fixed.

Those in the first class are, the Treasurer, the Clerk of the Crown, the Clerk of the Peace, the Secretary of the Grand Jury, the Sheriff, the Inspector General of Prisons,

4 G. 4. c. 33.
4 G. 4. c. 43.

Prisons, and the Judges' and Assistant Barristers' Criers. Their Salaries have been fixed in classes proportioned to the size and population of the counties; and while the cess-payers, on the one hand, complain that the rate of salary fixed is considerably higher than that for which most efficient persons could be procured to perform their offices, and that they have no power of reducing their salaries in case of any diminution of the business (as by the transfer of the Excise cases and assaults from the Assizes and Sessions to the summary adjudication of Magistrates); the officers, on the other hand, complain that there is no power of remunerating them for additional duties thrown on them by recent Acts of Parliament, and occasioned by the great demand for returns from the Houses of Parliament and the Government.

Your Committee feel it their duty to remark, that though the words employed in the Acts above quoted seem to have been selected with great care to mark that no further remuneration should be made to these officers by the Counties, yet it will be seen by the returns called for, and inserted in the Appendix, that these salaries are in many cases increased by grants for rents of offices to treasurers and secretaries, by the fees on orders to prosecutors, on road traverses, and on application for remuneration for malicious injury or burning (which are all paid by the County, either directly or indirectly), to the Clerk of the Crown and Judge's Crier; and by presentments for registering arms, making out lists of notices for registration, or precepts, or jurors' lists, attending tithe sessions, &c. to the Clerk of the Peace.

TREASURER.

On examining the Returns from the Treasurers, it will be seen that the sums in their hands vary very considerably, and that the security which they have given does not, in most cases, equal the sum which they had in their hands previous to the commencement of their payments at the last Spring Assizes,

The difference of duties to be performed, and the amount of balances which are sometimes left in the hands of the County Treasurer, render it difficult to ascertain both what is and what ought to be his remuneration; but in all cases it appears advisable that he should be paid by salary, rather than by the amount of balances left in his possession.

It has been suggested that a bank might perform all the functions of the Treasurer, and Your Committee are of opinion that the legal obstacles which prevent the selection of a bank should be removed, leaving it optional with the County to employ either a bank or a Treasurer, and to present such salary as they may think fit, not exceeding the amount at present paid.

They are of opinion, that if the Bank of Ireland, or any bank entrusted with the receipt of the Government revenue, were selected to perform the functions of Treasurer, it may not be necessary to require any security; but that in every case where an individual or any other bank were chosen, they should be required to find ample security, and that some means should be adopted to enforce a periodical examination into the continued solvency and responsibility of the sureties of the Treasurer.

It has also been suggested, that in some counties it may be desirable to unite the offices of Treasurer and Collector, and Your Committee see no objection to this power being granted, particularly as it is at present in force in some of the counties of cities and towns.

Your Committee do not contemplate interfering with the present Treasurers, but recommend that the Counties may be empowered to make these arrangements as vacancies occur.

Your Committee condemn the practice which appears to prevail extensively, contrary to the provisions of the 7 Geo. IV. c. 49, of the Treasurer retaining in his hands for some time the instalments due to the Government, which had been levied off the County, and consider the Government bound to take effectual steps to enforce regular payment.

CLERKS OF THE CROWN AND PEACE.

All the Witnesses examined before Your Committee on this head, have concurred in the expediency of uniting the Offices of Clerk of the Crown and Peace, and Your Committee strongly recommend such union to the immediate attention of the Legislature, with a view to its being carried into effect with as little delay as practicable.

Your Committee advise that the duties of this united office shall be strictly performed, as far as may be possible, in person; that no appointment of a deputy, acting

acting permanently as an assistant to the principal, shall take place without the concurrence of the Assistant Barrister and Magistrates at Sessions.

Your Committee consider that this Officer should be resident in the county, and be paid partly by salary and partly by fees; but that in every case the fees should be distinctly ascertained, so that the whole of his remuneration may be regulated in proportion to the duties to be performed.

SECRETARY OF GRAND JURY.

In some of the Returns called for of late years, and more particularly in those sent in by the Secretaries of Grand Juries, Your Committee find fees charged in some counties on a particular description of business which are not charged in others, and frequently different rates of fees on the same description of business; in one county they find the fees on tenders and specifications paid to the Secretary varying from 6*d.* to 7*s.*, though for preparing these specifications an ample salary is paid to the County Surveyor.

Your Committee therefore recommend that there should be a fixed and uniform table of fees printed and hung up in each office; that the fees of the Secretary should be considerably reduced; and if it be considered necessary that further remuneration should be given to this class of officer, that it shall be done by salary; but Your Committee trust that the attention of the Legislature will be turned to the simplification of the duties of this Office.

THE SHERIFFS, &c.

The Under Sheriff and the Criers at Assizes and Sessions receive annual salaries, which vary according to the size of the county, for their attendance in court, and should not claim any fees paid directly or indirectly by the counties.

THE INSPECTORS GENERAL OF PRISONS.

The visit of the Inspector General of Prisons seems to be of no further use than to ascertain that there is an uniformity of practice and accounts in the county prisons, that there is a compliance with the Acts relative to certain returns and duties, and to enable him to prepare his Annual Report to Parliament and the Government. Your Committee recommend, that as no payment is made to these Officers by the Counties in England, in like manner the whole expense in Ireland should be borne by the Consolidated Fund.

The second class consists of the Officers employed in the Gaols; the Coroners, the County Surveyors, and the Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

THE GAOLS.

The Boards of Superintendence of Gaols have been found to answer so admirably both for the introduction of improved discipline and economy, that we recommend that the Bridewells should be placed under them, and the appointment of the Officers of Gaols and Bridewells be given to them.

The Coroner appears in general to be very inadequately remunerated, and the qualification required is such as to render it nearly impossible to procure proper persons as vacancies occur.

THE COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Every Witness agrees that it is quite impracticable for this officer fully to execute his duty, even in the smallest county, and that it is absolutely necessary that some change should be made. It is suggested that he should have the power of appointing Assistants, for whom he is to be responsible, and who are to be paid by the County at the discretion of the Grand Jury. Your Committee recommend this as a trial, though they are deeply convinced that the County Rate never can be as economically administered as by those who pay it, and regret to perceive that the magistrates and cess-payers do not give the same attention to the roads as previous to the passing of the last Act.

COMPULSORY PRESENTMENTS.

Your Committee have ascertained that Grand Juries in Ireland give a merely formal assent to the levy of a large part of the sums presented as County Cess, and have no control over the expenditure of them, as they are raised either as

salaries fixed by Act of Parliament, or under the certificate and by the order of the Privy Council in Ireland; and that the public feeling which has been excited by the increased assessment thus imposed, and the loud complaints made of and to Grand Juries, render it necessary to examine minutely into the rise and progress of this system of compulsory assessment, which is of recent date.

The Committee believe that the following will be found a correct list of the compulsory Presentments.

The first is for the salary of the Treasurer, who was formerly remunerated by a small annual salary, an allowance for applotting, and by the use of the balance in his hands. In 1796 the Grand Jury were empowered to call upon the Treasurer for security to any amount they deemed requisite, provided they presented to him 10*s.* per cent. on such amount; and in 1823 a fixed annual salary was given, and the amount of security, generally, much reduced.

36 G. 3. c. 12.

4 G. 4. c. 33.

The Clerk of the Crown, the Clerk of the Peace, the Sheriff, the Gaoler and the Crier were formerly paid by small salaries and large fees; and in 1809 the counties were required to present the amount of fees accruing to them from persons acquitted, or too poor to pay; and as much dissatisfaction arose from this arrangement, a fixed annual salary was substituted in 1823.

49 G. 3. c. 51.

4 G. 4. c. 43.

In 1814 the Peace Preservation Force was introduced: this body was appointed by the Government, and a portion of the expense attending it was levied off the County, on the accounts being verified on oath in open court; in 1822 the Constabulary were substituted for them; but until the passing of the Act of this Session, the only document laid before the County in the case of the Constabulary was the certificate of the Privy Council.

54 G. 4. c. 131.

3 G. 4. c. 103.

A stronger proof can scarcely be given of the necessity of producing the accounts in open Court, than the short statement which will be found in the evidence relative to the demand on the county of Donegal. If the investigation of those accounts had been confined merely to an examination whether there were proper vouchers for the expenditure, and whether the receipts agreed with the daily pay bills, those frauds might have escaped detection.

Spence, 855, &c. Clarke, 1745, &c.

Your Committee feel convinced that the recent alteration in the law, by which the Constabulary Accounts will be submitted to the County authorities, will add much to the popularity and efficiency of that force.

In 1815 the Judge of Assize was empowered to order that the expenses of poor prosecutors and witnesses should be paid by the Counties, and this power was in 1830 further extended to cases prosecuted by the Crown Solicitor; in 1815, also, the expense of the removal of convicts to the port of embarkation was paid by the County.

55 G. 3. c. 91.
1 W. 4. c. 57.
55 G. 3. c. 158.

As the expense of prosecutors and witnesses has been so recently placed on the Irish Counties, and as the expense of the removal of convicts to the port of embarkation is now provided from the public funds in England, Your Committee trust that in Ireland the Counties will soon be relieved from such burthens; and they cordially concur in the recommendation of the Select Committee on County Rates in the House of Lords, that the same principle should be applied to the supporting in gaol persons convicted of offences against the Excise Laws, and are of opinion that all such charges should be defrayed out of the revenue of the department whose laws are broken.

In 1818 the Lord Lieutenant was empowered to appoint Boards of Health in cases of contagious disease. The same Act authorized the levy of money for Fever Hospitals and Dispensaries, which, though the presentments are not in all cases compulsory, draw heavily on the County purse; and by an Act passed in 1832, Boards of Health may be appointed in cases of expected contagious disease.

58 G. 3. c. 47.

2 & 3 W. 4. c. 9.

Very great complaints have been made as to the amount expended by the Boards of Health; and Your Committee are of opinion, that it would be much better that all sums required for the relief of the Poor, in cases of severe visitation, should be expended under the direction of officers of health, selected by the parishioners.

Your Committee recommend that the powers of the Board for the superintendence of County Charities be increased, and that the Fever Hospitals and Dispensaries be required to send to it at stated periods, previous to the Sessions or Assizes, copies of their accounts for inspection and examination.

In 1820 the Lord Lieutenant was empowered to order the building of District Lunatic Asylums, and to direct a levy for that purpose, and for the support of the patients, to be raised off the Counties, without giving power to the Grand Juries to examine

1 & 2 G. 4. c. 33.

examine into and control the expenditure, either as regards the construction or repairs of the building, or the maintenance of the patients.

The District Lunatic Asylums have been built under the sole direction of the Government, and with regard to the original expenditure on their erection, there seems to us to have been an error productive of much expense, as many small asylums have been erected in preference to a few large ones. Between the years 1825 and 1835 nine District Lunatic Asylums have been opened, at a cost of very nearly 210,000*l.* for 980 patients; and Your Committee, on examining the amount expended on building, find that the two large Asylums for containing 150 patients each, cost, on an average, 23,850*l.* each, or about 159*l.* for each patient; the five next in size, for 104 patients each, cost, on an average, £. 20,686 each, or about £. 199 for each patient; while the Clonmel Asylum, for 60 patients, cost £. 14,019, or about £. 233 for each patient. It has already been found necessary to increase the accommodation; in the asylums built for the reception of 980 patients, there were confined no less than 1,121 on the 31st of March 1835, though some of them were but just opened. Almost all have either added largely to their accommodation, or are preparing to do so in order to provide for the numerous claims of admission.

This mistake has also added greatly to the annual expenditure, by increasing the number of principal officers, whose salaries, where the asylum is small, form a very considerable part of the whole annual expense, and the average amount per patient is necessarily high; but in a very extensive asylum, the average per patient is small, and handsome salaries may consequently be more properly allowed; 300 or 400 patients may be advantageously placed in one asylum, and as there is little to be apprehended for the patients from the motion and danger of removal, and not the same constant change of patients, the distance which the sufferer may be brought does not furnish an argument of the same force as in the case of County Hospitals.

The Committee did not enter into an examination of these establishments, as they had hoped that the Medical Report of the Irish Poor Commissioners would have been published before they were ready to report to the House; but from the returns laid before them they regret to perceive that there seems but little superintendence over these establishments by the Board in Dublin, if it still exist, nor can they trace any analogy between the amount of salary payable to the Manager and the size of the asylum. For many years the Manager of the Carlow Asylum, which contained the smallest number of patients, received the highest salary, while the Manager and Matron in Clonmel, Carlow and Waterford receive at present more than the same officers in Limerick; and Your Committee conceive there could be brought forward no stronger proof of the necessity of some controlling power on the part of the counties who support these establishments, than the above short statement of the disproportion between the cost of their building, the salaries of their officers and the accommodation they are calculated to afford.

In 1826 the Grand Juries were required to present all sums necessary for the valuation of the lands and tenements within their respective counties, which valuation was conducted under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant; and the Grand Jury have neither control nor power of revision of the accounts. 7 G. 4. c. 62.

The County Cess bears with most unequal pressure on different parts of the same county, and seems in almost all cases (with the exception of Cork, Londonderry and a part of Tyrone) to be raised according to an ancient scale or key, without any reference to the present value of the land.

A detailed account will be found in Mr. Griffith's Evidence of the progress of the new valuation, based on the Ordnance Survey, and conducted by him as Chief Commissioner, under the order of the Lord Lieutenant. Your Committee have recommended the immediate introduction of an Act to enable the Lord Lieutenant to simplify the general details, to exclude houses under £. 5 annual value from the valuation, as their insertion had been found to prevent the improvement of farm-houses, and to lay a statement of the progress of the valuation and of the accounts thereof periodically before the Grand Jury.

Your Committee trust that the Chief Commissioner will make every exertion to diminish the expense, bearing in mind at the same time the anxious desire of the Country for the speedy completion of this work; and that such reductions may be carried into effect as will bring the cost of this valuation more nearly within the limits of that contemplated in the Report on County Rates in England.

Your Committee look forward to an early extension of this valuation to the County of the Town of Drogheda, as likely to relieve that district from some of the grievances of which the Petition of the inhabitants complains.

4 G. 4. c. 99. 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 100. In 1823 the half of the expense of the Tithe Composition Valuation was placed on the Parish, and by a more recent statute, it has been thrown on the County at large; whilst in the English Tithe Bill the expenses of the Commissioners are provided for from the Consolidated Fund. Should any further proceedings of that nature be necessary, Your Committee trust that the same relief may be given to Ireland.

5 & 6 W. 4. c. 68. 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 88. 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 91. The annual Act for defraying the expense of the Militia Staff requires that the Counties should pay for their lodging, not exceeding £. 50 annually; in 1833 the expense of much additional printing connected with the registration, and in the succeeding year, of printing jurors' lists, &c. was placed on the county.

Your Committee concur in the recommendation of the Select Committee on County Rates in England in 1834, that the whole expense of the Militia Establishment ought to be defrayed by the Government, and no longer by the several Counties; and likewise that it should not be imperative on the Counties to print annually the register of electors, which will amount to a very serious sum, if the registration be annual as in England; that a fair sum should be fixed, at which each copy might be charged when demanded; but that it should not be obligatory on the Clerks of the Peace to write out or print copies thereof, until the same be actually demanded and paid for.

4 & 5 W. 4. c. 49. In 1834 the expense of the copies of the weights and measures was placed on the county, and a subsequent Act empowered the Grand Jury to give salaries to the Inspectors.

1 & 2 W. 4. c. 33. In 1831 the Commissioners of Public Works were empowered to make the counties responsible for the finishing of new roads, in cases in which they had given a grant of a part of the expense, and in which the outlay had exceeded the estimate; and also for the repairs of certain roads which had been previously placed

4 & 5 W. 4. c. 51. under the Board of Inland Navigation; in 1834 they were empowered, upon the application of the Post Office, to employ the County Surveyor to repair the mail-coach roads; and in 1834, when a bridge was supposed to be required between two counties, and the Grand Jury of either applied for it by memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, he was empowered to appoint Commissioners to ascertain the necessity of the work, and the portion of the expense to be borne respectively by the several adjacent counties.

Your Committee are of opinion that, in all cases where these Commissioners undertake the execution of public works, to be paid for in part by county money, and partly by grant, that the counties should not be liable to make good any deficiency in the estimate. It must be remembered that it is not obligatory on the Commissioners to undertake the execution of any such work, and when the county undertakes it, they have, by withholding the advance or part of the grant, sufficient power to oblige the contractor to execute the work properly. Your Committee see no reason why the roads placed under the Commissioners, as succeeding the Navigation Board, should not be placed under the county authorities (particularly as there are serious complaints of the expense incurred for their maintenance); nor why a separate payment should be made to the County Surveyor for superintending the repair of these roads.

Your Committee are of opinion, that if it be necessary to vest in the Commissioners a power to repair the mail-coach roads, a notice of such repairs should in all cases be given to the Magistrates of the nearest Petty Sessions.

In arranging this list, the Committee have not considered as coming within the strict line of compulsory assessment, those presentments which had been applied for by a previous Grand Jury; such as building gaols or advances for public roads, though the instalments are certainly compulsory on succeeding Grand Juries.

A very general impression seems to prevail that the compulsory presentments have been much increased under the last Grand Jury Bill; such is not the case, their increase is occasioned by an increased expenditure arising out of the Acts above quoted.

It is not easy to ascertain the amount levied off the Counties in Ireland for the salaries, establishments and compulsory presentments.

Mr. Griffith, in his evidence before the Select Committee on Irish Tithes, states the amount levied for Grand Jury purposes at £. 860,613,* on the average of the years

* So in Evidence; but the addition makes £. 840,712.

years 1830 and 1831, which he divides thus, from returns from the Treasurers of Counties:—

		£.
On public roads and bridges levied on County - - -		83,045
On public roads levied on Barony - - - - -		273,434
TOTAL on Roads and Bridges, about two-fifths - £.		356,479
Public Establishments:		
Officers' Salaries, &c. - - - - -	£.331,414	
Constabulary expenses - - - - -	120,081	
Government instalments - - - - -	32,738	
		484,233
	£.	840,712

The sum levied in 1834 exceeded £.1,008,000; and when Your Committee take into consideration that, in addition to the sums stated by Mr. Griffith, there were levied in that year £.11,100 for salaries of County Surveyors, £.26,200 for the support of lunatics, £.30,000 for the Constabulary and Peace Preservation Force, £.15,000 instalments for the building of lunatic asylums, and a large portion, at least, of the £.20,000 advanced for the repair of the mail-coach roads, they are of opinion that the compulsory presentments have advanced at least in the same relative proportion as the expenditure on the roads, and that this class of presentments calls most urgently for reduction.

Your Committee cannot conclude their Report without noticing the frequent inaccuracies in the Returns to Parliamentary Orders from Ireland; they beg at the same time to suggest, that in all cases where returns not specifically described in Acts already passed, are required by Parliament, or by Government, provision should be made for defraying the expense of procuring the same out of the public revenue.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Members Present.

Veneris, 29° *die Aprilis*, 1836.

Sir Robert Ferguson in the Chair.

Mr. More O'Ferrall.	Mr. Longfield.
Mr. French.	Mr. Plunkett.
Sir Edmond Hayes.	Mr. Vesey.
Mr. Jephson.	

Veneris, 20° *die Maii*, 1836.

Sir Robert Ferguson.	Captain Jones.
Lord Viscount Acheson.	Mr. French.
Lord Viscount Clements.	Lord Viscount Morpeth.
Mr. Evelyn Denison.	

Veneris, 8° *die Julii*, 1836.

Sir Robert Ferguson.	Mr. Jephson.
Lord Viscount Clements.	Mr. Longfield.
Mr. French.	Mr. Plunkett.
Captain Jones.	

Mercurii, 13° *die Julii*, 1836.

Sir Robert Ferguson.	Captain Jones.
Lord Viscount Clements.	Mr. Plunkett.
Lord Viscount Ebrington.	Mr. Vesey.
Mr. French.	

Veneris, 15° *die Julii*, 1836.

Sir Robert Ferguson.	Mr. Plunkett.
Lord Viscount Ebrington.	Mr. Vesey.
Captain Jones.	

ABSTRACTS of RETURNS from TREASURERS of COUNTIES, CLERKS of the CROWN, CLERKS of the PEACE, SECRETARIES of GRAND JURIES, and COUNTY SURVEYORS; and also relative to INSPECTORS of WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

ABSTRACT of Returns from TREASURERS of COUNTIES.

COUNTIES, &c.	NAME of TREASURER.	SALARY. £.	s.	d.	Amount of Security. £.	Balance in hand before Payments of Lent 1836. £.	s.	d.	Balance in hand after Payments of Lent 1836. £.	s.	d.
Antrim	Alexander Miller	369	4	8	8,000	36,762	1	8	9,631	16	1
Armagh	Acheson St. George	323	1	8	14,000	20,189	4	–	6,780	3	4½
Carlow	Thomas Whelan	184	12	4	8,000	11,631	4	11	3,072	9	–
Carrickfergus Town	George Spear	27	13	10	1,000	425	–	9	30	–	10
Cavan	W. Erskine	323	1	8	14,000	16,783	17	3¼	4,359	9	6¼
Clare	Geo. O'Callighan	323	1	6	21,000	31,025	11	6½	9,093	–	9¾
Cork	James Delacour	553	16	10	50,000	48,955	15	6½	20,689	15	6¼
Cork City	James Lane	184	12	4	8,000	10,071	18	3[a]			
Donegal	John Boyd	369	4	8	33,000	16,726	2	7	4,701	9	11
Down	James Geo. Waddell	369	4	8	16,000	33,721	13	1¾	9,513	19	7½
Dublin	Arthur Baker	383	1	2	2,000[b]						
Dublin City	William Smyth	415	7	6	5,000[c]						
Drogheda Town	W. Fairtlough	73	16	11	3,000	697	2	8½	None.		
Fermanagh	William Hassard	230	15	3	5,000	14,494	10	7	3,369	11	8¾
Galway	John O'Hara	369	4	8	16,000	28,244	7	–½	3,449	14	7
Galway Town	Richard Adams	92	6	2	3,000	6,936	1	8	2,200	1	8
Kerry	Peter Thompson	323	1	6	14,000	17,795	8	2¾	5,170	11	8¾
Kildare	Robert Rawson	184	12	4	14,000	12,206	19	2½	2,519	7	–¼
Kilkenny	Redmond Reade	230	15	4	7,000	16,596	13	11¼	1,973	9	5¼
Kilkenny City	Lewis C. Kinchela	160	13	11	6,000	2,141	6	–	324	6	3[d]
King's County	J. F. Armstrong	230	15	4	10,000	12,471	1	1	1,563	4	9
Leitrim	Francis Nisbett	200	–	–	8,500	–	–	–	3,153	15	–½[e]
Limerick	Poole Gabbett	369	4	8	22,000	28,287	19	9¾	11,615	–	10½
Limerick City	G. H. Fitzgerald	–	–	–	6,000	2,443	9	10½	41	19	5[f]
Londonderry	Hugh Lyle	369	4	8	24,000	15,446	13	4	991	19	5
Longford	John Robinson	184	12	4	8,000	9,041	12	11	1,553	7	1
Louth	John Straten	184	12	4	12,000	7,364	4	6	1,041	17	3
Mayo	William Orme	369	4	8	18,000	15,637	14	2	2,468	19	2¾
Meath	F. P. O'Reilly	323	1	6	6,461	16,650	7	8	3,312	14	5½[g]
Monaghan	Thomas Montgomery	323	1	6	7,000	11,576	5	8	1,364	8	6[h]
Queen's County	William Kemmis	230	15	4	8,000	12,434	19	10¼	566	–	–
Roscommon	Arthur French	323	1	6	7,000	17,066	4	7½	1,268	18	5
Sligo	George Dodwell	230	15	4	10,000	16,604	2	9½	5,487	6	7½
Tipperary	Ambrose Lane	369	4	8	16,000	32,184	14	2	10,330	2	–
Tyrone	A. G. Stuart	369	4	8	24,000[i]						
Waterford	E. Roberts	184	12	4	10,000	12,288	16	10	10,199	–	11
Waterford City	James Allcock	92	6	–	2,000	2,931	13	4½	164	13	3½
Westmeath	Cuthbert Fetherston H.	230	15	4	10,000	10,902	12	2	696	18	3½
Wexford	John Harvey	230	15	4	15,000	19,383	16	8¾	2,766	13	–½
Wicklow	John Revell	184	12	4	8,000	13,283	13	4	3,605	2	9½

OBSERVATIONS:

Note.—In addition to the Salaries here stated, the Treasurers were entitled to £. 27. 13. 10. each for attending to pay money discharged at each October Sessions; but these Sessions have not latterly been held.

The Securities specified may in many cases be in Irish currency. In some cases the Treasurers do not seem to include their own securities.

[a] £. 165. 14. 10½. due Treasurer.

[b] Balance in Bank of Ireland.

[c] Balance in Bank of Ireland, except £. 92. 6. 2.

[d] Paid by poundage, not by Salary.

[e] The 4th Geo. 4. authorizes a Salary of £. 184. 12. 4. only.

[f] Paid by poundage, and no return of the amount.

[g] Security in Stock.

[h] Ditto - ditto.

[i] Appointed since Lent Sessions 1836.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS of CLERKS of the CROWN.

COUNTIES, &c.	YEAR 1834.									YEAR 1835.								
	Salary.			Emoluments.			Total.			Salary.			Emoluments.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Antrim	369	4	6	138	2	11	507	7	5	369	4	6	133	14	3	502	18	9
Armagh	323	1	6	140	–	1	463	1	7	323	1	6	155	9	–	478	10	6
*Carlow	184	12	2	28	4	9	212	16	11	184	12	2	49	15	5	234	7	7
Carrickfergus Town	23	1	6	6	10	11	29	12	5	23	1	6	1	6	–	24	7	6
Cavan	323	1	6	79	–	2	402	1	8	323	1	6	63	19	–	387	–	6
Clare	323	1	6	193	10	9	516	12	3	323	1	6	212	7	8	535	9	2
Cork	461	10	9	118	10	–	580	–	9	461	10	9	113	6	8	574	17	5
Cork City	184	12	4	54	3	10	238	16	2	184	12	4	52	9	4	237	1	8
Donegal	369	4	7	132	6	2	501	10	9	369	4	7	132	18	3	502	2	10
Down	369	4	7	145	4	11	514	9	6	369	4	7	139	7	1	508	11	8
Dublin	-		-	345	16	3	345	16	3	-		-	315	19	11	315	19	11
Dublin City	-		-	330	19	4	330	19	4	-		-	338	1	2	338	1	2
Drogheda Town	46	3	1	25	4	5	71	7	6	46	3	1	25	1	2	71	4	3
Fermanagh	230	15	3	168	12	3	399	7	6	230	15	3	91	8	6	322	3	9
Galway	369	4	7	184	9	6	553	14	1	369	4	7	219	3	3	588	7	10
Galway Town	73	16	11	14	5	7	88	2	6	73	16	11	15	7	4	89	4	2
Kerry	323	1	6	283	6	9	606	8	3	323	1	6	417	15	6	740	17	–
Kildare	184	12	2	53	19	4	238	11	6	184	12	2	41	17	7	226	9	9
Kilkenny	230	15	4	192	19	11	423	15	3	230	15	4	182	10	–	413	5	4
Kilkenny City	73	16	10	14	4	4	88	1	2	73	16	10	16	–	4	89	17	2
King's	230	15	4	130	4	11	361	–	3	230	15	4	106	5	2	337	–	6
Leitrim	192	6	2	100	–	–	292	6	2	200	–	–	100	–	–	300	–	–
Limerick	369	4	8	237	17	9	607	2	5	369	4	8	302	2	4	671	7	–
Limerick City	73	16	11	30	–	–	103	16	11	73	16	11	31	1	–	104	17	11
Londonderry City & County	369	4	7	102	12	4	471	16	11	369	4	7	136	–	3	505	4	10
Longford	184	12	4	120	–	9	304	13	1	184	12	4	100	–	–	284	12	4
Louth	184	12	3	80	12	1	265	4	4	184	12	3	75	12	10	260	4	1
Mayo	369	4	7	168	8	9	537	13	4	369	4	7	145	19	5	515	4	–
†Meath	323	1	8	126	4	7	449	6	3	323	1	8	77	9	10	400	11	6
Monaghan	323	–	–	156	3	8	479	3	8	323	–	–	136	18	8	459	18	8
‡Queen's	230	15	4	113	9	8	344	5	–	230	15	4	155	3	1	385	18	5
Roscommon	323	1	5	118	8	–	441	9	5	323	1	5	124	11	11	447	13	4
Sligo	230	15	4	150	16	5	381	11	9	230	15	4	148	9	1	379	4	5
Tipperary	369	4	7	423	13	3	792	17	10	369	4	7	428	16	10	798	1	5
Tyrone	369	4	7	207	5	6	576	10	1	369	4	7	83	13	3	452	17	10
Waterford	184	12	3	41	2	–	225	14	–	184	12	3	35	10	6	220	2	9
Waterford City	73	16	11	5	14	–	79	10	11	73	16	11	6	–	–	79	16	11
Westmeath	230	15	4	74	11	4	305	6	8	230	15	4	58	19	–	289	11	4
Wexford	230	15	4	122	3	10	352	19	2	230	15	4	134	18	6	365	13	10
Wicklow	184	12	3	68	16	1	253	8	4	184	12	3	76	14	9	261	7	–

* The Clerk of the Crown for Carlow receives £. 18. 9. 2. additional for rent of an office.
† The Clerk of the Crown for Meath receives £. 20. additional for rent of an office.
‡ The Clerk of the Crown for Queen's County receives £. 18. 9. 2. additional for rent of an office.

ABSTRACT of Returns from Clerks of the Peace.

COUNTIES, &c.	YEAR 1834.									YEAR 1835.								
	Salary.			Emoluments.			Total.			Salary.			Emoluments.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Antrim	369	4	8	287	8	7	656	13	3	369	4	8	341	16	–	711	–	8
Armagh	323	1	6	304	14	10	627	16	4	323	1	6	291	5	7	614	7	1
Carlow	276	18	5	64	1	2	340	19	7	276	18	5	100	15	8	377	14	1
Carrickfergus, Town	24	–	–	23	4	6	47	4	6	24	–	–	10	6	6	34	6	6
Cavan	323	1	6	186	18	7	510	–	1	323	1	6	199	7	3	522	8	9
Clare	323	1	6	299	6	9	622	8	3	323	1	6	349	14	–	672	15	6
Cork	553	16	10	479	11	8	1,033	8	6	553	16	10	445	–	1	998	16	11
Cork, City	230	15	4	112	15	–	343	10	4	230	15	4	123	10	3	354	5	7
Donegal	369	4	7	123	2	8	492	7	3	369	4	7	120	18	3	490	2	10
Down	369	4	7	285	4	1	654	8	8	369	4	7	282	18	1	652	2	8
Dublin	-		-	844	9	4	844	9	4	-		-	698	14	10	698	14	10
Dublin, City*	—			—			—			—			—			—		
Drogheda, Town	41	10	9	26	–	–	67	10	9	41	10	9	20	12	9	62	3	6
Fermanagh	325	–	–	175	13	–	500	13	–	325	–	–	178	–	7	503	–	7
Galway	369	4	7	211	14	11	581	19	6	369	4	7	208	13	1	577	17	8
Galway, Town	92	6	2	45	–	–	137	6	2	92	6	2	50	–	–	142	6	2
Kerry	323	1	6	301	4	5	624	5	11	323	1	6	341	8	4	664	9	10
Kildare	276	18	6	81	4	1	358	2	7	276	18	6	105	9	9	382	8	3
Kilkenny	300	–	–	197	12	8	497	12	8	300	–	–	203	14	11	503	14	11
Kilkenny, City	-		-	22	2	1	22	2	1	92	6	2	25	11	8	117	17	10
King's	300	–	–	124	9	2	424	9	2	300	–	–	135	12	5	435	12	5
Leitrim	288	9	2½	85	–	9½	375	10	–	300	–	–	109	6	2	409	6	2
Limerick	92	6	1¼	84	12	6	176	18	7¼	92	6	1¼	80	11	–	172	17	–
Limerick, City	92	6	2	84	12	5	176	18	7	92	6	2	80	10	11	172	17	1
Londonderry, City & Co.	369	4	7	204	–	8	573	5	3	369	4	7	193	11	11	562	16	6
Longford	276	18	6	79	17	7	356	16	1	276	18	6	77	9	8	354	8	2
Louth	276	18	5	147	4	6	424	2	11	276	18	5	112	9	7	389	8	–
Mayo	364	4	7	197	3	–	561	7	7	364	4	7	189	7	4	553	11	11
Meath	323	1	8	182	3	6	505	5	2	323	1	8	196	12	2	519	13	10
Monaghan	333	–	–	249	9	10	582	9	10	333	–	–	223	9	7	556	9	7
Queen's	300	–	–	146	10	6	446	10	6	300	–	–	177	14	4	477	14	4
Roscommon	323	1	6	152	14	–	475	15	6	323	1	6	162	11	10	485	13	4
Sligo	300	–	–	188	15	3	488	15	3	300	–	6	227	11	–	527	11	–
Tipperary	369	4	7	513	9	5	882	14	–	369	4	7	554	7	3	923	11	10
Tyrone	369	4	7	318	10	8	687	15	3	369	4	7	263	4	10	632	9	5
Waterford	276	18	6	149	17	5	426	15	11	276	18	6	139	13	4	416	11	10
Waterford, City	92	6	2	25	5	10	117	12	–	92	6	2	53	6	4	145	12	6
Westmeath*	—			—			—			—			—			—		
Wexford	300	–	–	150	3	8	450	3	8	300	–	–	202	10	1	502	10	1
Wicklow	276	18	4	84	11	10	361	10	2	276	18	4	78	19	–	355	17	4

* No Returns received; the present Clerk of the Peace for Westmeath was appointed in December 1835, and there are no documents in the office from which he can make the Return.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS from SECRETARIES of GRAND JURIES.

COUNTIES.	NAME of SECRETARY.	YEAR 1835.									YEAR 1836.								
		Salary.			Fees.			Total.			Salary.			Fees.			Total.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Antrim	John Coates	203	1	6	261	17	–	464	18	6	203	1	6	335	1	6	538	3	–
Armagh	Thomas W. Evans	184	12	4	45	–	–	229	12	4	184	12	4	71	10	–	256	2	4
Carlow	Robert Browne	120	–	–	34	–	–	154	–	–	120	–	–	48	–	–	168	–	–
Carrickfergus Town	John M. Eccleston	13	16	11	1	16	–	15	12	11	13	16	11	2	14	–	16	10	11
Cavan	Edward E. Mayne	184	12	4	56	12	6	241	4	10	184	12	4	50	5	–	234	17	4
Clare	Francis Morice	184	12	4	30	17	6	215	9	10	184	12	4	32	2	6	216	14	10
Cork	Richard B. Cotter	323	1	6	104	7	6	427	9	–	323	1	6	153	10	–	476	2	4
Cork City	Denham Franklin	110	15	4	18	14	2	129	9	6	110	15	4	13	–	–	123	15	4
Donegal	William M'C. Spence	203	1	6	276	10	6	479	12	–	203	1	6	297	8	–	500	9	6
Down	George Gordon	203	1	6	232	14	6	435	16	–	203	1	6	273	2	6	476	4	–
Dublin	Charles Wisdom	196	18	4	–	–	–	196	18	4	196	18	4	–	–	–	196	18	4[a]
Dublin City	Alexander Montgomery	184	12	4	–	–	–	184	12	–	184	12	4	–	–	–	184	12	4
Drogheda Town	John Crawford	27	13	10	2	6	6	30	–	4	27	13	10	–	–	–	27	13	10
Fermanagh	William Irvine	138	9	3	28	14	–	167	3	3	138	9	3	50	19	6	189	8	9
Galway	Barry O'Hara	203	1	7	26	17	6	229	19	1	203	1	7	55	1	6	258	3	1
Galway Town	Robert Adams	36	18	4	4	12	6	41	10	10	36	18	4	3	15	–	40	13	4
Kerry	Henry M'Can	184	12	–	136	19	–	321	11	–	184	12	–	161	–	–	345	12	–[b]
Kildare	William and James Goodwin	120	–	–	72	18	–	192	18	–	120	–	–	90	18	–	210	18	–
Kilkenny	Harvey Devereux	138	9	3	50	–	–	188	9	3	138	9	3	50	–	–	188	9	3
Kilkenny City	James M'Creevy	36	18	6	8	3	6	45	2	–	36	18	6	9	4	6	46	3	–
King's	George and Thomas Mitchell	138	9	3	41	10	–	179	19	3	138	9	3	47	10	–	185	19	3
Leitrim	H. F. Cullen	130	–	–	27	12	6	157	12	6	130	–	–	48	–	–	178	–	–[c]
Limerick	Edmond Gabbett	203	1	6	16	17	6	219	19	–	203	1	6	42	7	6	245	9	–
Limerick City	John Piercy	36	18	6	1	13	–	38	11	6	36	18	6	2	3	–	39	1	6
Londonderry and County.	ditto John Thomas Gregg	203	1	6	118	1	–	321	2	6	203	1	6	123	9	–	326	10	6
Longford	James Geoffroy	120	–	–	14	–	–	134	–	–	120	–	–	17	–	–	137	–	–
Louth	Alexander Shekelton	120	–	–	17	16	–	137	16	–	120	–	–	12	2	6	132	2	6[d]
Mayo	Clendining & Lambert	203	1	6	40	2	6	243	4	–	203	1	6	104	7	6	307	9	–
Meath	William Allen	184	12	4	57	15	–	242	7	4	184	12	4	74	14	6	259	6	10
Monaghan	Alexander Mitchell	184	12	3	144	2	6	328	14	9	184	12	3	135	5	–	319	17	3
Queen's	Arthur Moore Mosse	138	9	3	46	16	–	184	19	3	138	9	3	81	4	6	219	13	9
Roscommon	W. Sharkey	184	12	2	77	14	6	262	6	8	184	12	2	48	5	–	232	17	2
Sligo	Robert Christian	150	–	–	111	–	–	261	–	–	150	–	–	145	–	–	295	–	–[e]
Tipperary	Edwin Sadleer	203	1	6	68	12	6	271	14	–	203	1	6	327	5	–	530	6	6
Tyrone	Alexander M'Causland	203	1	6	110	15	–	313	16	6	203	1	6	180	7	3	383	8	9
Waterford	Michael Mortimer	125	–	–	25	–	–	150	–	–	120	–	–	25	–	–	145	–	–
Waterford City	James Henry Reynett	36	18	6	3	5	–	40	3	6	36	18	6	4	17	6	41	16	–
Westmeath	Philip Tyrrell	138	9	3	37	–	–	175	9	3	138	9	3	74	17	6	213	6	9
Wexford	W. S. De Rinzy	138	17	2	91	9	–	230	6	2	138	17	2	154	14	–	293	11	2
Wicklow	B. S. De Renzi	120	–	–	92	12	–	212	12	–	120	–	–	89	10	–	209	10	–

[a] Besides his salary, the Secretary receives 1 *s.* on each Presentment and Accounting Affidavit.

[b] In 1835, £. 84, and in 1836, £. 87. 3. presented to him by the Grand Jury, above his salary, for rent of offices included among the fees.

[c] The 4th Geo. 4, c. 43, authorizes a salary of 120 *l.* only.

[d] Besides 828 tenders, not included.

[e] The 4th Geo. 4, c. 43, authorizes a salary of £. 138. only.

ABSTRACT of RETURN from COUNTY SURVEYORS.

COUNTIES, &c.	Name of Surveyor.	Year ending Spring 1835: Salary.	Clerk and Rent of Office.	Payment by County Presentments.	Payment from Board of Public Works.	For Maps or Plans.	Total for 1835.	Year ending Spring 1836: Salary.	Clerk and Rent of Office.	Payment by County Presentment.	Payment from Board of Public Works.	For Maps or Plans.	Total for 1836.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Antrim	T. J. Woodhouse	250 – –	25 – –	– – –	13 8 6	65 12 8	354 1 2	300	50 – –	33 11 3	66 2 –	122 11 10	572 5 1
Armagh	H. L. Lindsay	300 – –	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Carlow	– – – –	300 – –	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Carrickfergus	– – – –	30 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	30 – –	30	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	30 – –
Cavan	– – – –	300 – –	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Clare	R. B. Grantham	300 6 –	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Cork County	2 Surveyors	600 – –	100 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	700 – –	600	100 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	700 – –
Cork City	Patrick Leahy	125 – –	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	175 – –	150	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	200 – –
Donegal	– – – –	250 – –	37 13 4	– – –	69 13 3	– – –	357 6 7	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Down	– – – –	300 – –	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	100 7 10	450 7 10
Dublin County	No Surveyor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin City	No Surveyor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drogheda	– – – –	10 – –	5 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	15 – –	20	10 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	30 – –
Fermanagh	– – – –	300 – –	30 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	330 – –	300	30 – –	10 – –	– – –	– – –	340 – –
Galway County	Henry Clements	300 – –	50 – –	70 – –	22 3 6	– – –	442 3 6	300	50 – –	70 – –	50 – –	– – –	470 – –
Galway Town	– – – –	75 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	75 – –	100	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	100 – –
Kerry	– – – –	300 – –	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	29 – –	379 – –
Kildare	– – – –	175 – –	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	225 – –	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Kilkenny	Sampson Carter	275 – –	50 – –	– – –	4 14 6	– – –	329 14 6	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Kilkenny City	– – – –	50 – –	25 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	75 – –	50	25 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	75 – –
King's County	– – – –	166 13 4	33 6 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	200 – –	275	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	325 – –
Leitrim	– – – –	250 – –	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	300 – –	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Limerick	– – – –	300 – –	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Limerick City	John Walker	25 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	25 – –	75	37 10 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	112 10 –
Londonderry	Stuart Gordon	225 – –	7 10 –	– – –	for Instruments	81 – –	343 10 –	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Longford	– – – –	192 5 9	25 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	117 5 9	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Louth	– – – –	200 – –	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	250 – –	250	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	300 – –
Mayo	Thomas Barclay	300 – –	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –	300	50 – –	– – –	25 – –	– – –	375 – –
Meath	– – – –	300 – –	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Monaghan	– – – –	300 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	300 – –	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Queen's County	– – – –	300 – –	28 6 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	328 6 8	300	45 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	345 – –
Roscommon	John Kelly	300 – –	50 – –	– – –	10 – –	– – –	360 – –	300	50 – –	– – –	20 – –	– – –	370 – –
Sligo	– – – –	300 – –	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Tipperary	– – – –	300 – –	50 – –	32 7 6	– – –	– – –	382 7 6	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Tyrone	– – – –	300 – –	25 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	325 – –	300	62 10 –	200 – –	– – –	– – –	562 10 –
Waterford	– – – –	300 – –	25 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	325 – –	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Waterford City	– – – –	50 – –	25 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	75 – –	100	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	150 – –
Westmeath	– – – –	300 – –	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Wexford	– – – –	300 – –	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –
Wicklow	– – – –	190 – –	31 13 4	– – –	– – –	– – –	221 13 4	300	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	350 – –

ABSTRACT of RETURN relative to INSPECTORS of WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

COUNTY.	NUMBER of INSPECTORS.	SALARIES. £. s. d.	——
Antrim	Two	200 – –	
Armagh	Three	50 – –	*See* Return.
Carlow	One	– – –	No salary presented.
Carrickfergus Town	One	5 – –	
Cavan	One	80 – –	
Clare	One	90 – –	
Cork	Two	90 – –	With two-thirds of fees and fines.
Cork City	Two	140 – –	
Donegal			
Down	Four	275 – –	
Dublin	Three	300 – –	
Dublin City	Three	450 – –	
Drogheda Town	– – –	– – –	No Inspector.
Fermanagh	One	60 – –	Remuneration.
Galway	Two	120 – –	– ditto.
Galway Town	One	20 – –	
Kerry	Two	50 – –	Remuneration.
Kildare	One	50 – –	
Kilkenny	One	50 – –	
Kilkenny City	One	10 – –	
King's County	Two	50 – –	
Leitrim	One	60 – –	
Limerick	One	140 – –	
Limerick City	One	70 – –	
Londonderry County	One	– – –	No salary presented.
Longford	One	25 – –	In 1836.
Louth	– – –	– – –	None.
Mayo	Two	200 – –	
Meath	Three	65 – –	
Monaghan	Six	95 – –	
Queen's	Three	55 – –	
Roscommon	One	10 – –	Remuneration.
Sligo	Two	50 – –	
Tipperary	Two	300 – –	
Tyrone	One	70 – –	
Waterford	One	120 – –	Remuneration.
Waterford City	One	100 – –	
Westmeath	One	25 – –	In 1836.
Wexford	One	30 – –	Recommended.
Wicklow	Five	– – –	No salary decided on.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Martis, 3° die Maii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir Robert Ferguson.	Mr. Randle Plunkett.
Lord Viscount Acheson.	Mr. F. French.
Mr. Richard Longfield.	Captain Jones.
Sir Edmond Hayes.	Mr. Richard More O'Ferrall.

SIR ROBERT FERGUSON IN THE CHAIR.

Hugh Lyle, Esq., called in; and Examined.

Hugh Lyle, Esq. 3 May 1836.

1. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you are treasurer of the county of Londonderry? —Yes.

2. How long have you been treasurer of the county of Londonderry?—I was elected in 1826.

3. By whom is the treasurer elected?—By the magistrates of the county, who possess certain qualifications.

4. What amount of securities have you given as treasurer of the county of Londonderry?—Securities in 16,000*l.* and a further personal security of 8,000*l.*

5. That is the security required by the 4th Geo. 4, c. 43?—Yes.

6. What is the usual amount of the grand warrant?—It fluctuates at each assize between 11,000*l.* and 15,000*l.* I do not remember it ever being higher than 15,000*l.* in any half year, nor under 11,000*l.*

7. In what manner are you remunerated as treasurer?—I am paid by salary, and by the balance that remains in the treasurer's hands.

8. Mr. *Longfield.*] By having the use of that money?—Yes.

9. *Chairman.*] You made a Return last year of the amount of those balances? —I did.

10. What balances were in your hands?—The balance in the treasurer's hands after the Spring Assizes of 1833 was 2,870*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*; at Summer it was 6,202*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; after October sessions it was 2,238*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* In the Spring of 1834 it was 3,468*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*; at Summer it was 8,397*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*; and at the October sessions it was 2,438*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* The Spring assizes 1835 it was 2,231*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

11. Captain *Jones.*] Is there a scale for the different counties as to the security the treasurer is to give, or is it the same in all?—There is a scale as to the salary, and also to the security.

12. *Chairman.*] If I understand you correctly, those were the balances after the payment at the Spring and Summer assizes and the October sessions? —Yes.

13. What are your duties as treasurer of the county?—The principal duty of course is the custody of the public money. Prior to each assizes the treasurer is obliged to open an office for the receipt of the county money from the collectors, and to keep it open for the time stated in the Act of Parliament; three

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days before the assizes and five days after for payment. Upon his receiving from the Clerk of the Crown a list of the discharged sums at the assizes, he is obliged to pay all the sums that are therein marked as discharged.

14. Within how many days?—Within five days. He is obliged by Act of Parliament to keep an office open for five days after each assizes, and three days after each October sessions, for the purpose of paying all accounts discharged at the last assizes, and those of any previous assizes that may not have been previously called for. It is the duty of the Clerk of the Crown also to furnish the treasurer with a certified list of all sums of money ordered to be raised at the assizes just terminated for county purposes. From this list the treasurer makes out his warrant, in which he apportions the different sums, then ordered to be levied under the several Acts of Parliament, either on the different baronies or county at large, according as the grand jury may have allocated them, and this warrant it is his duty to have apportioned, made out and published within one month after it shall have been so delivered to him.

15. He must issue his warrant to the officers within one month?—Yes, both grand warrant and his warrant to each collector.

16. Has there been any recent alteration in your warrant to the collectors with reference to the denominations of land included?—There has been a very great alteration since the general valuation of the county of Derry, which I believe is the only county which as yet has entirely come under the operation of the new valuation.

17. To what denomination did your warrant formerly descend?—It only included according to the old key of the county about 24 or 25 denominations that were called in the county of Derry manors or proportions; they were generally the proportions held by the London companies in different parts of the county, and it was not apportioned either upon parishes or town lands; but the county treasurer gave a warrant fixing how much of the county money was to be raised off each manor, leaving to the collector to have it apportioned on the lower denomination or town lands.

18. Formerly your warrant only descended to about 25 denominations?—Yes.

19. Captain *Jones.*] Does that mean that the warrant contained only 25 distinct calculations?—The treasurer was only obliged to divide his warrant into 25 different proportions.

20. *Chairman.*] In other counties I believe it usually descended to parishes?—I cannot speak as to any particular county, except Tyrone. The warrant there did give you the proportion to be paid by each of the parishes.

21. To what denomination does your warrant descend at present?—The treasurer is obliged now to give a town land applotment, that is, in his warrant the sum payable on each town land, and he is further obliged to applot not only the sum upon the land of the town lands, but also on the houses, according to their valuation, so that on each town land there are two separate and distinct calculations to be made. I hold in my hand the valuation of the county, according to which we are obliged to applot. This paper is an applotment of the city and liberties of Derry.

22. How many denominations are there now on which you are obliged to applot in the City and Liberties?—Twenty-five; but the City and Liberties is the only barony in which there is any thing like so small a number, because the city pays a very large part of the cess paid on the city and liberties; out of a sum of 1,642*l.* appropriated as the cess of that assizes the sum of 934*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* comes off the city, so that upon the rest of the liberties of Derry there is only the difference between 938*l.* and 1,642*l.*, or about 700*l.* to be applotted on the liberties. I am not obliged to go lower than town lands, and the city is reckoned as a town land or denomination; but in the other baronies the divisions or town lands run to an enormous number.

23. Mr. *Plunkett.*] Are you, as treasurer of the county, also the treasurer of the city?—The treasurer of the county is the treasurer of the city; there is no distinct or separate treasurer to the city.

24. Captain *Jones.*] This duty of applotting on town lands formerly devolved on the parties themselves, after your warrant was sent out?—Yes.

25. And that duty now devolves on you?—Yes.

26. Mr. *French.*] Now you are bound to do it; before, they did it as matter of convenience?—Yes.

27. On

27. On each of these denominations you are now obliged to make two applotments, one on the value of the houses, and another on the land?—Yes.

28. In fact, these two applotments on each town land are substituted for one that there was before?—Yes.

29. *Chairman.*] Upon receiving that warrant, what is the duty of the collector?—The collector then proceeds, according to the 36 Geo. 3, c. 55, s. 53, within ten days to serve on the seneschal of the manor, or the churchwardens of the parish, or in case there be none, then on any principal residing inhabitant, an account, in writing, of the sum he is required by the said warrant to levy, and to desire that it may be applotted thereon; and the person receiving this notice is required, under a penalty of 10*l.* to put up, within six days, a notice for a meeting of the landholders and inhabitants to appoint applotters; at which meeting the landholders and inhabitants shall appoint not less than two persons, who must within 30 days deliver to the collector an applotment of the amount, and make oath that they have made the said applotment justly, according to the best of their skill, without favour, affection or malice; and under that applotment the collector is authorized to levy the money; and in case no applotment is returned to him within 36 days, the collector may enter upon and distrain the whole or any part of that manor, &c., for the full sum he is required by the warrant to levy upon such manor, &c.

30. Are you aware of any difficulty of collection that has arisen lately in the city and liberties of Londonderry under these new Valuation Acts?—I am.

31. Do you know from what it has arisen?—It has arisen from this, that a portion of the inhabitants who are in possession of houses built since the valuation made by Mr. Griffith conceive that they are not subject to any portion of the cess placed on them on account of the value of those houses; they have resisted the collector for the city with violence, and he has not been able to collect a very considerable portion of the cess that ought to have been paid in prior to the last assizes.

32. Captain *Jones.*] This refusal to pay the amount of the cess arises from persons who have built houses subsequent to the Act of Parliament passing?—Yes.

33. Lord *Acheson.*] Then are all houses built subsequently to be free from any cess?—Those persons, I believe, think so.

34. Captain *Jones.*] Has any attempt been made to recover by law from those persons?—Cases have been laid before the Attorney-General, and his opinion has been forwarded to the collectors, but it is not considered sufficiently explicit yet to act upon it, and I believe there is an additional case at present referred back to the officers of the Crown for their opinion and direction.

35. *Chairman.*] There have been opinions taken; has no attempt been made to oblige the defaulters to pay?—The collector did attempt to levy it; but he was resisted by force, and very severely injured, indeed so much so, that he could not attend at the last assizes.

36. He made that attempt on the authority of your warrant?—Yes, backed by the Attorney General's opinion.

37. Did he draw up a statement of the case that had occurred, and lay it before the Judge of assize?—He did lay it before the Judge of assize, who referred it to the Crown counsel at the last assizes; but they did not think that there were sufficient grounds for prosecuting by the Crown the parties resisting.

38. Do you know whether he took the opinion of the Judge as to his recovering from these people by civil bill?—I am not aware, but believe he did.

39. Do you know enough so as to be able to state what occurred?—I heard that the collector had been recommended by the Judge to try it by civil actions at the assizes, in place of the summary mode by civil bill at the quarter sessions.

40. Are you aware that the more respectable people in the houses have offered to pay their proportion of the cess if the Attorney General repeats his opinion, that they are liable under that applotment?—I am told they have declared so.

41. I believe the consequence is, that there has been a deficiency in the sum that should have been paid in to you?—Yes, the city collector has not paid in in full

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full, and has not been able to obtain a certificate, so as to entitle him to any fees to be presented for him at the last assizes.

42. *Chairman.*] Will you explain to the Committee the form of account which you lay before the judge and the grand jury at each assize?—The account furnished to the court, and sworn to by the treasurer, is as follows:—

Form of Account.

Dr	Cr
To Balance, as per last Account.	By Payments of the last Assizes.
To Grand Warrant now receivable.	By Balance, subject to the Queries, discharged at these Assizes.

The first item in the above account, which is sworn to by the treasurer, states the balance in his hands at the closing of the last account. The next item in his account is the grand warrant of the last assizes, which he that day receives, and these two contain all the money to the credit of the county. The first credit he takes is for the sums discharged and paid by him after the last assizes, and the balance is then struck, subject to the sums to be discharged at those assizes; consequently the Committee will perceive that the balance in his hands appears on that day much larger than it will be a week following.

43. Is there any detailed account of the payments submitted to the grand jury?—In the county of Derry there has been always attached to the treasurer's account a specific list of the several sums that he has been ordered to pay; it is not published in the warrant from its great bulk; but it is laid on the table of the grand jury, and is open to their investigation and inspection.

44. Are you aware under the 17th and 18th Geo. 3. that these accounts, or a copy of them, should be lodged with the clerk of the Crown, who is to keep a book of them?—I am; the book which is lodged with the clerk of the Crown is the check on the treasurer.

45. That is to say, the copy of the warrant and undischarged queries are lodged with the clerk of the Crown?—Yes.

46. Is there a copy of your account containing the details you speak of lodged with him?—No, because these queries contain that very account; a copy of my account is virtually lodged with him in this way; and the balance, that is the first item of my account, ought to tally with the amount of the undischarged queries in his book. The mode of discharging the queries is by their being read in court, and the clerk of the Crown writes the letters "discharged" opposite each query, on the margin of a book similar to the one which he hands to me. By that means, after the book comes into the hands of the county treasurer, no alteration made in his book would affect the county, unless a similar alteration was made in that one which is in the custody of the clerk of the Crown; for the query book that is published after the assizes is not made from the treasurer's book, but from the copy in the clerk of the Crown's possession; and no alteration made in the treasurer's book would be a warrant to pay any sum of money, unless a similar entry was made in the book in the possession of the clerk of the Crown.

47. Then the clerk of the Crown's book is a check on the treasurer's?—Yes; for the ensuing set of queries are made out by the clerk of the Crown from his own book, without reference to the treasurer; so that if a query is discharged in the treasurer's book, and not in his, it would nevertheless remain against the treasurer at the next assizes.

48. Mr. *French.*] That is done at the same time as the fiating?—The fiat is made in the book that is given to the treasurer, and runs thus: "I certify, that the foregoing pages contain true and correct abstracts of all the presentments on the which were fiated by the court at assizes ," and it is signed by the clerk of the Crown.

49. You are obliged, under the Act of Parliament, to pay all demands for sums duly discharged within, I think, six days?—Within six days.

50. Do you remember what is the penalty in case of non-payment?—I think it is 20*l.* and forfeiture of office.

51. Suppose the case of the treasurer becoming insolvent, what do you know is the remedy then; is it to recover the penalty, beside the forfeiture of office?—I should suppose no penalty beyond looking after his personal effects.

52. Sir *E. S. Hayes.*] Do treasurers give any security for penalties?—There is no security given by the treasurer for any penalty. The penalty here spoken

of

of is over and above the amount of his security to the county, and must, if I understand the question aright, be only recoverable off his private property.

53. Supposing that the treasurer refuses to pay, what remedy has any person against him?—I think an action at law would lie, but of that I cannot give an opinion; I think there is no summary remedy beyond the penalty and the forfeiture of office.

54. *Chairman.*] What is the present salary of the treasurer of Londonderry?—The present salary is 380*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, 400*l.* Irish currency, and there was formerly a sum of 27*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* allowed for opening an office to pay money after the October sessions. These sessions, under the new Act of Parliament, have been done away with.

55. Do you know in what year the salary was settled?—I think it was 6 Geo. 4, c. 52.

56. The salaries for the other county officers were fixed by the 4th Geo. 4.?—Yes, c. 43.

57. And the salary of the treasurer of Londonderry was raised since that by the 6th Geo. 4?—It was.

58. In fact the county of Londonderry was in the first class for every public officer except the treasurer, and the 6th Geo. 4 raised the treasurer to the first class?—Yes; in the Treasurer's Act, Derry was a second class county; by the 6th Geo. 4 the treasurer was placed on the same footing as in a first class county.

59. Do you know what was the salary of the treasurer before that Act, or how it was composed?—I do not; it was before my election.

60. Is there not a general impression in Ireland that it would be possible for the counties to save the salary of the treasurer by having a bank to do the duty?—Yes.

61. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Are there any other emoluments besides salary?—The emoluments arise from the balance that remains in the treasurer's hands, which the bank will allow a certain interest for.

62. Is that interest applied to the benefit of the public or the treasurer?—To the treasurer.

63. Does the treasurer conceive himself authorized to discount bills with the balance in his hands?—I conceive he may do so; but I never did.

64. Are you aware that such has been the practice in some counties?—I have heard so.

65. Suppose a person who has obtained a contract for carrying on any work applies to the treasurer for an advance of money, offering him a sufficient security; does he feel himself at liberty to advance that at interest, and apply that interest to his own use?—I think so.

66. Have you known that to be the case?—I have; I think the treasurer has the control over all the monies placed in his hand, and that there is no law to prevent his using that money in any way he thinks right, he being accountable for it, and I have known very great advantage to be derived from the treasurer advancing money for the purpose of carrying on public works. In my county it has never been done to any extent, possibly never more than 500*l.* between any assizes.

67. Do you know the rate of interest usually charged by treasurers on those discounts?—For my own part, (and I do not know the practice of any other treasurer,) the advances have been very few, and made under the certificate of the county surveyor latterly, or before his appointment, on my knowledge that the work for which the advance was sought was going on, or from the certificate of the head overseer; on these advances I charged five per cent., in some instances six per cent.

68. If you discount a bill on the security of a presentment made, and that you know the work is carrying on, and that the work will be paid for at the October sessions following, do not you conceive that you have a perfect security for that advance, and that you are discounting one of the best bills in the market?—I do not.

69. Be so good as to state the reason why?—There are a great number of contingencies that may prevent that bill being paid at the time it becomes due; it is, generally speaking, a poor person, a workman who is not very well able to meet his engagement. If anything should take place to prevent that work being accounted for, for which the treasurer made the advance, if the

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work should not pass the inspection, or the magistrates at special sessions, of course that man would not be entitled to his money, and of course could not take up his bill; it is not at all similar to a commercial bill, where the merchant will be provided at the time it becomes due. There are many other contingencies.

70. Before the treasurer discounts for a person of that sort, is he not aware of what his habit has been, in accounting for works heretofore, and he knows whether his works have been in the habit of passing the county sessions; if he knows him to be a man that has carried on his work well, he runs no risk in discounting the bill, because he can pay himself on his work being accounted for?—Yes.

71. *Chairman.*] Are they punctual people who come generally to the treasurer for such assistance?—My experience of it is so small, that in the few instances that have occurred, both punctual people and those who are not, have applied for advances; but, generally speaking, the more needy pp ly.

72. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] In those instances where you have refused, how have the parties procured money to carry on the works?—I don't know.

73. When a contractor wishes to carry on a piece of work, and is unable to obtain accommodation from the treasurer by an advance of money, what is the mode which he takes to pay his men?—I cannot state what mode he takes; I have no knowledge of it.

74. Have you ever been aware of an inquiry before any grand jury in Ireland into the mode in which advances are made for the purpose of carrying on works?—There was an inquiry in a particular county, but it is so very long ago; before I was elected treasurer; I cannot speak to it with certainty.

75. Mr. *French.*] You have stated that you lodged the balance in the bank, at interest; what rate of interest are you allowed by the bank?—The bank allowed me, until last year, 2½ per cent., but for the last year and the present year they allow me 3 per cent.

76. Can you state what is the average amount of your profit as treasurer under that head?—Since I came to London, not having any books with me, I cannot state it exactly, but I have been trying to make it out, and I think I can show very nearly; for the last four years my salary has been 400*l.* a-year, that is, 380*l.* salary, and 27*l.* for the October sessions. The bank interest that I received last year was about 106*l.*; it varied in the last three years from 96*l.* to 106*l.*

77. Generally speaking, has there been a large sum in your hands after the October sessions?—Very small; I believe in the October sessions in 1834 it was 2,000*l.*

78. Was the October balance a large one?—It was a small one, and I have to apprise you, that this is the gross balance that would appear on the foot of the account, not taking credit for the advances the treasurer is obliged to make under different Acts of Parliament; for instance, the prosecutor's expenses, which he is obliged to pay out of the balance in his hands, including the coroner's order, so that I should say possibly you might out of his 2,200*l.* strike 200*l.* off; I think I can state that the actual average balance would be under 2,000*l.* for the last four years.

79. There has been a question put to you, whether you are in the habit of discounting bills out of that sum of money, and your answer was, you were not; do you think it is the general custom of the treasurers to do that?—I do not think that it is in many of the northern counties; I can speak with certainty as to the treasurer of the county Down, nor do I believe the Donegal treasurer does; those are the only two counties that I can speak to from positive knowledge; and I am sure it is not the practice in either.

80. It is not the general custom to advance money for public works?—It is only on particular occasions I do it, and in many cases not all, without a positive necessity for the case being made out by the application of the county surveyor for the last two years, and prior to that by the head overseer, and never without his joining in the application of the working overseer.

81. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] And as the security also?—No, I have not always insisted on the head overseer joining in the security with him: advances, however, in this way I have made with reluctance.

82. Mr. *French.*] When you did advance the money on the credit of the works

works, was there not a risk in the event of the works not being executed according to the approval of the magistrates?—Yes, I stated so; I remember one instance, in which a bridge, that amounted to, I suppose, 500*l.*, an advance had been made by the treasurer to the amount of 300*l.*; the bridge was built, but before the time of accounting for it, a very unusual flood took place, and carried off the bridge altogether; the treasurer was responsible for the money he had advanced.

83. Then it would be a dangerous system for the treasurer to advance public money on works?—I have already stated that it is a practice I always was disinclined to; I considered it exceedingly hazardous, and I thought it would lead to bad consequences; I would much prefer the money remaining in the bank.

84. Captain *Jones.*] Was that a suppositious case which you alluded to about the bridge?—I know that it did actually take place.

85. In that case the parties were compelled to submit to the loss?—The treasurer was, so far as he advanced; the contractor lost the remainder.

86. And the contractor was forced to submit to the loss?—Yes.

87. Mr. *Plunkett.*] The treasurer does not conceive himself justified in indemnifying himself out of this public money for that which he has advanced?—He could not do it.

88. All the profit he has is that he gets by interest on the bank?—That is all.

89. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Are you aware what is the practice of the other public servants holding public money; do they conceive themselves allowed to hold that to their own private use?—I do not know.

90. Are you aware what the practice is of the distributor of stamps?—I do not know whether he is allowed to have a balance in his hand at all. In mentioning the duties of the treasurer's office, there is one very laborious one that is not taken into account, nor recognized in any Act of Parliament, which is the duty of furnishing Returns both to this House, and to the Castle in Dublin and the Board of Works; I should say that during the last Session the treasurer has been called on to furnish very many and voluminous Returns to these several departments.

91. Mr. *French.*] It was stated in an answer that there was a general opinion that the office of treasurer could be dispensed with; is that your opinion from the knowledge you possess?—It is not; I think it is very possible that you may dispense with the name of a treasurer, but the duties of his office will have to be done by some one; I conceive that it would be difficult and dangerous, if not impossible, to allow to any Board or to any fluctuating body like a grand jury, supposing the money was lodged in the bank, the power of drawing out this money: you must have some one person who will be responsible, under a heavy security to you, for the due discharge of this portion of duties of the present treasurer. I am quite aware that for the treasurer you may get another officer, who will possibly do the duty; but I say that some one officer will have to do it.

92. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Supposing the money is raised and paid into the bank, and that a certain officer in the county merely allocated that money by drawing on the bank; do not you think that will be a discharge of the office of treasurer?—The officer you speak of would be in fact your treasurer; for this very officer who is to have the control of your money must give you security, because the very power of drawing on the bank gives a discretionary power to an individual over the money, that would be unsafe to place in the hands of any person, except one who has given you security that it will not be used, except in the right way.

93. The bank would be the treasurer?—It would have the custody and would be the depository of the money; but the power of drawing that money out, of applying it in the sums that are directed by the grand jury for county purposes, that is what I call the virtual office of the treasurer; the control over the money and the power of drawing it out, and not the safe keeping of it, form the most responsible duty of the treasurer, and whoever is the person that draws that money out, he is your treasurer, so far as that part of the duty goes, you may call him by any name you please.

94. We will suppose that the bank was furnished with a county book, and directions given to the bank not to pay any sum that was not drawn in conformity

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formity with the allocation in the county book, would not that be a security against the clerk applying the money to any purposes to which it was not allocated?—Then you make the bank your treasurer, and I consider that any respectable and solvent bank that would undertake this duty would charge you a sum equivalent to the expense of having an officer of your own; I do not think there would be any considerable saving by the change; I admit you can impound the public money, and pay it out by various modes of machinery; but the object of your inquiry is, whether the present mode is not as cheap and as safe as any you could possibly find out. I am speaking as a matter of opinion.

95. Do not you think the use of the money would repay the Bank?—I am satisfied it would not.

96. Has any bank been asked, in the event of a change, whether they would do the business?—I believe, at the late election for the county of Tyrone, there had been applications to a bank to do the duty; and I am informed that there was a disposition on the part of the country gentlemen to entertain the proposition; but when they came to detail to the bank the duties of the office, and what they would be required to do, the negociation was broken off.

97. *Chairman.*] Do you conceive that if the book with the discharged queries were handed to the bank by the clerk of the Crown, that the bank would have any difficulty in paying the sums?—My answer is, that I have not the slightest doubt that you could invent a machinery by which it could be done through the bank; but I am satisfied that would be as expensive as an officer of your own, and not so much under your own control; and further, that you would still have to provide another person for the more laborious part of the treasurer's duty—I mean his office work, making out and apportioning the warrants, &c. &c.

98. Mr. *French.*] Would not the bank have to lay out this applotment if the office of treasurer was done away with?—Of course, if you did away with that, the duties that are becoming more onerous every day must be performed by some person.

99. *Chairman.*] Supposing the bank were to give in at each assizes an account, specifying the receipts, and taking credit for all money actually paid by them, specifying the sums paid, the dates of paying, the persons to whom, and on whose account they were paid, and whether for the county at large, or what barony; do you not think that would give the grand jury, or the grand jury's officer with whom it was held, a sufficient control over the bank, that there would be no mistake?—I can only answer that question generally; that I am perfectly satisfied you could make the bank keep the account; but the question is, will that be a cheaper; is it a more satisfactory and better way for the county than having an officer over whom the grand jury have the control, and whose time and attention will be devoted exclusively to them? I do not mean to say that it is impossible to get it done through the bank, but my decided opinion is, that it will not be done for the use of the balance, as has been suggested, nor can it be done in so satisfactory a manner as by an officer belonging to the county.

100. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] What is the rate of interest?—The Belfast Banking Company, allow me three per cent. on any balance I leave in their bank for three months.

101. Mr. *Plunkett.*] The 106*l.* you get, then, would be in addition to your salary?—Yes, my salary last year was 380*l.*, 400*l.* Irish money; my emoluments arising from the bank, from interest, would be about 100*l.*

102. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] What is the usual rate of discount for good bills?—Five per cent. The bank will do certain bills at four per cent; but the description of bills with which you wish to compare the treasurer's advances, which are generally at from five to six months, would not be discounted cheaper; in most cases they would not be done at all.

103. Mr. *French.*] The general rate of discount is five per cent.?—Yes.

104. I believe there is a feeling in the counties generally, in the north of Ireland, with reference to the presentments which are compulsory on the Grand Jury?—Yes, I have heard these presentments are the subject of very great complaints.

105. Of what do those compulsory presentments chiefly consist?—They consist, first, in public officers' salaries, the gaol payments, sums to repay Government

ment for advances to various works that have been applied for by the Grand Jury, Dispensaries, the County Infirmary, for Coroners, orders for prosecutors at assizes and quarter sessions, and for the District Lunatic Asylum.

106. What is the usual sum presented for the gaol in Londonderry?—The gaol presentment amounts to, first, the repayment of the building, which is 800 *l.* Irish, each half year; 200 *l.* half yearly for the different contingent expenses of the gaol, bedding and other necessaries; 200 *l.* half yearly for the salaries of the gaol officers; then there is the food and diet, which amounts to about 400 *l.* or 450 *l.* half yearly.

107. What is the instalment on the building of the District Lunatic Asylum?—Five hundred and five pounds is the proportion of the county of Derry.

108. And the payments for the support of the patients vary according to the number?—From 450 *l.* down to 250 *l.* half-yearly.

109. What is the amount levied on account of the expenses of the cholera?—The first order to levy was for 4,140 *l.* which is now all paid, and the second 785 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.*, which is all paid but one instalment.

110. Was it levied off the county at large, or off the districts?—Off the county at large.

111. In what part of the county was the money principally expended?—In the city of Derry principally, and in Coleraine.

112. Captain *Jones.*] Were those the only parts in the county where it was felt very severely?—I believe so; but I have no means of knowing exactly.

113. Mr. *French.*] Is that one of the compulsory presentments?—It is.

114. Had the Grand Jury an opportunity of examining into the items?—I believe no opportunity.

115. Where was the examination made?—The amount specified comes down certified from the Castle in Dublin, and I am not aware, at least I have never seen any account or detail given to the Grand Jury of the expenditure.

116. If the Grand Jury had any reason to doubt the proper expenditure of this money, had they an opportunity of ascertaining it from the accounts sent down?—I do not know that they had; no accounts ever came through my office, nor did I ever see any.

117. *Chairman.*] There is another presentment which is compulsory relative to the valuation; what was the demand on the county of Londonderry for the valuation?—The county of Londonderry presented 400 *l.* at each assizes, for the last three assizes, on account of the valuation.

118. Do you know the amount demanded?—Above 8,000 *l.*

119. Mr. *French.*] Under the head of the different items mentioned as compulsory presentments, is the amount increased to a very great extent within the last 20 or 30 years?—I can say, generally, the amount of these presentments has very much increased.

120. When was the expense of prosecutors first paid by the counties?—I think in 1815. The 55 Geo. 3, c. 91, empowered the court to order the *bonâ fide* expenses of prosecutors and witnesses in cases of felony, and a reasonable compensation, where they were in poor circumstances, for trouble and loss of time, to be paid by the treasurer out of any money in his hands; and the 1st William 4, c. 57, extended the provisions of this Act to causes prosecuted by the Crown solicitors, in which the expenses had previously fallen on the annual Parliamentary grant.

121. When was the expense of transmitting convicted felons first thrown on the counties?—By the 55th Geo. 3, c. 158, secs. 6 & 7, the expenses of conveying convicts to the place of embarkation and prisoners to gaol were thrown on the counties.

122. Is that a heavy amount?—I think it is about 110 *l.* each year; it varies from 30 *l.* to 60 *l.* at each assizes.

123. The sum levied for dispensaries, is it in your county a large sum?—Yes, and very much increasing.

124. Do you think it is money judiciously expended?—I have always considered these establishments very useful to the county.

125. What was the amount of the sum levied for the tithe applotment in your county?—I should think about 2,000 *l.*

126. *Chairman.*] Can you give the Committee, in detail, the expense of prosecutors and witnesses, distinguishing those that come from the Crown solicitor's

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office, the Excise solicitor's office, and those ordered by the court, for the last three years?—The amount of these orders, whether made at the request of the clerk of the Crown, the Crown solicitor, or the Excise, are detailed in the grand warrant, and published after each assizes, as follows:

EXPENSES of PROSECUTORS and WITNESSES.

Cases prosecuted by	1833.		1834.		1835.	
	Spring.	Summer.	Spring.	Summer.	Spring.	Summer.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
The Court - -	Not distinguished	Not distinguished	26	9	19	15
The Crown Solicitor			157	42	64	39
The Excise Solicitor			- -	- -	19	—
TOTAL - £.	122	134	183	51	102	54

127. Are you aware whether there have been any complaints as to the scale of valuation adopted for houses?—No complaint has come before me officially, but there is a good deal of discontent upon the subject of the valuation of houses, particularly in the city of Derry, the cess has been very much raised within the city and liberties, in consequence of the new valuation; very great complaints have been made on that head.

128. Do you think it has tended to stop the building of new houses?—I think not, in the city; there are more houses building within the last three years in Derry than I remember at any former period.

129. Are you aware that the grand jury of Antrim have petitioned against the scale of the valuation of houses as being too low?—I have heard that they have done so.

130. From your knowledge of the country, do you think it a proper scale to value houses as low as 3*l.*?—I think it is too low.

131. Do you think that it will prevent them from improving their farm-houses?—I do; I know that it has as yet operated in that way.

132. Though it may not in town, has it in the country?—I think it has, but only to a small extent.

133. Lord *Acheson.*] What would be the amount, generally speaking, on a house of the value of 3*l.*?—I could not tell, without referring to the Field Book of the county.

134. *Chairman.*] With reference to the District Lunatic Asylums, are any accounts ever laid before the grand jury?—I believe very accurate accounts are kept.

135. Do the grand jury ever receive any thing except the certificate of the Lord Lieutenant?—All these papers come through the secretary often, not through me; you will get the evidence from him better than from me.

136. Captain *Jones.*] I will just ask you whether the new valuation in the county of Derry has given satisfaction or not generally?—Generally very great satisfaction; of course, in a county that was so very unequally assessed as Derry was, people who pay more than they formerly did, will complain a little; but, generally speaking, it is considered a fair valuation.

137. Then the dissatisfaction is confined only to some of the towns?—Principally to the city of Derry.

138. Is it not the fact that some lands, which were in cultivation, and formerly paid no cess, pay now under the new valuation?—I should say that there were not any that were not assessed, though the amount might be very trifling indeed. My own case would exemplify that as much as any other. I hold my house

house and 100 acres of ground, for which I only paid about 1*l.* 4*s.* county cess, under the old valuation; I now pay about 6*l.* 7*s.* My house happened to be in the manor of Skinners, and at the time of the old valuation it was mountainous and out of cultivation; now it pays its fair share; the inhabitants on that manor pay three for one; but still I think it is a fair valuation, comparing my farm with my neighbour's farm in the same barony; I feel I am not raised more than my fair share; I think that is the opinion generally of those who have been raised.

139. Mr. *French*.] You stated there was not any town land in the county at all that was not assessed?—Except the land of Culmore, a little fort, and about 700 acres about it. It repaired its own roads, and it never was assessed under the old valuation; it is now taken into the new, and after some demur and litigation the inhabitants have consented to pay their proportion of the county tax.

140. Is it not Crown land?—The occupiers looked upon it in that light.

141. Who derives the benefit from that ground?—The governor. Some time ago the grand jury of the county of Derry were anxious to relieve themselves from the odium of so very large a sum as they presented; and I as treasurer was directed to make out a statement, showing that, at the last assizes, out of a sum of 12,442*l.*, which was the entire amount assessed for all county purposes, no less a sum than 6,500*l.* was presented for purposes over which they had no control, leaving only about 6,000*l.* for all the roads, bridges and local purposes of the county.

142. What rate do you pay the collectors; what rate is the treasurer allowed for collecting the cess?—The treasurer is not allowed any thing.

143. The collectors or high constables?—Nine-pence in the pound.

144. Do you not consider that is rather more than is necessary, and that it could be well done for 6*d.*?—I know that, about a year ago, a vacancy occurred by the death of a collector. Several applications were made to the grand jury, and I know there was considerable difference in the sum each offered to collect the cess for. One of them offered to collect it for 4*d.* and another for 6*d.*; but the grand jury, on instituting an inquiry, and deliberating for a considerable time, did not consider that the sum of 9*d.* was more than sufficient to remunerate a man fairly, and to the collector whom they appointed they gave that amount.

145. Have you ever heard that they collected at the expense of 3*d.*?—No, I know that they do employ some under-collectors in particular districts; but I do not know the particulars. I should have said 6*d.* would have been the fair average.

146. Have you ever heard of more than 3*d.*?—I never heard any sum fixed; I did ask one or two of the collectors, and they said it varied according as the district was easy to collect or otherwise; that is, in different portions of the barony they would pay different sums for collecting.

147. *Chairman*.] Do you conceive there would be any difficulty to make the county cess payable by the landlord?—I do not apprehend more difficulty than in placing the tithe on the landlord.

148. Is not the tithe a fixed sum and may be computed in that way, whereas the county cess is very variable?— It is a subject very difficult to give an opinion upon, and I have not sufficiently considered it to give to the Committee any decided opinion.

Martis, 10° *die Maii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir Robert Ferguson.	Mr. Fitzstephen French.
Mr. Richard More O'Ferrall.	Mr. Richard Longfield.
Mr. Randle Plunkett.	Sir Edmond Hayes.
Captain Jones.	

SIR ROBERT FERGUSON IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Edward Sylvester Shawe*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *E. S. Shawe.*
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149. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] WHERE do you reside?—At Kilglass, in the county of Kildare.

150. You are a magistrate of that county, I believe?—I am.

151. You have also acted as grand juror?—I have at different times.

152. You are generally acquainted with the duties of the treasurers of counties?—I am.

153. You have also acted as grand juror in the King's County?—I have, and as magistrate.

154. Is it your opinion that the office of treasurer might be dispensed with, by substituting a bank?—I am not aware how a bank could be substituted in Kildare; for under the Bank of Ireland Charter there cannot be any other bank within 60 miles of Dublin; and unless some bank could be got to send clerks to act for them, I do not know how a bank could be substituted; for a bank could not be established in Kildare.

155. But supposing the county levy were lodged in the bank of Ireland, and a man who had to be paid for work done was given a draft on the bank of Ireland in payment, could not he get that draft cashed in the country without going to Dublin?—I do not think he could easily in Kildare, as there is no bank; he would have to go to Dublin.

156. But in remote counties of Ireland, where there are banks, do you think the office of treasurer could be executed by the bank?—Decidedly I think it could; and in Kildare, if a bank could be got to send a person authorized to receive and pay for them, it could be done, but not otherwise.

157. What is the amount of salary of the treasurer of Kildare?—To the best of my recollection he has 300*l.* a year Irish, which of course would reduce it to about 270*l.*; in some of the counties I know they pay in late currency.

158. Have you frequently acted as auditor on the treasurer's accounts on grand juries?—Very frequently in Kildare I have been one of the three selected upon the grand jury to audit the accounts.

159. What is the general balance in the hands of the treasurer in Kildare?—I consider the dead balance would be about 900*l.* What I call the dead balance is the sum which remains in his hands after the clearing of the Spring assizes, and that 900*l.*, I take it, lies in his hands for ever, that is to say, so long as he is treasurer. Probably at that time there would be about 7,000*l.* or 8,000*l.* raised at the Spring assizes, part of which would be paid at the Summer assizes, and there would be 3,000*l.* in his hands, perhaps from that time to the following assizes; but I speak very generally, for I have not had any opportunity of looking at the books, in order to make this answer, and therefore I must give a very general opinion.

160. Do you conceive there is always a balance in his hands equivalent to 800*l.* or 900*l.*?—Always.

161. Are you aware how the treasurer disposes of that balance?—I take it for granted he either lays it out on deposit of stock, or I should think it very likely the treasurer of Kildare uses it for his own purposes, being an extensive agriculturist

agriculturist and miller, and his son being an extensive agriculturist, that he uses it for the purpose of buying and selling stock.

162. As the treasurer gives large security, are you of opinion that it is not incorrect that he should apply that money to his own purposes?—I think not.

163. Are you aware it is the general practice of treasurers to apply the balance in their hands to their own profit?—I should think it was.

164. You never heard that was considered incorrect?—I never heard them found fault with for making use of what is called the dead balance.

165. Are you aware that it is the practice of treasurers to discount presentments?—I believe it is.

166. What interest do they charge upon these bills?—I think six per cent.; that case I consider quite different; I consider they should not do so; but it is principally owing to the very bad Act of Parliament under which all grand jury business is conducted.

167. Supposing a man, getting a presentment, knowing he was obliged to pay the labourers, and not having money of his own, applies to the treasurer to advance the money upon interest; would not the man, on taking the presentment, take that into account, and charge the county a larger sum for doing the work, than if he had not to pay that interest?—I am sure he would take it into account. I conceive that arises from the last Act of Parliament; when gentlemen were overseers, they very often advanced money or advanced credit; (for my part I always advanced money for any roads that were taken out for which I was overseer.) Now, under the new Act, no one will advance a farthing; I would not advance a farthing for one. The people who take the contracts are not able to take them without credit, and they are obliged to obtain credit from the treasurer, or some one else.

168. Does your answer apply to the old Act of Parliament, or the present?—I speak of the present Act.

169. Then the effect of that is to oblige counties to pay interest for their own money?—Certainly.

170. When you speak of advances by the treasurer, are those advances always made in money?—No; I have heard occasionally of meal being advanced by the treasurers.

171. At the market price?—Always over.

172. Was the excess over the market price charged to pay the interest on the advance?—I conceive so.

173. Do you conceive the treasurer runs any risk in making those advances?—Not the slightest.

174. That he was discounting the best bills?—Certainly.

175. When the contractors do not apply to the treasurer for advances, what other persons do they apply to?—To some small huckster or shopkeeper in the neighbourhood.

176. What is the effect of that?—They will pay quite as much; that is, if they purchase meal, generally speaking they pay from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per cwt. over price; the labourers, of course, are worse paid, and the county pays more in substance.

177. Supposing a labourer receives at the rate of 10*d.* a day, and is obliged to pay for meal at a rate above the market price, has not that the effect of reducing his wages below the sum allowed by the grand jury?—Decidedly it would; but in consequence of the very bad mode of grand jury payments, the labourers are always obtained for more wages than they get from farmers in the neighbourhood.

178. Has not that practice had the effect of preventing all good workmen from taking employment on the roads?—Generally speaking, the contractors are obliged to take men who go with cars, or to take them in consideration of the cars, as there is an advantage in the cars; a small farmer has an advantage in hiring his car, and he makes a condition that there shall be so many labourers; consequently there is generally a hiring as between the car and the man. The men who are sent with the cars are often totally distinct from the owners;

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owners; but they come upon them, and the owners of the cars let them be taken in as their men.

179. Are treasurers generally in the practice of requiring fees?—I have constantly known some small fee given on people obtaining payment of presentments to the treasurer's servant. Except that, I never knew of any fees; I never had much to receive from them.

180. Suppose that fee were resisted, what would be the consequence?—I believe the man would be put to trouble, and loss of time, and thereby to costs.

181. It is an illegal fee?—I believe they have been always obliged to give a shilling or two shillings to the man; it was considered they must do so. I have myself been asked for the fee, when merely receiving monies granted to me as treasurer of a dispensary. I always refused to give it, and in consequence I have always got very cold looks.

182. Have you been asked by the treasurer?—No.

183. Are there any other duties discharged by the treasurer except that of merely paying money on account of the county?—I am not aware of any.

184. Do you think any of the duties of the treasurer could be transferred to the secretary of the grand jury?—Decidedly; a person I consider might be secretary and treasurer; they are not checks upon one another.

185. Do you conceive that could be done with advantage in counties generally?—I do not conceive it would be an advantage, except that by one person holding the two offices, he might be got at rather a reduced salary, otherwise I do not think there would be any advantage. The order is, that the treasurer is to receive all the money from the collectors of barony cess the day before the assizes, and we are told that those who do not pay the day before the assizes, shall not be entitled to their fees. I believe, however, it is known that the money is not paid in before the assizes; some few will, but, generally speaking, the treasurer goes on receiving money during the whole of the assizes, and as soon as it is over, he goes on paying it away; so that supposing he was to receive the money during the assizes, he could not act as secretary to the grand jury.

186. Are county officers in general, in your opinion, underpaid or overpaid?—I think the treasurer has a very good thing of it. The clerk of the Crown, who has been paid very largely, appears to me to do very little for us.

187. Would you approve of uniting the offices of clerk of the Crown and clerk of the peace?—I think there would be nothing at all incompatible in it.

188. Do you think a reduction in the expense to the county might ensue from that?—I do.

189. Are you at all aware of the practice with respect to the management of gaols?—Very little.

190. Are there officers there which you think might be reduced in amount of salary; the governor, for instance?—At the present time I consider the safety of the public is in a great measure dependent upon them; I hardly see how it can be otherwise. I have a great abhorrence of gaols myself. I have been ordered upon the Gaol Committee once or twice, and have gone; but in general I would prefer settling the whole accounts of the county, rather than go into the gaols.

191. Mr. *French.*] You were asked whether you do not consider it would be beneficial that the duties of treasurer should be performed by a bank; what beneficial results do you think likely to follow from that?—I do not think there would be any benefit whatever, except there would be a smaller salary.

192. Are you aware, from your personal knowledge, what rates of interest the treasurers generally receive for that dead balance lying in their hands?—Not from my own knowledge.

193. Would you be astonished if it did not amount to more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?—Very much astonished, because I know I am frequently in the habit of lending dead balances lying in my hands at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at the least, as receiver under the Court of Chancery; and I think the treasurer would know as well how to employ money as myself.

194. You say that sometimes the treasurers apply money for their own purposes; have you any knowledge of that, or is it mere conjecture?—Merely conjecture; I cannot conceive that he would keep it lying idle.

195. Is it necessary for the treasurer to have a sum lodged in the bank?—I do not think it is.

196. You have mentioned that men proposing for public works are in the habit of considering the increase of cost which getting money from the treasurer will amount to, and that they increase their tender in consequence of it; do you know that, under the last Act of Parliament, the lowest tender must be accepted?—Yes; but there is hardly any such thing as competition; for all the men in the barony join with each other.

197. You have stated that you have known instances of the treasurer advancing meal?—I have.

198. Was it in a year of great scarcity?—Not at all.

199. That you have known it as a common practice?—Yes; that is to say, I have heard of it from the road-makers, who told me they got the meal from the treasurer; beyond that I do not know.

200. You have also stated you have known fees given to the servants of treasurers?—I have said very trifling, as a shilling or two on receiving the money.

201. Do you consider a treasurer, who is in the habit of advancing meal, at a price beyond what it would bring in the market, for public works, and who sanctions his servant in receiving fees of this kind, is a person fit to be retained in that office?—Bad habits establish these things. I think it is totally wrong his charging interest upon advances, provided the monies have been paid in. The case I mean to allude to is this; supposing, at the Spring assizes 1835, a presentment was made, and that in the following October or November the contractor asked for aid, I think he ought to get it, upon a proper certificate from the county engineer and magistrates. If that sum, however, had been presented at the Summer assizes 1835, I should think the treasurer would be justified in charging interest.

202. That is on the principle of his not having the money in his hands?—Decidedly.

203. But are you not aware that by the Act of Parliament the contractor can obtain a certain portion of the sum upon the execution of part of the work in hand?—I am aware the Act says so; but I am perfectly aware that he cannot get it.

204. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Will you state any instance, within your own knowledge, where there has been a difficulty in getting that advance which the Act authorizes?—The Act does not state that the treasurer is bound to pay; the Act merely says, the man may be entitled to get it. Supposing, for a moment, the contractor has a contract at the Spring assizes, if the contractor could account for half at the Summer assizes, I conceive he would get it as a matter of right; as that, however, is a case that will hardly ever happen, in consequence of the number of days laid out for sessions previous to the Summer assizes, we will suppose that man is not able to call for the money till the month of October, at which period payments used to be made; if he calls for it then, the treasurer is not bound to give it. A circumstance of that kind happened last Summer. The county engineer, a very respectable man, came to me, and recommended me to write to the county treasurer for an advance of half the contract, which amounted to 38*l.* I told him I would not have any thing to do with the business, as the magistrates are now thrown out. I happen, unfortunately, to be chairman, and have no vote under the new Act. I have been chairman generally, in my neighbourhood, for years. I said, "Do you write the order, it is your business." He said, "It will not come so well from me, as I have no power of doing it." I said, "Well, then, write a certificate." He wrote down a certificate that the man was entitled to get an advance of 38*l.* I got a neighbouring magistrate, who is at present high sheriff of Kildare, to go with me, and we went and viewed the road ourselves, and I certified under the certificate of the engineer, that the man had laid down the materials, and we felt confident he would account for his contract at the ensuing general sessions, and we therefore thought he was entitled to get that amount of 38*l.* He went, as he told me, straight with that to the county treasurer (this was in October or November last), who told him he had not any money; that he was very shortly to get money from Government to build a bridge, called Lord Downe's Bridge, for which there was an advance from Government, and he was to come in a month. When he went, he was told by the treasurer, "Why, I wrote you a letter by the post." Now the man was in humble life, and very probably the letter might be

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at the post-office for some time, and be returned to the dead letter office; but the result was, that the man went 120 Irish miles, as he told me, without getting any thing, and at length he got 28*l.*, upon which he paid interest, although the money had been presented at the Spring assizes of 1835, and therefore was in the treasurer's possession.

205. Are you aware what are the regulations imposed by the late Act of Parliament relative to those advances by the treasurer?—I am not, except that I have read the Act, and I cannot understand by the Act how the treasurer is so bound to pay.

206. The county treasurer is bound to pay in case the grand jury have placed an indorsement on the back of the presentment requiring him so to pay, and in case that advance is sanctioned at the next sessions?—Neither of those preliminaries were performed in the case I have referred to, and therefore the treasurer was not bound to pay, I conceive.

207. Mr. *French.*] You have stated, in answer to the question put to you, that you consider the labourers take employment from the farmers rather than for the public roads?—Decidedly.

208. That is the impression on your mind?—Yes.

209. You were asked whether you did not think the office of secretary to the grand jury and that of treasurer could be combined; do you consider that, generally speaking, the secretary to the grand jury is a description of person that could give the security that is required for the office of treasurer?—I do not.

210. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Do you conceive that if the county money was lodged in the bank, there could be any difficulty in employing the secretary of the grand jury to make those orders on the bank?—I do not.

211. *Chairman.*] Do you conceive the secretary of the grand jury should be authorized to make those orders on the bank, unless he gave the security now required?—Indeed I think it would not be safe if he had an unlimited power of drawing checks, unless he was to draw on the back of the original presentment, and send them in, or something like a check in that way.

212. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Do you think a plan could be devised to make it safe?—Something in that way, and there should be, of course, a particular clerk to check him; if he had the power to draw on the bank, he might draw for his own purposes.

213. *Chairman.*] Do you think that payment could be made by the clerk of the Crown handing the warrant, with the discharges marked, into the bank, and directing them to pay?—I think it could.

214. Then in that case he would not require any order from the secretary of the grand jury?—Certainly not. I think it would be better not to employ the secretary of the grand jury on such occasions. If the bank were in the town they might receive the money from the collectors, and pay as the quære book was sent down to them, and exactly as the treasurer now does. Of course they might pay it without any checks; and with respect to Kildare, if the bank would send down a person to pay and receive, he would pay those warrants in the same way.

215. Mr. *French.*]—You said by the Act of Parliament the money was obliged to be paid in by the collector of the grand jury cess to the treasurer the day before the assizes?—I did.

216. And notwithstanding that was not done, presentments for their fees were still levied?—Yes.

217. Are you not aware that it is impossible to get a presentment in without his producing the certificate of the treasurer that the amount specified in his warrant has been levied and paid in by him?—Decidedly; I am quite aware of it, but it does not specify that the money has been paid in two days before. The fact is, that these certificates are constantly brought up the last day of the assizes. A man comes in, and meets you in the secretary's room, and makes his affidavit, and you get it entered in the Barony Book for him.

218. Captain *Jones.*] You said that formerly the head overseer was in the habit of advancing money to the contractor?—I did.

219. And he has ceased to do so under the operation of the late Act?—Certainly.

220. Will you describe to the Committee why the overseer has ceased to do that?—Because there is no such person as head overseer under the late Act.

221. *Chairman.*] On what day is the money necessary to be paid in under the 36th Geo. 3.?—The second day of the assizes. The Committee are aware that we

we acted under the 59th Geo. 3., and we are now acting under the 3d & 4th Will. 4. They ought to pay in before the assizes, but I am quite aware they do not.

222. To whom is the grand warrant issued in your county?—It is sent by the clerk of the Crown to the printer now; formerly it passed from the clerk of the Crown to the treasurer, who got the quære books printed from that.

223. But now the quære books are printed without passing through the treasurer at all?—Yes, unless the treasurer gets a copy of all presentments from the clerk of the crown.

224. By whom are the warrants to the collector prepared and issued now?—All by the treasurer.

225. You said in your examination, that you thought the treasurer ought to advance the money free of interest?—I did, provided the money was absolutely raised, if he ran no risk.

226. Supposing the money to be absolutely raised, and in his hands, and that he advanced it to the overseer for a bridge, and that bridge fell, who would be answerable?—It is an extreme case, which never occurred in my neighbourhood; but supposing for a moment the bridge did fall, I suppose the persons who were securities for the contractor would be answerable.

227. Then the treasurer must wait until he could in some manner get it from them?—He must so.

228. The county might call on him at any moment to make that good?—The county treasurer is bound to advance a part for what was done, if certified by the engineer; if the engineer certified it, and it fell afterwards, the engineer must be a very ignorant person. I do not think the county can be in any danger in that case.

229. Suppose the accounting overseer is much in debt to other people, takes an advance from the treasurer, and goes to America without accounting?—If he does, his materials are laid down, for which he has got the advance, and any other person fulfilling that contract has the benefit of them. His security has been given in, signed by bond, and those sureties are considered answerable, and can be empowered to fulfil the contract.

230. Do you conceive the treasurer, in case of the work being afterwards done, would have a right to stop any advance he made to a former contractor?—I do, because I consider the sureties of the contractor would be entitled to finish and execute the work, and the materials laid down are their property. I am in the habit of making them swear they are worth at least as much as they go security for.

231. Mr. *Plunkett.*] Can you suggest any improvement in the appointment of treasurer, by which the duties of his office would be better fulfilled?—I cannot.

232. *Chairman.*] With reference to the office of the county surveyor, what is your opinion?—I think they were very unnecessary at the time of their appointment. I consider the county surveyors, as far as I have seen them, act with great propriety, and I believe they were very fairly appointed, and are well-conditioned, proper men; but I think they were very unnecessary. I think it is possible, in great counties, where very few grand jurors may have cognizance, they may have been necessary; but in small counties they are totally unnecessary, and entail a very heavy expense on them.

233. Captain *Jones.*] Do you think it would be desirable to do away with them now?—I hardly think it would be fair to turn them out, as the Government have chosen to appoint them; I think they have done their duty.

234. Do you think it is desirable, if the present county surveyor were remunerated, to abolish the office altogether?—I consider it was unnecessary; but I think when men have got offices, have been brought forward, and have passed examinations, and conducted themselves well, it would be a hard case to turn them out.

235. *Chairman.*] Do the country gentlemen in general, and the selected cess-payers, pay as much attention to the mode of executing the works as they did before?—Certainly not.

236. From what do you conceive that arises?—Because we conceive it is entirely taken out of our hands by the appointment of the county surveyors.

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237. Captain *Jones.*] Do you think the roads are in better or worse order since the appointment of the county surveyor?—I should rather say they were in better order; but I think the expense is increased.

238. Mr. *French.*] Do you not consider the construction of the road is improved, by having over them an intelligent and responsible officer?—I do.

239. Do you not consider the appointment of that officer has tended to the proper execution of those works, and is a great check upon the perjury, which formerly was in the practice of being carried on by persons swearing to works that were not executed?—I do not believe there was that perjury.

240. Do you believe there was not any perjury?—There is a great difference between any and a great deal.

241. You do not consider it was carried on to a great extent?—Certainly not.

242. *Chairman.*] With reference to the District Lunatic Asylums, to what district does Kildare belong?—To Carlow, and King's County belongs to Maryborough; but I do not know any thing of the regulations of either of them.

243. As a grand juror, have you seen any of the accounts of either of them?—Yes, I have seen the accounts of the Carlow Asylum.

244. Were they laid before you?—They were, and appeared to be very correct.

245. Are you aware how many inmates there are in that asylum, and at what cost they are maintained?—I am not; by the Act of Parliament we pay a proportion of the cost, but I cannot charge myself with the number.

246. Captain *Jones.*] Can you suggest any alterations with respect to county officers, either as to the regulations of their offices or the proportion of their salaries, which would be attended with advantage to counties?—No. I think the late Act of Parliament threw a great deal more duty on the secretaries of grand juries than they had formerly. It increased their duties much; but I cannot say that in my opinion it increased them improperly. With the present duties of course I think they are paid little enough. With regard to the clerks of the Crown, they get enough.

247. You seem to think the clerk of the Crown is highly paid; would you suggest any alteration in his salary?—No, I never considered that subject at all.

248. *Chairman.*] Are you at all aware of the amount of fees received by the secretary of the grand jury under the new Bill?—I am aware the secretary of the grand jury makes considerably now by furnishing printed forms of contracts; he is considered to make a good deal by that, but I am not aware what the profit is. From what I have heard, I am led to think he makes a great deal more profit than he did formerly. Altogether, I think the last Bill makes every thing dearer upon counties.

249. Is the expense of the presentments upon counties greater now than it was when there were stamps?—The stamps were a mere trifling consideration, they only gave trouble and annoyance. I certainly consider the expense of presentments now is more than it formerly was. The only objection to the stamp was, that a presentment was thrown out now and then if it was upon a wrong stamp; for to a man taking out 30*l.* or 40*l.* the paying 2*s.* or 3*s.* for his stamp was a very trifling thing in the way of a per centage on the charge.

250. Do you know what the charge now is upon the presentment?—I am led to understand that there is a great loss of time to a man until he takes out his contract, and signs a bond, and that it costs him about 7*s.* 6*d.*

251. Mr. *French.*] I believe very frequently the person who puts in the presentment does not get the contract?—Not very frequently; I have rarely seen any competition. I was chairman on the very last circuit at Carbery, Edenderry and Philip Town, and there was not at either of these three places any competition, except in one instance, and that was of a man who had been annoyed, and who set up to annoy another. They all joined with one another. They say, "You shall have this road, and I will have that road."

252. Mr. *Plunkett.*] Do you think the county surveyor is able to do all the duties which devolve on his office now?—I do not; I do not think he does any thing like what he ought to do.

253. Do you think in large counties, if there were more than one surveyor, the advantage derived to the public would be sufficient to counterbalance the expense of

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of appointing more surveyors?—I cannot pretend to give any opinion, except with regard to the county of Kildare, King's County and part of Cork. I am aware that the county surveyors are thought extremely well off in each of these places. They are very much approved, and considered honourable and correct people; but my own opinion is, that they ought to go a great deal oftener to the roads than they do.

254. They are unable to do the duty at present?—I doubt whether they are unable, but they do not do it.

255. Mr. *Longfield.*] In the county of Cork do you think it possible that they can do it?—The county of Cork is divided into two parts; I allude to the neighbourhood of Youghal; the surveyor pays great attention to that. He is a very respectable officer; I never saw the gentleman, but I know he is so. In the county of Kildare and in King's County they have appeared before me, and they are both very respectable men. My own opinion, however, is, that in Kildare and King's County the surveyors do not go about so often as they ought to do. The gentry have refused to act; they consider the object of the law was to put them in disgrace, and therefore they will not do any thing. For my own part I would not look at a road, or give any opinion upon it.

256. Mr. *French.*] Have you considered yourself so much superseded by the Act, that you will not take any part in the business?—Yes, certainly.

257. Are you aware of the provision of the Act which says, the accounts shall not pass, unless they are approved by the cess payers?—Yes, we do not pass any account without the surveyor's certificate.

258. Do you consider his certificate conclusive?—We do, quite conclusive.

259. Mr. *Plunkett.*] Then are you of opinion, in short, that the abolition of the office of county surveyor would be a benefit to the county, leaving it as it was before?—Yes, I think it would be better as it was before.

James Marshall, Esq. called in; and Examined.

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260. *Chairman.*] YOU are Secretary of the Provincial Bank of Ireland?—Yes.

261. There has been latterly a correspondence between the Provincial Bank and different gentlemen in Ireland, with reference to the office of county treasurer?—Yes, in the county of Tyrone more particularly.

262. Have you made yourself acquainted with the duties of county treasurer?—In so far as it can be performed by the bank I have.

263. In how far do you conceive it can be performed by the bank?—So far as it consists in keeping the accounts, and rendering copies of these accounts, and if it be required, as I understand, that the county treasurer should superintend the printing of the warrants; if that be required of a bank undertaking the duty of treasurer, the provincial bank could do that also.

264. The resident directors of the bank could receive the grand warrant from the clerk of the Crown, and have it properly printed?—Yes.

265. Are you aware of the accounts which, under the 13th & 14th Geo. 3, c. 18, the treasurer should render at each assizes?—I am.

266. Do you consider that the bank could have any difficulty in rendering such an account to the Clerk of the Crown?—I think not.

267. What part, then, of the treasurer's duties are you of opinion that the bank could not do?—If the officer of the bank were required to be absent frequently from the place of his residence, that is what the bank would not undertake. I do not know whether the bank officer would be so required or not; I am not sufficiently acquainted with the duties of the county treasurer to know that; but in so far as the treasurer is not required to go from the town in which he resides, I see nothing to prevent the bank from performing all those duties.

268. Do you conceive the manager of the bank could arrange and issue the warrants to the collectors?—I presume he could do so, as far as the duty and labour of making up the necessary calculations is concerned. If it implies that there is a notice to be served upon the collector for which any person is held legally responsible, it might be necessary he should have the assistance of some official person in the county to do that.

269. But if it be necessary for him to prepare the warrant, and have it forwarded to each collector, you think he can do that without difficulty?—Certainly, if delivering it means putting it into the post-office, or merely employing a messenger for whose accuracy he is not responsible, if it is important that

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that the warrant should be delivered on a certain day, or at a certain hour, I do not think the bank or bank officer should be required to incur the responsibility attached to that.

270. Suppose the issue of the warrant to the collector, so far as sending it is concerned, were entrusted to the secretary of the grand jury, would there then be any difficulty in the bank undertaking the business of the treasurer?—None at all, I conceive.

271. You are aware of the sum that is usually levied as a grand jury cess in reland?—I believe it is about 860,000*l.*

272. Are you aware of the balances usually lying in the treasurer's hands?—I have seen a printed statement of them in a Return to the House of Commons, and they seem to vary very considerably.

273. Do you conceive the provincial bank, or any other bank, would undertake the duties of all the treasurers of Ireland, or of any particular treasurer, for the use of the money in their hands?—I have no doubt they could.

274. Without any salary?—Without any salary.

275. Do you conceive the bank would give any further security to the counties?—I think it is not likely that the directors of the bank would consider they ought to be asked for any security in such a case, seeing that as the bankers of the Government at this moment, in all places in Ireland beyond 50 miles from Dublin, they have functions to perform every week, which imply their being entrusted with the receipt and remittance of sums amounting frequently to more than the whole of the money levied in any county for a year, and they are not called upon to afford security to the government for the performance of these duties any more than a banker is required by any private gentleman to afford security to him for depositing his money.

276. I believe every individual shareholder in your bank is responsible for the full amount of his property?—Yes, not only the capital stock of the bank, which is two millions (that amount is not called up, but every share is liable to be called up for its full amount), but the amount of every man's property who is a shareholder is liable for the obligations of the bank.

277. Have you been looking at the grand warrant, as it is called?—Yes.

278. Would there be any difficulty in handing to the local director or manager of the bank that grand warrant, with the sum which he is to pay marked on the margin?—None in the world, I think.

279. You could pay from that grand warrant without the intervention of any county officer drawing checks?—I presume so, if an authentic copy were delivered to us under proper authority.

280. Mr. *French.*] Can you tell me what would be the expense of appointing officers for the applotment of the sum to be levied after each assizes, issuing their warrants, in short, doing all the business of the present treasurers in Ireland?—I am not able to answer that question, as I am not aware of the extent to which it applies.

281. Can you state what is the gross amount of the balance in the treasurers' hands in the different counties of Ireland?—I must look at the only document I have seen to answer that; I never made any estimate of it.

282. Can you say on what foundation you gave your answer, when you said you thought the provincial bank could undertake to do all that business for no other compensation than the use of the money lodged in their hands?—From my general knowledge of the subject, I know the amount to be considerable in every county, and I have now been enabled to state that the sum levied is 860,000*l.*, and knowing that a considerable part of that money must remain in the hands of the bank, I know it must be what bankers call a good account.

283. You do not know the amount of money which must lie in your hands, and you do not know the extent of duty, yet you know that the bank would undertake the whole of that duty without any other compensation?—Although I do not know the exact amount, or the full extent of the duty, yet I think I know enough to be able to say that.

284. *Chairman.*] What do you conceive to be the duties?—I conceive the clerk of the Crown would deliver in this case to the bank, or to the officer of the bank who is to perform the duty, the grand warrant which was to be levied. There appears to me to be no difficulty in the bank's officer making all the calculations which are connected with that duty, making out the sub-divisions of the warrant which may be necessary to serve on the collectors or sub-collectors, or whoever

whoever are to be employed in getting it in. I do not see any difficulty in the bank doing that. I said before that I did not see that the bank ought to be responsible, if any legal responsibility attaches to delivering such notices, without having the assistance of an official person in the county upon whom the responsibility of the delivery ought to lie; after the notices have been completed, then come the receipt and disbursement of the money, and the making up of the account, as has been already explained. These are the duties, as I understand them.

285. Mr. *French*.] Then, the amount of your evidence goes to this, that the making up the accounts which are now done by the treasurer, and the paying of the money, might be performed by the bank?—Yes.

286. How would you manage in assize towns, where there are no banks; for you mentioned that the manager of the bank could not leave the town?—I am not at present aware of any such towns, except within the 50 miles of Dublin, where, by reason of the Bank of Ireland Charter, we cannot act.

287. I believe in Roscommon and some of the assize towns in Connaught you have not a bank?—No; but in such a case we should make special provision.

288. You would give no other security except the general character of your bank?—The liability of all the partners—the actual liability and responsibility of the parties who are shareholders.

289. Supposing now that some of those persons who had money to receive refused to take your notes; would not you be under great inconvenience in having to bring gold to those different assize towns?—That is not a thing very likely to happen.

290. You must be equally prepared with gold in those assize towns as you are in your banking town?—If it became necessary, we should provide ourselves with gold; but seeing that our notes are received in payment of all the King's duties, it is not a likely thing that such a difficulty would occur.

291. Mr. *Plunkett*.] In what county do you reside?—I do not reside in Ireland at all; the head quarters of the establishment is in London. I have occasion to visit Ireland pretty often. I was there all last winter.

292. You have no opportunity of knowing what is the amount of balance of grand jury assessments remaining in the bank in any one part of Ireland?—I can only speak from several county treasurers keeping their accounts with us, some of them with considerable balances, and some of them with the reverse. They are so very various, I cannot state the average amount.

293. Mr. *French*.] What amount of balance should you conceive sufficient to compensate you for the trouble?—That is a question I cannot exactly answer. A banker who issues notes derives advantage from a deposit account in two ways; first, from the use of the money, if it lies any time with him; and, secondly, the sums when drawn out are productive of a circulation of his notes. In these two ways the bank would be recompensed.

294. You are looking to be recompensed as much by the one as by the other?—That depends on circumstances; each forms an element; but in certain cases it would not be correct to say that we looked as much to the one as to the other.

295. But each constitutes an element?—We look to each.

296. Mr. *Plunkett*.] You have several balances of county treasurers in the hands of your bank?—Yes, they lodge them on their private accounts. We know that the gentlemen are county treasurers; but they do not lodge the money in the capacity of county treasurers, or as county money. We do not inquire from whence the money comes.

297. Are they in the habit of leaving these balances with you from assize to assize?—No, there is no such thing, as far as my experience goes. The county treasurer who keeps an account with us, opens such account as any other individual does in trade or otherwise, and the balances in such accounts fluctuate from day to day. Money is constantly coming in and going out; on some of such acounts there is always a considerable balance remaining; but whether that be the exact balance of county money, we have no means of knowing.

298. There is always a considerable balance of the county treasurer remaining in your hands?—Yes, upon most of the accounts that we are acquainted with.

299. What rate of interest are you in the habit of allowing to treasurers for their deposits?—Some of them get no interest at all. If any gentleman lodges money in deposit, or if the treasurers choose to lodge money upon what we call permanent deposit (that is to say it must lie three months before it is touched), they

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they get two or two-and-a-half per cent.: in Ulster we give two-and-a-half per cent. in ordinary cases of permanent deposit; but we allow nothing on the fluctuating balances of current accounts. In this respect we followed the established custom of that part of the country; but in the south we allow two per cent. on permanent deposits, and one per cent. on the balances of current accounts. Some of the very best accounts we have of that description are in the south, where only one per cent. is allowed.

Major *Warburton*, called in; and Examined.

Major *Warburton*.

300. YOU have been for some time a resident magistrate in Ireland?—I have not been a resident magistrate; I have been Inspector-General of the Constabulary for the province of Connaught for three years.

301. How many counties does that district include?—Five counties in the province, and the county of Clare was added to the district.

302. What is the general amount of the sums levied on each county of that district for the expense of the Constabulary Force?—I can furnish the Committee with an account of the total expense of the Constabulary Force for the year 1835.—[*See* Appendix.]

303. Captain *Jones*.] Are the stipendiary magistrates appointed under the Peace Preservation Act?—There are three separate modes of appointing magistrates; one class is appointed under the Constabulary Act, another under the Peace Preservation Act, and the third are stipendiary magistrates appointed by the Government, with which the counties have nothing to do.

304. Mr. *French*.] Generally speaking the counties pay half the expense of the magistrates, and one-half is the proportion the Goverment have taken where they pay any thing?—One-half is the proportion paid by the county for the resident magistrates under the late Constabulary Act. I think there are not more than six of that class. With respect to the magistrates who are appointed under the Peace Preservation Act, the Government pays two-thirds of the expense, and the counties only one-third.

305. *Chairman*.] By whom are the accounts relative to the constabulary prepared?—They are prepared by the paymasters of the several counties half-yearly, and transmitted to the Inspector-General of the Province for audit; that is, in order to see that the charges are according to the regulation, and that the number of men and officers are properly charged for in the returns; but they are ultimately audited by the Board of Public Accounts. The Peace Preservation presentments are audited by the grand juries.

306. Where does the Board of Public Accounts sit?—In London.

307. What documents come before the board of public accounts?—Every document connected with the accounts, the general return, the names of the men and officers, and the period of service.

308. How is that certified?—By the Inspector-General, and vouched in the affidavit of the paymaster.

309. Are these accounts submitted to the grand jury of the different counties?—There is an abstract of these accounts, which gives the general heads of expenditure submitted to the grand juries.

310. Does it give the details of the expenditure, or merely general heads?—The general heads.

311. Do you not think it would be very desirable to give them the details?—My opinion of the matter is this, that nothing can be more strict than the audit by the board of public accounts. If the grand jury were to be furnished with the details of these accounts, I do not think the time allotted to the grand jury would suffice for the examination.

312. Mr. *French*.] Have the grand jury any power to object to any items in these accounts?—That involves another question. The grand jury I think are authorized to object to any part of the expenditure, and to make that objection to the Government; but they have no power to stop the presentment, or to interfere with the account as it then stands. They have a right to remonstrate against it; but they have no power to interfere with it. The presentment must be passed; for the judge is bound not to fiat any other presentment until that is passed.

313. *Chairman*.] Have you ever known in your counties any difference of opinion arise between the grand juries and the Government on the subject of these

these presentments; a refusal, in fact, on the part of grand juries to present?—No, I do not recollect an instance, except once in Roscommon, when there was an objection to an item which I had an opportunity of explaining to the grand jury.

314. There was an objectio nto the item?—Yes.

315. How was that question settled with the grand jury?—It was a mistake in the making out of the account, and I had an opportunity of explaining it to the grand jury, with which explanation they were satisfied.

316. Mr. *French.*] In fact, the mistake was corrected?—Yes. When I say that, perhaps I ought to explain that it was on the score of barrack expenditure, as the fund for barrack allowances had accumulated considerably. It was considered necessary to give the men hair mattrasses, instead of straw, which came to a large sum, and it was put down in the presentment as a substantive item, whereas really it ought to have been a part of the barrack expenditure from that fund. It was in that way the objection occurred; and the honourable Member for Roscommon, now present, who was foreman of the grand jury, having called my attention to it, it was explained.

317. *Chairman.*] How is that account of barrack expenditure kept?—The account of barrack expenditure is kept in this way; there is an allowance per man per week for barrack allowances, the barrack rents are paid out of that fund, and the barrack furniture is also paid out of it.

318. When is that brought to the credit of the counties?—In the net yearly accounts.

319. Instead, then, of your barrack expenditure accounts bearing upon the face of them the rents paid for each barrack, and so on in detail, it merely states the per centage of so much per man?—That is stated; but there is also handed in an account of the number of barracks, the names of the proprietors, and the rent paid in each county.

320. So that there is a double account?—Yes, to that extent; a general and explanatory account.

321. Would it not be more simple to state in the same account the amount expended in each year in barrack details?—It was considered that so much per man per week was the most convenient allowance, because in many places the men are obliged to go to places where there were no barracks, and they are obliged to pay for lodgings. The allowance covered the expense of their lodgings, and it obviated the necessity of an additional allowance. It was upon that calculation the fund was created.

322. Mr. *French.*] Do you consider there is a strong objection on the part of the grand juries to these compulsory rates; do they consider it ought to be borne by the general fund of the county, and not thrown exclusively upon the land?—I believe there is but one opinion upon that subject on the part of grand juries, as far as I have ever heard them express any opinion upon it.

323. *Chairman.*] Can you state what portion of the expense of the constabulary force is not charged upon the counties?—The following items of constabulary expenses are not chargeable to the counties:—

Purchase of Horses, Saddlery, Forage, Livery, and Grazing.
Forage caps, stocks, and clasps, turn-screw and worm, and other articles of necessaries, paid for by the men.
Curry-comb and brush, nose-bag, scissors, brushes, mane-comb and sponges, horse-pickers, handcuffs, paid for by Government.
Extra salary to paymaster, allowance for postage, stationery, and repair of horse equip ments.
Pay and allowances of the Inspector-General.
Superintendent of Police, county of Dublin.
Salary of agent.
Rent of store, at 10 *l.* per annum, to each paymaster.

Jovis, 12° die Maii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir Robert Ferguson.	Captain Jones.
Mr. Richard More O'Ferrall.	Mr. Fitzstephen French.
Lord Viscount Ebrington.	Mr. Richard Longfield.
Mr. Randle Plunkett.	Sir Edmond Hayes.

SIR ROBERT FERGUSON IN THE CHAIR.

George Macartney, Esq. called in; and Examined.

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324. *Chairman.*] YOU are a magistrate, I believe, of the county of Antrim?—I am a magistrate of the county of Antrim, and a grand juror of the county of Antrim and the county of Louth; the first for 21 years, and the latter for eight years.

325. Has the attention of the grand juries been directed to the subjects of salaries and duties of public officers, and compulsory assessments?—The grand jury of the county of Antrim have been particularly anxious to draw the attention of Parliament to a portion of the assessments they are compelled by law to present, or in default thereof, are prevented granting any money for any other purposes until such are made.

326. To which presentments do you more particularly allude?—I can take them in succession; but in addition, I beg to say, there was a strong memorial agreed to unanimously by the grand jury of the county of Antrim, at the last assizes, praying the interference of Parliament on that subject, which has been intrusted to our county member, who is at present absent. The first officer I find in this book here is the clerk of the Crown. My own opinion has ever been, that the offices of clerk of the Crown and clerk of the peace might be united, with great advantage to the public service, if there was an office provided within the county in a proper situation.

327. Are you aware that the offices are united in any county?—I have heard of some counties where they are so. The clerk of the Crown for our county resides in Dublin, and consequently all the communications with the magistrates have the delay of going to him and coming back again.

328. Does the clerk of the peace reside in the county of Antrim?—Yes, but in a distant part of the country, so that his office is not at all central, and it is very inconvenient on certain occasions, where certain notices are to be served personally for the public service.

329. The county town of Antrim is particularly inconvenient?—Very, for the general purposes of a county of its extent, being as much as 43 miles, I think, from one portion of our county.

330. In fact, it is without your county?—It is in a county within a county.

331. Do I understand you that the offices might be united with great advantage to the public, and the situation of the place where the office should be held left to the magistrates or the grand jury?—I should say to the magistrates, with the sanction of the judges.

332. What is the next officer?—With respect to the salary of the clerk of the Crown, the sole duty that we know of his doing is just at the two assizes for the county. Whether the salary of 184*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* half-yearly for a first class county is too much, I am not at this moment competent to judge.

333. Do you know how he provides for the holding of an office within your county?—The secretary of the grand jury has charge of the Crown papers from assizes to assizes, and there is in the Court-house what is called a Crown-office, in charge of that officer during the absence of the clerk of the Crown.

334. Captain *Jones.*] In the event of the two offices being joined, do you contemplate any saving of expense to the counties?—No, I do not in point of salary; but I contemplate a great deal more efficiency in the execution of both offices.

335. *Chairman.*] What is the next officer?—The next officer is the treasurer. In the county of Antrim the extent of presentments annually is very large,

large, being sometimes as much in the year as 45,000*l.*; from 42,000*l.* to 45,000*l.* the last year, I think.

336. Do you know the amount of balances?—I had an opportunity of knowing the balance of the late treasurer's accounts at his death, in consequence of being one of a committee of the grand jury to audit those accounts as far as we were empowered, and from having had communication indirectly with his executrix. The committee ascertained that the money was in the bank, and the balance was then something exceeding 14,000*l.*, which I take it, from my knowledge of the county of Antrim, is what is called the dead balance, and has been for some years (varying from 10,000*l.* to 14,000*l.*)

337. Do you remember the date when that balance was struck?—The treasurer died, I think, in February, but it was a balance that could not be materially affected by any payments that he could be called on to make till the assizes.

338. Has there been any recommendation made with reference to the salary of that officer?—I have reason to know that some magistrates, previous to the election of the present treasurer, had it in contemplation to make terms, that in case Parliament saw the necessity of doing away with the office of treasurer, whoever was the successor was not to seek for remuneration from the county of Antrim; and I myself, as a magistrate, gave notice to two of the parties that I should perhaps feel it my duty to originate such a proposition at the then coming assizes; our petition goes generally to reducing the charges on counties.

339. In what manner did you contemplate reducing the office?—We scarcely made up our minds as to that, but in the county of Antrim our treasurer having 14,000*l.* at his death, and the county having only security for 8,000*l.* it appeared to many to be a monstrous thing there should be even the risk of his executors walking off with the difference; and not only that, but the executors, or some person for them, issued a notice that they were the parties to receive the levy of the preceding assizes from the collectors, and in consequence of that, I had a case put to counsel on my own responsibility, to know what notice should be published by any individuals or the grand jury, to prevent such a sum of money going into the hands of persons as I believed not legally authorized to receive it; and I received the advice of counsel to appoint a committee of the grand jury to receive that sum, which amounted to 22,000*l.*, and to discharge the collectors in the usual way, for which course we received the approbation of the court.

340. Captain *Jones.*] Is it possible under this statement you have just made, that the treasurer had a balance of 14,000*l.* in his hands at his death, and that his executor might have received in addition 22,000*l.*, the money laid on at the last assizes, so that there would in that case have been 36,000*l.* in their hands, while you had only 8,000*l.* security?—Certainly, that was the state of the case in Antrim.

341. If the treasurer had received this sum of money and became a defaulter, would not the county have been compelled to make good the deficiency?—All but the 8,000*l.* If the treasurer had lived to the first day of the assizes, and had taken that money and died, all we could have claimed against his executors in law would have been 8,000*l.* and then we should have become simple contract creditors for the remainder.

342. *Chairman.*] Have you any suggestions to make with reference to the office, either as to the amount of security or the mode of payment?—I would certainly, so far as my judgment goes, take all interference with the possession of the money from the treasurer, if it could be fairly done. As to the county of Antrim, there would be no difficulty in getting a bank to take it, in my opinion.

343. Captain *Jones.*] Have you ascertained whether any of the banks would be likely to undertake it?—I have heard from more than one that they would be glad to do so.

344. Upon what terms?—That I cannot answer; but with respect to the balance and the mode of dealing of the late treasurer, I can give you some evidence.

345. In the event of the banks undertaking it, you think the counties would have greater security than they have at this moment?—Yes.

346. *Chairman.*] Do you contemplate that there might be any diminution of

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charge?—Not in such a county as Antrim. I think the salary is not too much for the duties which may be and are imposed by statute on the treasurer.

347. Do you consider that such an officer would be required?—I do.

348. For what purposes?—For the general purposes of a county.

349. For what purposes do you consider a treasurer would be required that might not be carried into effect by a secretary?—I think the law imposes such duties on the secretary, that you cannot add much more to them. As far as my judgment goes, under the present law, you impose very heavy duties on the secretary, and he had very extensive duties before in large counties.

350. What would be the duties of the treasurer for the performance of which you conceive it would be necessary to keep such an officer?—I would say, keeping up all the books between the county, the court and the bankers, I think it is necessary to have a person there, but perhaps the salary may be too high for a first class county.

351. Are you aware of the accounts which the treasurer is by law bound to lodge with the clerk of the Crown?—No. I am aware of the treasurer being obliged, upon the first day of the assizes, to swear to his account in open court, to swear to his balances and his payments from the preceding assizes to the first day of those assizes, and lay a copy of the same before the grand jury.

352. Are you aware that the law also requires him to lodge with the clerk of the Crown a detailed account of all receipts and payments with their dates, which detailed account is to be entered in a book kept by the clerk of the Crown for that purpose?—I am not aware that it is so. Perhaps the late treasurer used to do it, but I am not aware of it.

353. If that provision were strictly enforced, do you conceive the treasurer's office would be required, as regards accounts?—You may change the denomination of the officer, but you require an officer between the public, the court, the grand jury and the place where you deposit the money, as a sufficient check.

354. My question was, with reference to this, do you conceive that such an account lodged with the clerk of the Crown would not be a sufficient check?—It might for so much of the duty of the treasurer; but, as I told you in my evidence with respect to the clerk of the Crown, he is out of the county, and that would be one of the difficulties.

355. Do you consider the office would be necessary as regards the people who have demands for small sums?—I think some officer of the kind is necessary, I will not say a treasurer.

356. Do you not conceive that the bank would do that?—No; not from my experience of banks.

357. If the bank would undertake those payments from the county book, with the discharges marked upon it, would there then be any necessity for such an officer?—If an arrangement of the kind could be made, *quoad* that part of the treasurer's duty, he might be dispensed with.

358. Have you any other suggestions to make relative to the office of treasurer?—As to the mode of managing their balance.

359. Do you know the mode in which treasurers in general employ the dead balance in their hands?—As far as I have ascertained, from what I consider good authority, a communication with the treasurers themselves, both of Louth and Antrim, neither the late treasurer of Antrim, nor the existing treasurer of Louth, have made use of the dead balance. In Antrim, in consequence of its being a very large dead balance, the northern bank, as I have heard and believe, from a person who knew a good deal of the treasurer's arrangements, allowed the treasurer from a quarter to a half per cent. more than they generally do for deposits. He consequently never used the money in any way; and I have reason to know that his father, who was treasurer before him, was very nearly seriously inconvenienced by having lent money to parties who did not come forward in time. The gentleman who was treasurer many years afterwards adopted a very proper line both for himself and the county, of never taking it from his bank. That was a private bank that he kept his account in.

360. He might have been in the same situation if any thing had happened to that bank?—Yes; and, with regard to the balance of the treasurer, his executors or administratrix made no secret, when before the committee of the grand jury, that so long as that balance could remain unpaid to a successor she would receive the interest; and, consequently, there appeared a difficulty in the way of our discharging her, as no discharge was valid but the receipt of the succeeding treasurer;

treasurer; and that money stands in her name to this moment, I believe. I do not think our treasurer has taken up the money yet. Perhaps I may here mention the great inconvenience caused by the defect of the law under such circumstances as the county of Antrim, where it does not allow us to hold an election before an assizes. There should be some provision to prevent the county business being at a stand; for those payments, to the amount of 20,000*l.*, which were discharged by the court and grand jury at the assizes somewhere about the 20th March, are not paid, as I believe, to this moment. This creates very serious inconvenience in such a county as Antrim, or indeed in any county. As to the inspector-general of prisons, his duty is a mere farce as to any benefit the county derived from his services, so far as my experience goes; and at one time when his report was actually before the grand jury of Antrim, speaking in high terms of one or two of the officers of the House of Correction, serious charges were laid before the grand jury against them, and finally proved to be true. The next officer is the clerk of the peace. I have said all that I can say upon him with the clerk of the Crown. The next officer is the grand jury secretary. His duties have been very much increased by the new Road Acts or grand jury laws. I think the mode of payment a very objectionable one, that of fees. Upon the secretary working the system for about eight months, he considered his trouble, expense and occupation so very much increased, that he applied to the then grand jury for an increase of salary.

361. Captain *Jones.*] What is the amount of his salary?—His salary, under the 4th Geo. 4, is 220*l.* a year of late currency. In consequence of that memorial, the grand jury examined the statute, and found there was no power to increase his salary; and on further examination they were satisfied that he was already sufficiently remunerated by the fees.

362. *Chairman.*] Did you ascertain the amount of the fees?—We did by calculation. It was very easily ascertained, for we took the Schedule that had passed the sessions, and by that we were able exactly to make out the account.

363. Do you recollect what it amounted to?—I think we ascertained that, beyond his expenses, he would have an increase of upwards of 250*l.* a year by the fees, if the county continued approving of works to that extent.

364. His salary is to cover the amount of his expenses in journies?—Yes, and his clerks; for he was obliged to put on a large number of clerks. It is to cover his expenses generally.

365. How many baronies have you in the county of Antrim?—Fourteen baronial divisions.

366. Has not business very much increased by your being obliged to hold a session in each division?—It has needlessly increased; it is rather a drawback to the business than furthering it, so many sessions.

367. What are the next officers?—There are small salaries paid to the sheriff, the judge's crier, and the barrister's crier, but they are of very little importance. The next that appears in this book is the mode of providing for the salaries of the officers of the gaol. I think those could not be put on a better system than the present, or the mode of providing for the gaols; at the same time, the use of the gaol and the purposes of it are for the benefit of the state generally. The whole of the mercantile part of the country receives the protection of the constabulary, as well as the use of all our public establishments; yet all that forms a portion of our compulsory expenses; and it is almost the unanimous opinion of the landed interest that those charges should go upon the country generally. The landed interest pay their proportion to the consolidated fund, and then pay the entire of county assessments. The whole town of Belfast, and all the mercantile property of Antrim, which is extensive, ought to contribute their portion; and if you take the return from our county of all the trials and convictions, you will find the number sent from the district of Belfast is far greater than from any other, in some places double; and we complain that those charges should be put solely upon the land.

368. Are you aware of the gaol expenses which are at present paid by the counties in Ireland, which, in England, are borne by the consolidated fund?—No; I do not know the system in England.

369. Are you aware that the expenses of the conveyance of prisoners from the gaols in England to the place of embarkation, and also all travelling expenses, and every other expense relative to the inspectors generally, are paid from the consolidated

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consolidated fund?—I have heard so; and the conveyance of prisoners and convicts is a very considerable item in the county expenses.

370. You are not aware that there is any reason for a difference between the two countries in that respect?—No.

371. What is your opinion as to county infirmaries?—My own opinion is, that we do not receive that benefit from the extent of presentments for the county infirmary that such an establishment ought to give us in Antrim.

372. The county infirmary, I believe, is situated in Antrim, at one extreme of the county?—Yes, at the southern extreme.

373. Mr. *Longfield.*] In the county of Antrim, have you wards for surgical cases attached to any of the dispensaries?—No, I do not know of any dispensaries where it is so; it may be so at the fever hospital.

374. *Chairman.*] What would you recommend to make the accommodation at present had at the county infirmary more generally useful?—By increasing the assistance to local dispensaries upon the present system of equal subscription, so that they could attach a surgical ward to certain districts, as also fever wards.

375. To what extent round the county hospital is the benefit of it supposed more particularly to extend?—I should say, the accommodation in the county of Antrim has not extended beyond 20 miles to any effect, and has been applied to the relief of parties belonging to another county, and residing in another county.

376. Mr. *Longfield.*] Would you abolish the county infirmary altogether?—As far as the advantage I see to the county goes, I would. I see no equivalent for the sum of money put upon the county-rate.

377. Mr. *Plunkett.*] If it was situated more centrically in the county, would it be better?—Under proper management it might be of use. I say the extension of fever hospitals and dispensaries has done away, in a great measure, with the necessity for such an establishment.

378. *Chairman.*] What is the next?—The lunatic asylum is the next. That we have objected to always very much in the county of Antrim. It is an impost by statute to a large amount, and we have no control over it. The governors seem to be self-elected, in a great measure, and at the last assizes serious complaints were made by the committee appointed from the preceding assizes, as to the local management of the interior, and the non-responsibility of any parties for laying out large sums that we are compelled by statute to present for additions, improvements and extensions. The county of Antrim, originally, was taxed with a sum for building it, somewhere about 11,161*l.* 10*s.* which we are repaying by instalments now. We pay on an average, I think, somewhere from 600*l.* to 700*l.* each assizes, one year with another, and we have never had a hundred patients in the hospital in any one year.

379. Sir *Edmond Hayes.*] What is your number of patients?—Down and Antrim run together; there is very little difference, and the third county, which is the county of Carrickfergus, never has more than six. The latter pays a very small proportion, and therefore the counties of Down and Antrim were mulcted very severely for the building. In establishing a hospital for three counties, you would suppose a fair assessment would be made, but upon Carrickfergus a very small, a merely nominal proportion of this sum was put in proportion to the other two, though it comes in as a third county. If the county of Derry had been put with us, or any other county of large extent, we should not have been mulcted in that proportion.

380. *Chairman.*] What is the population included within the district of the Belfast lunatic asylum?—According to this document, I see they give by the population returns, 677,000; of that, Antrim has 316,900, and Carrickfergus only 8,700.

381. If another large county had been added, you must have had a proportionably large building?—We think it is very large according to the money we pay for it, and they are applying every day for increased accommodation.

382. Are the accounts in any manner submitted to you as grand jurors?—Not to control them, but, pursuant to the directions of the statute, they go through the form of laying an account before the grand jury, and then the authority to present comes from government in the form of a missive from whoever is the secretary or under secretary for the time being.

383. Are

383. Are the accounts ever laid before you as grand jurors?—Not to audit.

384. Is the opinion of the grand jury ever asked, or can they in any manner interfere with respect to any additions or alterations in the house?—Not, as I conceive, under the present system. It rests entirely with the governors.

385. Captain *Jones.*] Do these charges vary from year to year?—Very much.

386. Then the parties who have the power of increasing or diminishing the charge, are the directors who are not appointed by you?—Who are not appointed by us.

387. By whom are they appointed?—By the Lord Lieutenant in the first instance, and added to on the recommendation of the grand jury sometimes.

388. *Chairman.*] Have you any suggestions to make relative to the accounts or mode of management of the district lunatic asylum, or the control grand juries should have over them?—I should think where the grand jury are bound to present, they should have a controlling power over the extent of the expenditure, and over the auditing of the accounts.

389. In the same manner as they have at present over the gaol?—Yes.

390. To what lunatic asylum do the county Louth send their patients?—To the Richmond Hospital in Dublin.

391. That was built, I believe, at the public expense?—Yes, and no additional charge is put upon the county for building.

392. That was, in fact, built as a lunatic asylum for all Ireland?—At the time.

393. And the government got rid of the charge of supporting the patients in it, and threw it upon the counties?—Yes.

394. Are you aware of the provisions of the Acts of Parliament under which these district lunatic asylums are built and supported?—Not at this moment.

395. What is the next item?—The next item I see is the constabulary. In the north of Ireland we have ever been opposed to them as a constitutional force, and unnecessary, when the great expense is considered. We do not consider them as being of that benefit to the magistracy of the country that it was held out to us they would be. In the county of Antrim, our constabulary establishment previous to the 7 Geo. 4. cost us from 600*l.* to 800*l.* a year: it now costs us from 3,400*l.* to 3,700*l.* a year. A portion of the duties that devolved upon the original establishment, and also the duties of magistrates, are now set at nought, in consequence of restrictions under the police laws, more particularly that of protecting private rights in fisheries. Private fisheries form part of the oldest property in the north of Ireland, particularly salmon fisheries, and in our county the bush fishery is very productive to the farmer of it, but from the nature and formation of the river, and the fords which are in it, there are great inducements to depredation, and the police or constabulary are by statute prevented from interfering to protect the rights of the owners of those fisheries; and that inconvenience is so great, that the increased expense to one farmer for water keepers exceeded 50*l.* and he was obliged to intrust persons not accustomed to the use of arms with them to protect his property. Under the old law, the constables protected that property, but now they are restrained by statute from doing so, and the farmer finds a responsibility attached to him very great, This is one of my objections to the present constabulary; and there are besides many other duties which they formerly executed, but which are now taken away from them. I object totally to any portion of the charge of the constabulary being upon the counties. The landed interest pay their proportion of the consolidated fund, and they are called on to pay this moiety for the protection of the whole mercantile as well as landed property of the country.

396. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Do you conceive that it would be right for the constabulary to be employed in the protection of individual interests? For instance, if the constabulary are to be employed in protecting fisheries, they might as well be asked to protect game, or any other description of private property?—No; for this reason, that there are statutory regulations for constables to protect fisheries, but I do not conceive that there are any for protecting game.

397. State what statutory provisions there are?—All the Irish fishery statutes to the amount of 10 or 20.

 398. Were

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398. Were they not repealed by the 4th and 5th of George 4.?—No; we are now acting as magistrates under all those statutes.

399. Are not the constabulary prevented from acting in the case of distresses for rent or for the levy of any fine by that statute?—Certain fines, not any fines.

400. Does not that, to a certain extent, repeal those Acts to which you refer?—No. Part of the duty I require from the constabulary is this: that they should protect a man's property, because if the country turn out in large bodies and attack his property, and he cannot have the protection of the law from the constituted authorities, there is no individual protection that can have the same effect. By the old law they were bound to obey the magistrate's warrant.

401. But where there is resistance offered to a private keeper, are not the magistrates authorized to interfere?—When half a dozen men are perhaps shot, or some great outrage committed, then they may interfere, but not till then.

402. Do you conceive that the proof of a breach of the peace being committed consists in a man being shot?—I think that is the proof that the police look for now in some counties, the power we originally had being taken away from us, although the statutes are still in existence. I do not want to go into the general policy of the question, but it is to that I object. I, as a magistrate, have found the difficulty of acting, so much so that by personal application to the Lord Lieutenant I was authorized to employ them for the purpose of preventing a breach of the peace, or an attack on the water keepers. From the statement of the case which I made, and the affidavits sent up to the Castle, I was permitted to employ them to prevent attacks upon the property to which that statement and those affidavits related.

403. Lord *Ebrington*.] Do you mean to say that by any recent Act the constabulary force is prevented from exercising any of those duties which they were required to execute under former Acts without those Acts being repealed?—In the case I speak of, fisheries, they are, by words in the Constabulary Act, restricted from interference, although all the original Acts for the protection of that property directed certain duties to be performed by the constables of the county and still remain in force.

404. *Chairman*.] Have you mentioned all the compulsory presentments?—I think I have, most of them. With respect to the mail coach roads there is a compulsory statute; under a late statute the county surveyor can order any road to be repaired by the direction of the Board of Works.

405. With reference to the compulsory repairs of mail coach roads, do you know the steps necessary to be taken and the powers they have?—Under the late grand jury law, or under one of the amended statutes, the proceeding that I have cognizance of in two counties is this: that the postmaster of the district complained (in the county of Antrim particularly) that the mail was delayed half an hour in its transmission in consequence of the bad state of the road, which was the usual road travelled, and that in consequence the mail had to go round another and longer road. This was forwarded to the post office. The post office then under the statute sent it to the Board of Works, with directions to them to appoint a surveyor or engineer to examine it. The county surveyor was appointed, and he made his report that it was necessary to lay out a large sum, to put it in the order it ought to be in for the benefit of the public. In consequence of that report he was directed to lay out that sum. The money was paid upon his order from Dublin, either by the Board of Works or some other party, and then at the next assizes a certificate came down to us that such a sum of money had been laid out under such and such provisions of such and such an Act of Parliament, and we were directed to present it in order that that money might be reimbursed, and we did so. In the case of the county of Antrim, the amount was some hundreds of pounds. The grand jury did not object to it, because they conceived it was necessary, but at the same time they did not like, there being no responsibility upon any party, to check useless expenditure. The power is vested in irresponsible boards, or in people who have no check upon them on the part of those who are to question the appropriation of the funds of the county.

406. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall*.] Are you aware that that Act expires this session?—I have heard so.

407. Do you think it would be advisable to the country to have that provision?

sion?—If there was a controlling power with the grand jury or their officer, there are many cases in which it would be advantageous to counties.

408. What controlling power with the grand jury or their officer do you contemplate?—I think it might be done by a requisition from the post-office to a bench of magistrates in the district to hold an inquest, and upon their certificate of the necessity, the proceeding under the former Act should be followed up.

409. Captain *Jones*.] I should like to know what security the grand jury would have; what responsibility would attach to the grand jury in the event of this inquest being directed?—I think it would be more satisfactory to the people of the country, they would have confidence in a portion of their own body, or those with whom they are acquainted, rather than in bodies in Dublin of whom they know nothing.

410. You think the magistrates at a petty sessions would be better parties to intrust the inquiry to, than the county surveyor, the government, or the post-office officers?—In the first instance.

411. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall*.] Would it be advisable to associate the rate-payers with the magistrates?—No.

412. Are not the rate-payers interested?—Not generally in the transmission of the mail. In local districts they would much rather have the money expended in any other way than repairing mail-coach roads, and they might throw difficulties in the way of the public service, as I have seen in some places.

413. *Chairman*.] Have you any suggestions to make with reference to the duties and salary of the county surveyor?—I have to speak in favour and against the office in two counties. In the county of Antrim I have to speak in favour of the appointment, having derived the greatest advantage, under very untoward circumstances, from the services of our surveyor.

414. Will you explain to the Committee what you conceive to be the duties of a county surveyor?—I conceive that he is to examine every work applied for by cess-payers in order to report to the sessions, whether, in his opinion, it is a necessary work or not. If the sessions, upon his report, approve of the work, he then, under their direction, if it is a new work, has to prepare plans and specifications and estimates. If it is merely a repair, he has to give in a specification, and when the works are completed he has to examine them, and unless he gives his certificate that the work is done according to the document he had formerly given, the parties cannot be paid.

415. Mr. *Plunkett*.] He is a civil engineer, in fact, employed to survey the works intended or applied for?—Yes, and to report to the presenting parties.

416. Lord *Ebrington*.] He is precluded by the Act of Parliament from executing any work himself?—Yes, he cannot undertake any county work.

417. *Chairman*.] How many district sessions are there in your county in each half-year?—Fifteen.

418. And 15 adjourned sessions?—Fifteen adjourned sessions.

419. That is 30 sessions each half-year?—Yes; I rather think he may not attend the adjourned sessions. His attendance can be dispensed with at the adjourned sessions, but in our county he frequently attends.

420. Do you take the accounts at the sessions or at the adjourned sessions?—I cannot tell now.

421. Have you enumerated what you conceive to be all his duties?—The law points out that he should also be a conservator, or remover of nuisances, but with the extent of duty in our county it is impossible for him to take notice of them. He has to do every thing connected with presenting, making and repairing the new and old works through the county. Not only that, but all the buildings for county purposes come within his cognizance, he must give plans and specifications of those. In the county of Antrim, it is a first class salary, but not equal to his actual expenditure and exertions. Much has been said about the expense of those officers in different counties, but in the county of Antrim, a saving on one charge on presentments, that of a shilling in the pound for overseers' wages, would far exceed what would keep him and his establishment very well indeed, and the public would reap the benefit of improved roads. The county of Antrim is the only one in which I have seen the roads improve under the system.

422. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall*.] Are you acquainted with many other counties?—A good number. I have been a grand juror of the county of Louth for some years, and

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there, though it is one of the smallest counties in Ireland, our expenditure has increased, and our roads have become worse a great deal.

423. *Chairman.*] What is the present salary in Antrim?—I think 300*l.* a year and 50*l.* for an office. Our average expenditure for the last 10 years for voluntary presentments on which we gave a shilling in the pound for roads and bridges is somewhere about 25,000*l.* a year. That would be 25,000 shillings. Upon this there would be now, under the new law, a saving of 25,000 shillings.

424. Do you consider that, under the present system in the county of Antrim, there is that saving?—Certainly.

425. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] What is the total assessment on the county of Antrim?—The total assessment for the year 1835 was about 41,000*l.*

426. *Chairman.*] How does that difference of a shilling in the pound arise?—If the presentment was 50*l.*, the overseer was entitled to charge 50 shillings for his trouble of attending the sessions, and what he called looking over the work.

427. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Do you find work cheaper done under the present than under the old system?—In the county of Antrim.

428. Has that been your experience in other counties?—No.

429. Lord *Ebrington.*] Has it been your experience in any other county with which you are conversant, besides the county of Antrim?—In the county of Louth I do not conceive that there has been the saving.

430. Sir *Edmond Hayes.*] What do you think is the cause of the system working so well in one county and so badly in another?—I conceive that we have not got people of first rate talent, in consequence of the lowness of the salary generally.

431. Are you aware that there are numerous applications from county surveyors for increased salaries?—I have heard of an application to Parliament upon the subject.

432. From what you know of their capacity at present, would you consider it right to increase their salary?—I think they ought to give a great deal more value for it in time and attendance, for the fact is, that those gentlemen have all taken different views as to the extent of their duties, and with the exception of Mr. Woodhouse, I believe they do not consider that they are the servants of the county, and at their disposal.

433. Lord *Ebrington.*] You have, I think, stated that, in your opinion, the duties of a surveyor, when properly performed, would in a large county more than engage the whole time of one individual, however well qualified?—At certain portions of the year. Between the sessions he can do nothing; he cannot go on with his duty in that district of the country, for this reason, there is a certain time fixed for the work to be concluded, and therefore he is idle in the interval; but from a certain time to a certain time, his time ought to be taken up entirely in the performance of the duties of his office.

434. *Chairman.*] Would not a great improvement take place by an alteration of the law as to the time of holding the sessions for accounting?—Yes, at present it is impossible for him to do his duty properly, as the sessions are now fixed, or for the people to do the work in time; therefore we are inconvenienced by bad roads, and the money lies in the treasurer's hands. That has been the result of the new law. Since the new law, however, the October Sessions have been done away with, which I very much approve of in Antrim.

435. At what time would you have the accounting sessions?—May and November at the quarter sessions towns, for the neighbouring districts where justices and cess-payers could attend without inconvenience.

436. Do you know whether Mr. Woodhouse has any other public duty in your county?—No public duties, but employment.

437. What employment?—As an engineer and surveyor.

438. As an engineer to the Ballast-office at Belfast?—Yes.

439. And the turnpike commissioners?—Yes, one or two boards.

440. Those are all within the county?—Within the county, with the sanction of the grand jury, and they fixed his residence at Belfast, he giving an undertaking that the county work should not be thrown behind, on account of such residence being distant, and it is but justice to Mr. Woodhouse to say, that we have had no reason to complain that his duty is not properly performed to the county. His other business was undertaken with the sanction of the grand jury,

jury, and he has never allowed it to interfere with his public duties, as far as I know.

441. Do you think it essential for the adequate performance of the duties of surveyor, that the person holding that office should constantly reside in the county?—Certainly.

442. You have stated, I think, that with respect to surveyors in some counties with which you are acquainted, they do not consider themselves bound to reside?—On their appointment, some of the surveyors thought they might reside out of the county, but the grand jury would not sanction it at all in general, though there may be some instances of it.

443. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Do you conceive upon the whole that the county surveyors are entitled to an increased salary?—In Antrim.

444. Would you give the grand jury power to increase the salary?—Yes, giving them a maximum.

445. What would you say the maximum should be in Antrim?—I would make the maximum salary 500 *l.* a year, and I would give a presenting power for certain deputies who would be inspectors during the progress of the work; because we have always found that wherever Mr. Woodhouse could see the work in progress, the work has been effectually done, or whenever any of his young men were looking after the work, the idea of their being in the district was a check upon the parties, and they have done their work well.

446. Would you pay those deputies out of the 500 *l.* a year?—Certainly not.

447. What would you give to the deputies?—I would give them from 50 *l.* to 70 *l.* a year for their whole salary.

448. How many would be necessary for the county of Antrim?—That would depend very much upon communication with the surveyor. My idea is, that for the 14 divisions about six would make the system perfect—I mean six deputy inspectors.

449. Captain *Jones.*] Then the expense of your new system would come to this as a maximum: 500 *l.* to the surveyor, 70 *l.* to each of the inspectors, and 50 *l.* for an office?—Yes; I should say 1000 *l.* a year altogether, and I think that in the county of Antrim it would be the best laid out money that we have had for a long time.

450. Do you conceive that by an increase of salary a better class of officers might be obtained?—I do.

451. Mr. *Plunkett.*] Do you not think that the surveyor is unable to perform all the work at present imposed upon him?—In the county of Antrim, decidedly.

452. Do you not think the impression generally is, that one surveyor is seldom sufficient to perform all the work of the counties that he has to perform?—Of the large counties. In the large counties one surveyor cannot do the duties unless you give him such a staff as I have recommended. I do not think he could do the duty of two small counties.

453. *Chairman.*] Do you consider the general class of surveyors you have met with competent to give their opinions on plans of court-houses, bridges, and other expensive works?—No; I think it is imposing a duty upon them which is beyond the education of many of them.

454. Captain *Jones.*] You have stated that you would give to the surveyor an additional number of local inspectors under them?—Yes, deputy inspectors.

455. Is it your idea that those deputy inspectors will perform the duties which the county surveyor cannot himself attend to?—Certainly.

456. Do you suppose that if the county surveyor was prevented from attending to any other duty than that of surveyor, he might be able to do that which you now propose should be done by these local inspectors?—He could not; it is totally impossible for the county surveyor to see to every small presentment. The local inspectors could take charge of a great deal.

457. *Chairman.*] Have you had any experience of that in Antrim?—In consequence of the surveyor appointing inspectors in some cases at his own expense, there was a very great improvement in the laying out the materials in the different roads and building bridges.

458. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] To whom would you give the power of nominating the inspectors?—To the surveyor; I would make him responsible for them.

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459. Would you give power to the grand jury to dismiss any deputy surveyor?—On proper grounds of complaint being established.

460. *Chairman.*] Was there any heavy assessment in the county of Antrim for the establishment of boards of health for the prevention of cholera?—There were heavy presentments; they are not all discharged yet.

461. Did the cholera prevail generally, or merely in particular districts?—Merely in particular districts.

462. Was the expense levied generally?—Yes; on the county at large.

463. Captain *Jones.*] Have you any other suggestions to make with respect to the salaries of officers?—No; I do not recollect any.

464. *Chairman.*] Are you aware of the duties of local inspectors and chaplains within your gaol and the house of correction at Belfast?—Yes.

465. What is the salary provided for the chaplains by law?—I think in houses of correction somewhere about 60 *l.* a year, and for the county at large 80 *l.* a year late currency. Those are the salaries we pay, as well as I can recollect. The chaplains take their turn of duty for the issuing of provisions each morning.

466. What other duty is thrown upon them?—The duty of chaplain; they have their services to perform.

467. Do you know whether there is any local inspector in the house of correction?—There is.

468. Does great part of the control of the expenditure fall upon him?—A good deal of trust is reposed in him by the board of superintendence.

469. Is the superintending the issuing of provisions a voluntary act performed by the chaplain?—It is a duty imposed upon him.

470. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Is there not also a distributor of bread a paid officer?—Not that I know of in our county.

471. *Chairman.*] Have you received much benefit in Antrim from the chaplain beyond his official duty?—In the distribution of provisions his services have been attended with a very good effect.

472. Are there any complaints against the board of superintendence?—Not that I recollect.

473. Captain *Jones.*] Do you think that great expense has been saved by it?—I should say that the great saving was by the board of superintendence—the chaplains under the direction of the board of superintendence.

474. Sir *Edmond Hayes.*] Have you any suggestion to make relative to the duties and payment of coroners?—Nothing at this moment; at the same time it is an office which requires a great deal of revision. The necessary qualification is so high now, that it is almost impossible upon the death or resignation of a coroner to get any one to do the duty.

475. How is the coroner paid?—At the discretion of the grand jury, not exceeding a certain sum. As well as I recollect, no coroner can receive more than 40 guineas at each assizes; but in Louth the grand jury are in the habit of considering that 40 guineas is to be divided among them all.

476. Would you suggest any alteration in the duties of the county surveyor whereby you conceive a saving of expense could be made, either as to imposing taxes on the landholder or widening the public roads?—I would strongly recommend a general enactment authorizing grand juries to put leading roads under toll, which they are at present prevented from doing, owing to the enormous expense attending the passing Turnpike Acts.

477. Have you any proposition to make upon this head?—Yes; two or three clauses added to any amended bill about to be brought in by Lord Morpeth would fully answer the object contemplated, as follows:

A General Provision to enable GRAND JURIES in IRELAND to place certain Roads under Toll.

Be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any grand jury from and after the day of to order and direct any road or roads leading from market town to market town through any county, to place such road or roads, or any portions of them, under tolls for maintaining and repairing the same: Provided that no such tolls shall be established or gates erected, unless notice shall have been given in some paper published in the county or next adjoining county, of such intention of the grand jury, six months at least before the day of erecting the same, and the Schedule of tolls, together with all rules and regulations for collecting the same, shall have been approved by the Lord Lieutenant and Counsel. Power of appeal by traverse of parties aggrieved to be tried at assizes before going Judge.

478. What

478. What would be the effect of such a law in the county of Antrim?—The roads would be maintained by the persons using them, not by the landowners, who may never use them. *G. Macartney*, Esq. 12 May 1836.

Henry Blacker Fairtlough, Esq. called in; and Examined.

479. Mr. *Plunkett.*] YOU are a magistrate of the county of the town of Drogheda?—Yes. *H. B. Fairtlough*, Esq.

480. How are the grand jury assessments imposed upon the county of Drogheda?—By grand juries, like all other counties.

481. The land only is assessed?—Land only, for every thing but the hospital.

482. Under what Act?—I do not know the Act; it was, I believe, the Infirmary Act.

483. Lord Viscount *Ebrington.*] A local Act or a general Act?—A general Act.

484. Mr. *Plunkett.*] What is the extent of the county of the town of Drogheda?—I think about 3,500.

485. What has been the average annual amount in Drogheda?—7 *s.* 4 *d.* an acre.

486. It has sometimes amounted to 10 *s.* an acre?—Yes.

487. Recently there have been also the expenses imposed by the board of health?—Yes, and the officers of health.

488. *Chairman.*] Had you both a board of health and officers of health in Drogheda?—Yes.

489. Mr. *Plunkett.*] Have you not an infirmary for the county of the town of Drogheda?—It is an infirmary and hospital.

490. At what expense was that originally erected?—Under an Act of Parliament.

491. And how levied?—On both land and houses. That is the only part of the county expense that the town is subject to.

492. What has been the whole expense upon the county of the town of Drogheda annually of late years, for the salaries of officers and other expenses?—That is an acreable average. I do not know exactly the items. The paying off the cholera debt has increased it materially. I paid this last year about 1 *s.* 6 *d.* an acre for what we call the parish cess. That included the money levied by the officers of health; the board of health levied solely on the land; the officers of health on land and houses, so that we pay a double proportion.

493. Mr. *French.*] You said that the stated average of your cess is from 7 *s.* to 8 *s.* an acre; what is the annual value of that land?—It is from 5 *l.* to about 1 *l.* or 1 *l.* 5 *s.*

494. *Chairman.*] Is it laid on by an equal acreable assessment?—Yes.

495. Mr. *French.*] Then land worth 1 *l.* pays the same cess as land worth 5 *l.*?—Yes.

496. *Chairman.*] Are you aware of the provisions of the Valuation Act of 7 Geo. 4.?—No, I am not; but I conceive, as land is circumstanced in Ireland, it would be rather a grievance. I know some of the proposed provisions, and I consider it a grievance, for we are mostly under lease; and if I pay 5 *l.* an acre for land, I consider I have certain taxes, and the man who pays a guinea considers so too, and if this Act passes, it will lay on me a great increase of taxes, and reduce it to the man who only pays a guinea.

497. Mr. *French.*] Do you not think a portion of the expense might be fairly thrown on the landlord?—I think it would be a vast improvement if in future all expenses were laid on the landlord, particularly the grand jury cess, for the landlord is the representative of his own property, and not the tenant.

498. Mr. *Plunkett.*] How is the expense of registration defrayed?—That is a peculiar hardship.

499. How is that defrayed?—It is entirely off the land.

500. *Chairman.*] What are the chief expenses of registration?—The clerk of the peace and printing; I believe that is the principal expense. It appears nothing in large counties, but in a small county it is very severely felt.

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501. Can you give the Committee the items of the expense?—There has been already levied 129*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* since the Reform Act.

502. Captain *Jones.*] In how many years is that?—Three years and a half.

503. *Chairman.*] Do you know the charge for the last year?—No.

504. Captain *Jones.*] Have you any idea what the annual charge will be for registration?—No, for there appears to be a great exertion to increase the number of voters, and that adds to the expenses.

505. Have you attended to the subject sufficiently to enable you to form an estimate of the annual charge for the last few years?—It is probable it may be heavier in future; I suppose about 30*l.* a year.

506. The whole sum for four years is 129*l.*?—Yes.

507. Then the charge for the first year must have been much heavier than it has been since?—Yes.

508. Then the average amount surely cannot be 30*l.*?—No, perhaps 20*l.*

509. Mr. *Plunkett.*] The petitioners complain of the expense that is cast upon the land of the county; what remedy might be recommended for that unequal charge?—The general feeling of the grand jury in considering this question was, that as the Legislature have forced officers and salaries upon us, it should be a national instead of a local expense.

510. What offices do you say are forced upon you?—All the gaol offices—the inspector of the county—they are partially enforced, that is——

511. The inspector of the county gaol?—No, the inspector of the county, the county surveyor.

512. Lord *Ebrington.*] Will you specify what are the salaries of those several officers whose payment you say is forced upon you?—All the gaol and county officers are by Act of Parliament. Clerk of the crown, 50*l.*

513. *Chairman.*] That is compulsory upon you?—That is compulsory. Clerk of the peace, 45*l.* Secretary to the grand jury, 30*l.* Judge's crier, 3*l.* Crier at sessions, 6*l.* Sheriffs, 10*l.* Court-house keeper, 10*l.* We do not pay the surgeon. I fancy, by recent Acts, the Legislatre have obliged the surgeon of the county infirmary to attend the gaol, being within a certain distance.

514. Now with respect to the clerk of the Crown and the clerk of the peace, have you any suggestion to make relative to those offices?—We think, for the duty done, the salaries are too high.

515. Are they both resident?—The clerk of the peace only.

516. Do you conceive that the offices could be united?—I have considerable doubt about it.

517. What portion of their duties do you think could be done by the same person?—The criminal business perhaps; the clerk of the peace might not be competent to execute.

518. Has not the clerk of the peace at present the drawing of all the indictments at the sessions?—Yes.

519. Are not all serious indictments at present drawn at the assizes by the Crown solicitor?—Yes.

520. Are not, then, the class of the indictments which fall under the clerk of the Crown at the assizes, the same class as fall under the clerk of the peace at the sessions?—I do not understand exactly the term *class.* The magistrates generally send all the minor cases to sessions.

521. In using the word class, I meant that there was no great difference between the drawing bills of indictment in cases of felony, and in cases of misdemeanor, the difficulty being in drawing indictments in murder and manslaughter?—Perhaps I have not sufficient knowledge to know the difference, but it is very probable that the same person could draw both.

522. Do you not think the clerk of the Crown competent to do all the duties of the clerk of the peace?—Yes.

523. How does the clerk of the Crown contrive to do that part of his duty imposed by the Petty Session Act, of keeping an office constantly open between the hours of nine and three?—The clerk of the Crown has no office.

524. What becomes of the examinations between assizes and assizes?—They are generally lodged with the clerk of the petty sessions.

525. Does he keep them longer than a month?—I rather think he does. There is generally a letter from the clerk of the Crown to the clerk of the petty sessions, a certain period before the assizes, to return all examinations before the assizes.

526. You

526. You are sure he does not keep an office in the town of Drogheda to receive them monthly from the clerk of the petty sessions?—Yes.

527. Lord *Ebrington.*] You have stated that the clerk of the Crown does not reside in the town of Drogheda?—He does not.

528. Does he perform the office in any other place?—Yes; he is clerk of the Crown for Louth and some other counties.

529. Do you think persons competent to perform the duties of the office of clerk of the Crown would accept the office of clerk of the peace upon the condition of residing in their several counties in the event of those offices being united?—That would depend upon the salary, I think.

530. Would they at the united salary, do you think?—I think not, if they were prevented from private practice.

531. Is there any thing in the Act preventing them from private practice?—I am not aware of it.

532. Is the clerk of the Crown precluded from private practice?—I am not aware of it.

533. Or the clerk of the peace?—I am not aware of it.

534. What salary do you consider would be adequate to procure proper persons to perform the united office of the clerk of the peace and Crown in the event of their being consolidated, and if they are debarred from private practice?—I cannot give an opinion upon it.

535. Are you aware that in England clerks of the peace are debarred from private practice?—I am not.

536. *Chairman.*] Have you any treasurer in your county?—Yes, we have.

537. Mr. *Plunkett.*] How is he paid?—Eighty pounds a year, I think.

538. *Chairman.*] Is it a fixed salary?—Yes, I believe so.

539. Have you any suggestion to make as to that office?—We think it too high a salary, considering the sum of money passing through his office.

540. What is that sum?—From 1,200*l.* to 1,500*l.* half-yearly.

541. What security does he give?—I think it is two securities of 2,000*l.* each.

542. What are the duties of treasurer?—He receives all the taxes, and issues the money to the different parties.

543. Does he levy?—No, it is collected by a collector, who gets the poundage.

544. How are the applotments made in the county of Drogheda?—There are regularly appointed applotters at vestries.

545. Is that the duty of the treasurer?—No.

546. State what the duty of the treasurer is?—It is under the treasurer's warrant that the collector levies.

547. The treasurer issues his warrant, specifying to the applotters what sum they are to applot?—The applotters value the property, and the treasurer issues his warrant to the collector, and that is the authority for collecting and levying.

548. There are two modes suggested in this petition whereby the charge of the grand jury assessment upon the county of the town of Drogheda might be diminished?—One is, that the house property should bear a proportion of the gaol expenses.

549. The other is, that it should be distributed in the several counties of Louth and Meath in which Drogheda is situated?—I believe there are three. There is one that, as the Legislature have thought fit to force certain officers upon us without giving us any control over their salary or duties, these expenses should become national instead of local.

550. Which do you think would be the one which would give most satisfaction?—I think its becoming a national tax.

551. There is still a debt due from the county of the town of Drogheda to the government for the board of health, is there not?—No, for the officers of health; we have paid the debt for the board of health.

552. How would you propose that the charge should be defrayed to meet the additional burden on the consolidated fund, by the expenses to be incurred under the proposition contained in that petition?—With respect to the cholera debt I fear it is too late, for we have paid instalments, and we have petitioned the

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the Lord Lieutenant repeatedly, and I am afraid it is too late for relief on that head.

553. Would you have the government take the expense of collection?—The whole of the county expenses.

554. Mr. *French.*] You do not mean the 9 *d.* in the pound paid to the collectors, but that they shall actually take the payment on themselves?—Yes.

555. Sir *Edmond Hayes.*] If the government pay out of the consolidated fund these different charges, you think they ought to impose a tax?—Yes.

556. Mr. *Plunkett.*] Do you know whether Drogheda is differently circumstanced as to the assessments from other counties of towns?—I believe we are peculiarly circumstanced from our limited extent and our county establishment, which is equal nearly to all other Counties.

557. What benefit do you derive from the Richmond Lunatic Asylum in Dublin?—It is our county asylum.

558. How are the appointments to this asylum made?—By the Lord Lieutenant.

559. How are the applications from Drogheda made?—Do you mean the transmission of lunatics?

560. No. Are you allowed to have any applications from Drogheda?—As many as we pay for.

561. Mr. *French.*] They are sent by the magistrates?—The charge is in proportion to the number of patients.

562. Captain *Jones.*] Do you contribute to the lunatic asylum in proportion to the number of patients you have there?—Yes.

563. And not beyond that?—No. With respect to the lunatic asylum, we are so heavily taxed that latterly the public are suffering, for we have persons who ought not to be in our streets, but the magistrates feel a delicacy in sending them, from the great expense.

564. What number of lunatics do you maintain in the Richmond asylum at this moment?—I believe we have only three at present.

565. At what expense a year?—I think they charge about 20*l.* a year.

566. For each of them?—Yes, for each. It appeared to us to be heavy.

567. Mr. *French.*] You are aware that you are obliged to pay your portion of the expenses of the establishment, whether you send a lunatic there or not?—No, we paid our proportion for the alteration of the establishment.

568. Is there any other public institution in Drogheda of which you conceive the expense might be diminished, that is assessed by the grand jury?—We do not complain so much of the salaries, as of the great grievance that we are the only payers.

569. *Chairman.*] You seem to think it would be rather a hard case upon the property if the assessment was made on an equable valuation, instead of being, as it is now, an acreable assessment. Do you not think the inhabitants of the towns would also complain if there was an assessment on the houses, according to their value?—Yes, there would be a difficulty where there are leases.

570. Are you aware that, under the new Valuation Act, the houses are valued, and that all the houses above the value of 3*l.* a year are to be valued at the rent they would let for, deducting one-third?—No.

571. And to pay their proportion to the county assessment accordingly?—I am not aware of that fact.

572. Sir *Edmond Hayes.*] If that is the case, would it not relieve land from the hardship of which you complain at present?—Decidedly.

573. *Chairman.*] Has the county of the town of Drogheda been yet surveyed?—Yes.

574. Have there been any valuators yet appointed?—No.

575. Captain *Jones.*] If this change were adopted, do you think it would be satisfactory to Drogheda, or that they seek further change?—We consider our limits too confined for the establishment of a gaol.

576. Even though the houses were to bear a proportion of the expense, you still think you no longer ought to be charged for the establishment of the office of clerk of the Crown and clerk of the peace?—We do.

577. Mr. *French.*] Do you think there would be any inconvenience to the county of the town if this peculiar establishment were withdrawn altogether, and

and as far as the duties of those officers are concerned, it was thrown into the county at large?—Into the neighbouring counties. *H. B. Fairtlough, Esq.*

578. Have you any constabulary force in Drogheda?—The corporation pay the constables—the port officers. 12 May 1836.

579. By whom are they appointed?—By the corporation.

580. Who undertakes the duty of conveying prisoners to the adjoining counties?—We sometimes transmit them to the neighbouring counties by our constables.

581. How far?—We send them three miles and five miles.

582. To the nearest constabulary stations?—There is one nearer, about a mile and a half.

583. You have spoken of the expenses of your gaol, are you aware that the prisoners in some of the gaols in Ireland and elsewhere, by good management, are made to support themselves?—No, I am not aware to that extent.

584. Have you any labour in your gaol?—Yes.

585. What labour?—Breaking stones.

586. Does not that pay you any thing?—No, it is more improvement and punishment than any thing else. It is a mere trifle.

587. Mr. *French.*] You said that Lord Killeen objected to the expense of Drogheda establishment being thrown upon the county?—Yes.

588. *Chairman.*] If the county of the town of Drogheda were divided between the other two counties, do you conceive it would increase the expense?—I conceive it must in a trifling degree.

589. The county establishment, the gaol, the clerk of the peace and Crown, and all those offices would be done away, what would there be to keep up except the roads that run through the county of the town?—Nothing else, for if the gaol was kept up, it would be as a bridewell for the three counties.

590. There might be no necessity for keeping it up?—The transmission of prisoners would be a great expense, that would be saved by a gaol at Drogheda.

591. What do you pay to the inspector-general of prisoners?—He gets 20*l.* for each visit, and he visits twice a year.

592. Mr. *French.*] Do you think those visits are attended with any advantage whatever to the county?—I cannot say that there is not some advantage. He is a check upon the officers and the local committee, but our complaint is, that from being so small a county we cannot bear the expense.

593. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that in the appointment of inspectors of prisons in England, there has been no charge whatever thrown on the counties?—I am not aware of it.

Sabbati, 14° die Maii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir Robert Ferguson.	Mr. Jephson.
Mr. Richard More O'Ferrall.	Mr. Richard Longfield.
Mr. French.	Sir Edmond Hayes.
Sir Richard Musgrave.	Lord Viscount Acheson.

SIR ROBERT FERGUSON, IN THE CHAIR.

Richard Griffith, Esq., called in; and Examined.

594. *Chairman.*] ARE you employed in Ireland in the Government valuation?—I am Commissioner of Valuation under several Acts of Parliament; the 7th Geo. IV. c. 62; the 1st & 2d Will. IV. c. 51; the 2d and 3d Will. IV. c. 33, and the 4th & 5th Will. IV. c. 50. *R. Griffith*, Esq. 14 May 1836.

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595. What is the mode of conducting the valuation under those Acts?—I, as sole Commissioner, have the power of appointing valuators. By the original Act of the 7th Geo. IV. c. 62, it is enacted, that no valuator shall receive for valuing more than 1 *l.* per day, and that the valuators shall act in parties of three; in carrying the Act into effect, and in appointing the valuators, I recommended to the Lord Lieutenant, that I should be allowed in making the remuneration to sets of valuators, to have one at 1 *l.* per day, and two at 10 *s.* per day each. I made this recommendation with two views; one, to create a species of subordination by having different classes of valuators, and the other to save expense; and that principle has been continued to be acted on till this year, when I made a new proposition, namely, that there should be two divisions of the first class of valuators, and two of the second; that is, of the first class, which I call baronial valuators, one should have 6 *l.* a week, and the other 5 *l.*; and that of the second class or assistant valuators, a few of those whose experience was considerable and conduct exemplary, and who had been employed in the valuation for three years at the least, should be entitled to receive 4 *l.* a week instead of 3 *l.*; taking care that the total expense to the county should not exceed what it was originally, namely, 2 *l.* per day for each party of three valuators; and that is the principle on which I at present conduct the valuation, as far as the payment of the valuators is concerned. The Committee are aware that the valuation is founded upon the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, which shows the boundaries of townlands, but not the division into fields; but the whole of the roads, rivers and streams are laid down on the map, together with all the houses, and usually plantations and particular improvements. The Ordnance Survey also shows all the bogs and uncultivated lands, distinguishing those from the cultivated and arable land; and by this means, though the townlands are not subdivided into fields, there are a sufficient number of divisions marked to enable a skilful surveyor accurately to lay out any line he requires; and in effect, on commencing the valuation of any townland, the valuator can accurately lay down on the map the line of division between good and bad land, or any variety of land, whether wet or dry, rocky or furzy land, or plantations, according to a system set forth in my printed Instructions to the valuators, a copy of which I now have the honour to present. It is the duty of the valuators to separate each quality of land from the other, by lines laid down on the map, each division being called a lot, and the valuators are directed to lay out each lot, so that as far as possible it shall consist of one uniform quality. Having determined the boundary of the lot, the valuator then points them out to the assistant valuator both on the map and on the ground; they next proceed with great care to examine the lot, not by a superficial examination, but by digging up the surface, so as to ascertain the nature of the soil, its depth, and the nature of the sub-soil; and the valuation is directed to be founded on those observations, and not on the surface appearance of the land, such appearances being very deceptive, as a crop raised from poor shallow land highly manured might look better than a similar crop raised on good deep land badly cultivated, the object being, that the quality of the ground, and not the actual state of cultivation, is the criterion on which the valuation is to be made. In proceeding according to this, the valuators are attended by a labourer called the spadesman, who turns up the soil and sub-soil in every field, and in a large field in four or five places, or wherever there is any difference in the nature or quality of the soil. After the whole lot under consideration has been thus examined, each of the valuators enters in his field-book, without having had any communication with the others, the price he thinks the lot is worth, according to the scale of valuation which has been adopted. After this is done, the baronial valuator having first entered his opinion as to the value of the lot, calls upon each of the assistant valuators to show him his field-book, and he then writes down their prices in his book; he then reads aloud the three prices; if they agree, of course the value of the lot is at once settled; if they do not agree, a conversation or discussion takes place on the subject; we will suppose the baronial valuator valued the lot at 20 *s.* per acre, one of the assistant valuators at 21 *s.*, and the other at 19 *s.*; each valuator then gives his reasons in support of his opinion. The person who was the lowest might say, perhaps, that a portion of the lot was wet, another, though he agreed in that respect, still that another portion was unusually deep and rich. The price of the lot is then determined, say 21 *s.*; but should

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should the difference be more considerable than what I have mentioned, my instructions are, that the lot should be divided into two parts, and a new valuation take place, and different prices be given in by each valuator for each portion of the subdivided lot; by these means the valuators continue valuing one lot after another till the whole townland is valued, taking care, as I have already mentioned, as far as possible, to lay out each lot, so that it shall consist of one uniform quality; but it will frequently happen that in the middle of a lot of uniform quality a piece of swampy, or of furzy, or rocky quality will occur; this is marked out on the map, and calculated on the spot by means of scales, which the valuators take with them to the field; this portion is called a deduction from the lot, and is put down only at such a price as it is worth. I should here observe that in arable land I have directed that no lot shall exceed 30 acres in extent. At the same time that the valuators enter the price fixed on for any lot, they likewise write down an accurate description of the quality of the soil, the nature of the sub-soil, and any remarkable circumstance connected with it. I myself frequently refer to these books, and consider the descriptions and prices fixed on by each of the valuators; and if I find that one of the valuators has been careless, being sometimes too high and sometimes too low as compared with the settled price, I enter immediately into an investigation of his conduct, and inquire the cause, whether it arises from carelessness or ignorance; if I find it carelessness, I send him to another party and give him another chance; if it is ignorance, I dismiss him. This forces every man to be very careful, and to examine the land himself. Was any communication permitted before the prices are entered, which is the ordinary system, the price named by the cleverest or most opinionated man would be adopted by the others, and perhaps none would give the subject sufficient consideration, while by the system I have adopted each valuator must use his own judgment, and be enabled to support by reasons the prices he has given as to the value of each particular lot.

596. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Do the valuators make the field survey themselves? — No, the valuators never make any survey unless it be found that the Ordnance have not shown some point with sufficient accuracy, and then it is generally done by stepping.

597. Mr. *Jephson.*] Supposing that they have a total amount of ground, the boundaries of which have been ascertained by having been previously surveyed, do they make what may be called a field survey, of throwing into separate divisions the good and bad land included in the larger amount according to its quantity?—They make a subdivision, but not by survey; it is laid out on the map; the valuator can find his place on the map with great accuracy, and can see some house or place shown on the map, either in the townland itself or in some adjoining townland, which is in the line of division between two qualities of land; he then lays a scale on the map, and draws the line to the point seen. By this means the subdivision of a townland into lots is quickly and accurately performed; and, in fact, the Ordnance Survey is so accurate that every field could be laid down without a survey, by using the points given.

598. *Chairman.*] What is the scale of prices of the land on which this valuation has been made?—The Act of Parliament prescribes a certain scale of prices which is to regulate the valuation, namely, wheat at the general average price of 10*s.* per cwt. of 112 lbs.; oats at the general average price of 6*s.* per cwt.; barley at the general average price of 7*s.* per cwt.; potatoes at the general average price of 1*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.; butter at the general average price of 69*s.* per cwt.; beef at the general average price of 33*s.* per cwt.; mutton at the general average price of 34*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; pork at the general average price of 25*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; and all houses exceeding 3*l.* in annual value are to be valued at the sum or rent for which every such house respectively can be let by the year, deducting therefrom one-third part of such sum or rent.

599. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Are you aware on what grounds this scale of prices was laid down?—I was directed by Mr. Goulburn, the then Chief Secretary for Ireland, to ascertain the prices of agricultural produce at the different principal markets in Ireland for one of the lowest years that had been within the previous 20 years; and to enable me to do this, I consulted all the local newspapers for the market prices given during that year. In the first instance, I made out a table of the average prices for every county, and afterwards it was found that, with the exception of Galway and Sligo, the average prices of the different commodities were so very much the same in all, that it was not thought worth while to make

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a table for each county, but to form one uniform table for Ireland, which table was adopted in the Act of Parliament which I have read. In commencing the valuation in the county of Derry, in the year 1830, I ascertained the general average price of agricultural produce for the five previous years, and I found that it was one-eighth part, or 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound higher than the scale of the Act; consequently, I considered that if the valuation was made at what was conceived to be a fair rent at the then prices of agricultural produce, 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound should be deducted from such valuation to reduce it to the fixed scale, and that was the principle acted upon. I conceived that if I gave the valuators the scale of the Act, and directed them to value according to it, they would have found it difficult to have conformed to the regulation; consequently, I directed them to value the land at the price at which they would rate it had they been employed by a landlord to value for rent at the then prices, supposing the landlord to be a liberal man, who wished his tenants to live comfortably. Acting on this principle, it was found, on the average of the county of Derry, that the field valuation was about 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound under the usual letting of lands, and the 2*s.* 6 *d.* in the pound which was deducted to reduce the field valuation to the scale of the Act, produced on the whole a valuation about 5*s.* in the pound, or 25 per cent. under the average rental of several landlords of the county, but not under the whole; for there were many landlords whose rentals were found to correspond in a most remarkable way with the valuators' prices, while some were as high as 30 and even 40 per cent. above the valuation prices; but upon the whole it was found upon the average that the prices printed in the valuation book of the county of Derry are about 25 per cent. under the average lettings to the tenants. In valuing the counties adjoining the county of Derry, the same principle and system has been carried into effect, with this difference, that the county of Derry being nearer the sea than others, and nearer the sea-ports, an additional deduction is made to allow of the carriage of the produce to the sea-port; therefore, in the county of Tyrone the deduction from the scale is greater than in the county of Derry by the difference of the expense of carriage from the land where the valuation is in progress to the sea port, the object being, as far as possible, to make the whole valuation of Ireland uniform with the county of Derry, in which it commenced, all local circumstances, whether of deduction or addition, being taken into consideration. In the county of Antrim, the neighbourhood of Belfast will be raised higher in proportion to the relative value of the land, inasmuch as the prices in Belfast market are better than those of Derry and Coleraine. I have formed a scale for all the towns in the north of Ireland, proportioned to the relative prices of agricultural produce at the respective markets, according to which the valuators will be guided in regulating the amount of deduction to be made to reduce the prices determined on in the field to the scale of the Act. In respect to houses, very great difficulty was in the first instance apprehended; the Act directed that all houses should be valued at the rent they would reasonably let for by the year; but it is not usual to let houses in the country, particularly houses of moderate size, consequently it was difficult to form a groundwork; but in order to make some scale to begin with, inquiries were made in different parts of the county of Derry as to the actual rents that had been paid for houses of every description that had been let; these houses were carefully examined, and in order to form a scale from them they were measured, and their cubical contents ascertained; but as cubical contents alone would not give rent, because there were different qualities of houses, tables were formed, in which houses were divided into three classes, new, medium and old, each class having a letter prefixed to it, as A. B. and C., and these classes were again subdivided into three, so that in fact there are nine divisions or classes of houses. I shall now describe the mode in which the valuation is effected according to that plan. After the valuators have measured a house and its offices to ascertain their cubical contents, each writes down the quality letter as it is called; if it be a new house of superior quality, built of cut stone, it is called A. plus, the value of which, in proportion to its cubical contents, can afterwards be extracted from the table. If the house be new, but of an ordinary construction, it is called at the middle prices for the class A.; and if it be new, but built with inferior materials and is imperfectly finished, it is rated as A. minus, and valued accordingly. The same system is followed in respect to the letter B., or medium houses, in respect to age; and also

also to letter C., or old houses; the last, therefore, in the whole being C. minus, which represents a house old and dilapidated and scarcely habitable, the prices for those different kinds of houses are given in the house valuation table, which I now present to the Committee. This table is divided into houses that are slated and houses that are thatched, houses that are built with stone and lime mortar, and houses built with dry walls, and different prices according to the cubical contents are given for each variety. I should be tedious, and probably incomprehensible, were I to enter into all the details which from experience I have found it necessary to introduce into the valuation tables for houses; but the Committee will find the whole set forth at length in my instructions to the valuators, to which I beg to refer.—[*The same were delivered in: vide Appendix.*] It is found that houses of one story let for more in proportion to their cubical contents than houses of two stories, and houses of two stories than houses of three stories. To meet this difficulty, the tables have been calculated on a portion of a house containing ten square feet multiplied by the height; and it has been so arranged that the proportionate price given for a measure containing ten square feet and ten feet in height is greater than for a square containing ten square feet and twenty feet in height, or for a square containing 10 feet and 30 or 40 feet in height. For example, in an ordinary new dwelling, or an A. house, the price given by the table for a square containing 10 feet and 10 feet in height is 1*s.* 2*d.*; for a square containing 10 feet, of a similar house, and 20 feet in height, the price is 2*s.* 1*d.*; for a square containing 10 feet and 30 feet in height, the price is 2*s.* 8*d.*; and for a square containing 10 feet and 40 feet in height, the price is 2*s.* 11¾*d.* Then, as to the difference in price according to the several quality letters, the cubical contents being the same in each, we find by the tables that a portion of a new, or an A. house, containing 10 square feet and 16 feet in height, is 1*s.* 9*d.*; for a portion of a B. house, that is, a house of medium age of similar dimensions, the price is 1*s.* 4½*d.*; for an old or C. house, the price is 9¾*d.*; and for the last section of the C. class, namely, C. minus, which signifies old and dilapidated, the price is 4¾*d.* So that a price is given in the table in proportion to its length and breadth, multiplied by its height, of every house, and also in proportion to its quality, as new, medium or old. I could refer to several instances of trials of the tables in proof of the relative scale according to the tables being preserved. I shall mention one by name, namely, Mr. Gage's house at Bellarena, in the county of Derry; it is a very large house, which had been twice added to, and contained an unusual extent of offices; the valuation for this house amounted to 80*l.* when first valued. Mr. Gage was not satisfied; he thought the valuation was too high in proportion to other houses; I informed him it was measured and valued according to the general scale by a very skilful set of valuators, but that if he wished it, I would send another set to value it, and that he might attend and see it done; he did so, and it appeared that on the calculations being made after the second measurement and classification, there was not a difference of 2*l.* between the first and second valuations, though there were upwards of 100 calculations required, owing to the number of offices, to bring out the amount. It thus appears, that in the general valuation of Ireland the relative value of houses, according to their quality, is preserved; and it is to be observed, that in making the scale care has been taken to preserve a similar moderate scale of value to that adopted for the land; as for example, a house that would be let from year to year at 8*l.*, is rated by the tables at 6*l.*, and afterwards one-third taken off, as prescribed by the Act; so that a house is not actually rated at more than one-half the price it would let for to a yearly tenant.

600. Mr. *French.*] Does the classification of houses relate to the stories or to the actual height of the walls?—The classification relates to the actual height of the walls, conceiving that if one house has rooms of a greater height than another, its value is increased in proportion, or nearly so.

601. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Is the finish taken into the account?—It is, to a certain extent, in certain classes of houses; but when we get to gentlemen's houses of great value, I should say it is not taken into the account, because the relative price, according to the tables, in fact is much greater than it would let for; I allude particularly to very large country houses; where such occur, the tables are of little value; and, as I have already mentioned, it should always be borne in mind that, no matter what may be the size of a house, it

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should not be valued at more than it would let for. I have already alluded to one house in the county of Derry. I will mention another; namely, Downhill, the annual value of which, according to the tables, would come to upwards of 500*l.*, and that was reduced because no one would take it at that rate; in consequence its yearly value was estimated at 150*l.* which, considering its exposed situation and the difficulty of procuring a tenant, were it to be let, was considered to be quite sufficient.

602. Mr. *French.*] Have you any fixed sum at which you stop?—Not any fixed sum; but the very large houses are rated lower in proportion (to their extent at least) than the smaller.

603. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Taking a large manufactory compared with a large private house, what would be the relative valuation in those two houses, the one being sure to let, and the other not sure to let?—Large mills, store-houses, manufactories, bleaching-houses, &c., of the superior class, are rated, according to the tables, as offices, with a proportionate per centage in addition being made, on account of their unusual solidity and finish.

604. As to corn-mills and flax-mills, what is the rule of valuation?—In respect of corn-mills and flax-mills, they have hitherto paid the county assessment in the north of Ireland; but as no mention is made of mills in the Act of Parliament, I submitted a case to the Crown lawyers, to know whether, as mills had hitherto paid assessment in the counties of Derry and Antrim, as mills they were to be valued such? the reply was, that they were to be valued according to a reasonable valuation. In consequence of this instruction I have valued mills at what I conceive to be their reasonable value, and have formed a table for their valuation, separating the effective water-power from the buildings, which latter are valued according to the house tables; but in respect to manufactories, such as bleaching-mills and spinning-mills, I have taken no notice of water-power; I did not feel that I was authorized to value it; but I think, under the present circumstances of the country, as there is no saying to what uses this valuation now in progress may be applied, every variety of power derived from land or water should be taken into consideration.

605. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Do you think that the Act requires amendment in that respect?—I do.

606. Can you state under what Act of Parliament mills were taxed to the county rate in the counties of Derry and Antrim?—No, I cannot.

607. Are you aware that in other counties mills do not pay the county rate under the old valuation?—I believe they only pay in the northern counties.

608. How do you value corn-mills and flax-mills, as distinguished from other mills?—Corn-mills and flax-mills are valued first, according to the building, and rated as such by the usual tables, in addition to which a price is charged for the water-power; but as the value of that water-power involves the use made of it, the means I have adopted for that purpose was to ascertain what number of months the mill was at work on the average in the year, and what quantity of work was effected by the water-power during that time; this question was determined by ascertaining the number of pairs of mill-stones, and ascertaining the usual number of months they were at work; and on these data the table is formed, which is contained in my instructions. According to which an A. mill, having four pairs of mill-stones and a constant supply of water, in a situation where constant work can be obtained, is valued at 60*l.* a year, a B. mill at 48*l.* a year, and a C. mill at 36*l.* a year; that is, for the water-power alone, exclusive of the building, which is valued in the ordinary way. The table contains four classes of mills, the first having four pairs of mill-stones and the last but one pair. An A. mill, that is, a new mill having one pair of mill-stones and constant work, is valued at 15*l.* a year, a medium or B. mill at 12*l.* a year, and an old or C. mill at 9*l.* a year; and a mill of the fourth class, having one pair of stones and only four months constant work, is valued for water-power, an A. mill, at 4*l.* 10*s.*, B. at 3*l.* 10*s.*, and C. at 2*l.* 10*s.*, exclusive of the building. Flax-mills are valued on the same principle, but in a somewhat different manner; the value of the water-power of a flax-mill is ascertained by the number of stocks or berths by which the flax is beaten; and it is conceived four stocks are equal to a pair of mill-stones; and on the same plan the superior flax-mill that has eight berths or stocks and constant work, is valued at 24*l.*, while a B. mill is valued at 19*l.* In the fifth or the lowest class of flax-mills, having two stocks and constant work, the value of an A. mill is 6*l.* and of a B. is 4*l.*; and

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the same mill having two stocks and only four months work, the A. mill is 2*l.* and the B. mill 1*l.* 5*s.*, that is, for the water-power alone, independent of the building.

609. Mr. *Jephson.*] In valuing a house like Down-hill, which is probably one of the largest houses in the county of Derry, supposing that the valuation of that on the tables would be 500*l.* a year, at what rate should you place that in your valuation?—According to what it might be reasonably said to be worth if it could be let, taking into consideration such a house as Down-hill, which is much exposed to the wind, and consequently liable to a great deal of dilapidation. It was rated, as I have already said, at 150*l.* a year, but that was owing to its very peculiar situation; when it was measured it came to upwards of 500*l.* a year. In the same manner the Marquis of Abercorn's house, in the county of Tyrone, was valued at much less than the amount given by the tables, chiefly from its remote situation, and the impossibility of procuring a tenant for it if it were to be let; but still, as it was a very large house, it was valued higher than any other gentleman's house in the country.

610. Who is to be the ultimate arbiter as to value?—The committee of appeal appointed by the grand jury of the county; but, as far as possible to prevent appeals, by removing any cause for them, the valuators are directed to send me a schedule of the valuations of all the large houses in the country, by means of which a comparison can be made of the prices fixed on all such houses throughout the country, though made by different sets of valuators. As Commissioner of Valuation I am constantly in the country, and am sufficiently acquainted with all the houses to be enabled to form a tolerably correct judgment of their relative value. On receipt of the schedule I make such observations on the several valuations as appear to be necessary to render the valuation as relative as possible; the schedule is then returned to the valuators for further consideration; if they agree in my view, the matter is determined; if not, which sometimes happens, the subject is reconsidered. Hitherto we have had no appeals respecting large houses, but there have been respecting land.

611. Do you proceed in the country upon the same scale as that used in villages and towns?—Houses in villages and towns are measured on the same plan as houses in the country, and are valued in the first instance by the tables, so as to determine their relative value; but as the letting value of houses in towns can be very easily ascertained, on account of their being frequently let, a comparison is made between the price given by the tables and the actual price at which they are let. By this comparison it is ascertained what multiple will be required to bring up the relative value of the country, as contained in the tables, to the town price; and having ascertained the price of eight or ten houses in the main street of the town, it will be found that it will be necessary to multiply the country price by three or four, to reach the town price. In a bye-street the multiple will be less, say twice, or one and a half times, or whatever a few of the ascertained rents will show that it requires; but in determining the multiple, the valuators are not altogether guided by the rents paid, owing to the different tenures by which the houses are held, and there is always considerable variation in respect to old houses, which by us are generally valued at a lower rate, according to the tables, than the usual terms for which they are held from year to year; and for this reason, because, as I conceive, this valuation will probably last for 21 or 25 years before it is revised; a house that will probably fall, or be removed before the expiration of that period, will fetch a high price, if let from year to year; but no one would give a high price for an old house if taken on lease. The landlord repairs the yearly rented house, but the tenant the house let on lease.

612. Do you take into consideration the number of years that the tenant has been in the house?—No; the house is valued at what it would reasonably let for at the ordinary rent.

613. Do you take into consideration in fixing the value to houses the number of years to run of the leases; as for instance, would you put down in your valuation at a different rate of value two houses of equal cubical contents and finish, one of which is held for ever, and the other only for four or five years, and then to fall to another landlord?—I would value both the houses at exactly the same rate; they would both let for the same money on a lease of 21 years.

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614. How do you value ornamental houses about a place, such as pleasure houses and other descriptions of houses of that kind?—A very trifling sum is put on them as not being of much actual value.

615. Mr. *Longfield.*] Do you include greenhouses and conservatories?—Neither greenhouses nor garden walls are valued, though occasionally in the neighbourhood of towns such adjuncts add so much to the letting value of a house that they must be taken into consideration; but when they are attached to large country houses no attention is paid to them.

616. *Chairman.*] Have you any means of ascertaining whether the valuators in different parts of the same county are valuing according to the same scale?—Great pains are taken by me to ascertain that a relative scale is preserved throughout all the parties. I am very much in the habit myself of going out with each party of valuators, and valuing with them for three days, during which time I hold no communication with them as to the price fixed on for any lot of land, but enter my opinion of the value of each lot in my own field book; at the end of three days the prices are compared, and if I find the scale of the party higher or lower on any particular quality of ground, I discuss the matter with them, referring to other parts of the country in which I had valued with the same party. I soon after send another party of valuators from a different part of the country—one on whose experience and steadiness I place the greatest dependence, to value some of the townlands which had been previously valued by the party with whom I had lately valued, without telling the new party the cause of their being sent. Afterwards I compare the two valuations, and direct that the final prices shall be regulated accordingly. On comparing these check valuations, I frequently find that both parties of valuators agree in one quality of ground and differ in another; for instance, they will agree in good friable land, and differ, being lower than the scale adopted on cold clay lands, and higher, perhaps, on boggy lands; when this circumstance occurs, which is not unusual, after much comparison of the different prices, it is ascertained that the first party, or that belonging to the barony, are one shilling in the pound too low on cold clay lands, and one shilling, or, perhaps, one shilling and sixpence too high on boggy lands. This being determined, the first party are directed to raise all their clay lands a shilling in the pound, and to reduce all their boggy lands one shilling, or, as the case may be, one shilling and sixpence in the pound, and by this check valuation I am enabled to bring the whole of the parishes in a county, or in several counties, as nearly as possible to the same relative valuation.

617. Mr. *Longfield.*] Do you take into account the facility of markets, or the getting lime?—Every local circumstance is taken into consideration, distance from or vicinity to market, roads, distance from or facility of procuring lime, sea manure, or turbary, elevation, aspect, including shelter from or exposure to prevailing winds, steepness, &c., &c.; the principles for allowing for all which are fully treated of in the instructions to the valuators which I have already laid before the Committee. (*See* Appendix.) In making the field valuation in the first instance the valuators are directed to value all land as if it were placed in an ordinary situation, say five miles distant from any town not particularly well circumstanced as to manure, turbary or roads; afterwards additions or deductions are made according to the actual local circumstances of the place in which the land under consideration is situated; if it be in a mountainous district, and the arable land be valued at 10*s.* or 15*s.* an acre, from 5*s.* to 10*s.* in the pound is afterwards deducted as the local circumstances appear to require, to cover the injury sustained by the bad climate, owing to elevation, exposure, and frosts and fogs arising from the vicinity of large tracts of uncultivated mountain land to the arable land; where the land is situated in the vicinity of a town, 10*s.* or 15*s.* in the pound is added to the valuation on account of such local advantage; but to prevent the confusion which the consideration of such local circumstances would cause if entered upon in the field, valuators are directed at all times to value the land in the first instance as if it were in an ordinary situation, and afterwards in the house make the additions or deductions for local circumstances.

618. *Chairman.*] By whom are those additions and deductions made?—The additions and deductions are made in the first instance by the valuators; subsequently they are referred to me also to check the valuator, and after due consideration they are finally determined on.

619. Can

619. Can you form any idea of the comparative expense of the first valuation, and the check valuation which follows it?—That will depend in a great degree upon the nature of the land. I find no material difference occurs among the different parties of valuators on good land, but occasionally, there are considerable differences on bad or low priced land, and particularly on mountain land, and this difference on mountain land does not arise so much from different opinions as to the actual quality or value of the land which is proportioned to the number of cattle which it is capable of grazing during the summer months, but owing to particular local circumstances; mountain land of the same apparent value, or which is capable of supporting a similar number of cattle, is much more valuable in one district than in another, owing to there being a greater extent of mountain grazing in one case in proportion to the neighbouring arable land than in another; and if it be found that the extent of mountain grazing land is so great in proportion to the neighbouring arable land that the tenant is unable to raise food for his cattle in the winter, he is obliged either to seek fodder at a distance, or what is more customary, to take in grazing cattle at so much a head from a distant lowland country; if the mountain tract be not very large, the distance from the lowland country will not be considerable; in such cases, the farmer receives from 10*s.* to 15*s.* or 20*s.* per head for the cattle, for six months grazing, in proportion to the quality of the grass; while in very extensive mountains, he will not be enabled to procure more than from 5*s.* to 10*s.* per head for similar grazing; owing to this circumstance, considerable knowledge and more investigation is requisite in valuing poor mountain than rich arable districts, to the relative value of which latter, the valuators have been long accustomed; there is rarely more than 1*s.* difference between them, on land of 29*s.* or 30*s.* per acre, which is of no importance; but 1*s.* per acre on land whose value ranges from 4*s.* to 10*s.* makes a considerable difference, and 1*d.* an acre on mountain grazing, which ranges from 2*d.* to 4*d.* per acre, is destructive to the valuation. Hence it is that the greatest extent of check valuation is required on poor mountain lands; but to reply to the question generally, as to the proportion of expense incurred by the check valuation as compared with the original valuation, I should say about one-tenth, in some cases it is less, but on an average it may be about one-tenth.

620. Does the check valuator go over the detail, or does he merely take proportions? — The check valuator takes different townlands of different qualities, in different places in the same district, so as to ascertain the relative proportion of the second valuation as compared to the first, and he enters into particulars so far as to ascertain that sufficient allowance has been made for particular local circumstances, but generally speaking, one-tenth is quite sufficient, including mountain and lowland; but where only slight differences occur between the original and the check valuators, about one-twentieth has been deemed sufficient.

621. It has been suggested, in order to diminish the expense of the valuation, that the first valuation might be taken by local valuators in the manner in which it was taken in the county of Cork, and that the check valuation would be a sufficient check; what is your opinion?—I do not think that local valuators could be advantageously employed for the field valuation, and for this reason, no person but experienced and accurate land-surveyors can make use of the Ordnance maps; an experienced farmer, who was not a land-surveyor, could not find his place on the Ordnance map, and would in consequence be quite unable to lay down on the map the boundary of any lot, neither could he ascertain by measurement of the Ordnance plan the extent of any lot; besides, he could not measure the houses, or value them according to the scale; in fact, he could not execute any portion of the detail, unless he was a very skilful surveyor as well as valuator, and understood the whole arrangement made by me. The Ordnance map contains a townland, I will say of 320 acres; the townland is subdivided into lots, say ten lots of different sizes; but when they are calculated upon the map and added together, instead of making 320 acres, it is found the sum amounts only to 318 acres and a half; this circumstance arises from the contraction of the paper, arising from its having been wetted previous to the printing; consequently it requires a skilful man to apportion, in an accurate manner, between the area as ascertained from measuring the printed plan and the actual contents; to assist in effecting which, I have formed a table for the correction of such contractions; but none but

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persons accustomed to the use of tables, and who have been instructed in the whole of my arrangements, could effect the desired object in a rapid and accurate manner; for these reasons I think local valuators would not answer; but there are other objections; local valuators are generally supposed to be prejudiced; if a proprietor had employed a local valuator to value an estate, he would naturally wish to make the public valuation correspond with the previous valuation; or on the other hand, if the local valuator had not previously valued the estate, he might be guided too much by the known rents, as was frequently the case in the tithe valuation, or through a natural leaning to a friend, he might be inclined to value too low, or, which is nearly as bad, he would be suspected of doing so; to avoid suspicion of that kind, at my suggestion I received instructions from the Lord Lieutenant not to employ any valuator in his own county, or in the districts in which he had previously been professionally employed; but I feel at the same time that local knowledge is of great advantage in mountain counties; and I was very anxious to procure assistance from local valuators and land-agents, to check the valuation in many of the mountain districts. In the tithe composition valuation, which was generally made by local valuators, the greatest injustice was done, consequently I think it is not desirable to employ local valuators in the valuation of land; but this does not apply to towns; I think a great deal of time might be saved by such being employed in towns; they have facilities for ascertaining the rents; though I would not leave the whole valuation to them, as I should wish to check them afterwards, I think it would be desirable that the Lord Lieutenant should give me authority to employ persons acquainted with the place to make valuations in towns.

622. Mr. *Jephson.*] Your answer has been directed to the greater value of the description of valuators you have spoken of with reference to local valuators; presuming it was absolutely necessary your system of survey and valuation should go on at the same time, would it not be possible to get an accurate valuation of the townland or barony by local valuation, merely taking fields as the basis?—In that case there must be a map of the parish on which the fields have been laid down; but I am bound by the Ordnance survey, which is much more accurate than any local survey. It would be throwing the Ordnance survey overboard, if local and comparatively inaccurate surveys were employed in preference.

623. Supposing that it will take ten years before you will be able to arrive at the valuation of the south of Ireland, and that during that period prices shall have fallen one-half below your standard of valuation, will you still adhere to the first scale of prices, and will not that have some tendency to create an impression on the part of the people that the valuation is absolutely too high, and that the relative proportions between the subdivisions may be fairly questioned?—According to the Valuation Act I am to make an uniform valuation of Ireland; for this purpose I have commenced on a certain scale for the county of Derry, the foundation of which has already been described, and I mean to continue that scale of value throughout the country, without any reference whatever to the prices of the time.

624. *Chairman.*] When did you commence the valuation?—In the month of May, 1830.

625. What progress have you made since that time?—The whole of the county of Derry has been valued, and the valuation is now in operation; the barony of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, has been valued, and the valuation is now in operation; the baronies of Upper and Lower Dunluce, Upper and Lower Glenarm and Cary, in the county of Antrim, have been valued, and the valuation is now in operation; the whole of the field valuation of the county of Tyrone has been completed, and is now under revision; three-fourths of the valuation of the county of Antrim has been completed, and is now under revision; and upwards of three-fourths of the valuation of the county of Down has been made, and is now under revision; considerable progress, more than one-half, has been made in the valuation of the county of Fermanagh; there are three parties of valuators at work in the county of Armagh, and one barony, the barony of Innishowen, and a considerable portion of the barony of Raphoe, has been valued in the county of Donegal; at present there are sixteen parties of valuators at work, each consisting of three valuators, fourteen of which are employed on the first valuation, and two on the check valuation.

626. Do the check valuators go out singly or in parties of three?—Occasionally both ways; I sometimes send one of the check valuators out to value, with a party, in the manner I have already described, keeping his valuation to himself, till after he has been at work three days at the least, which system I find to be of great assistance, as a casual check, not only on the scale of valuation, but on the manner in which the detail of the instructions is carried into effect; but as a final check of the valuation, as I should not think it advisable to act on the opinion of one check valuator against three, I send a full party, consisting of three experienced valuators.

627. Mr. *French*.] Have you always had that number of valuators?—No; I commenced with three parties. I have added five new parties within this year. In proportion as I received maps from the Ordnance I increased the number of valuation parties, so as to keep up with the progress of the survey; my present rate of progress in the valuation is from 1,200 to 1,300 acres a year, that is, taking arable and mountain; but when I get on to the county of Donegal I shall go on at the rate of 2,000,000 of acres a year. The extent valued by each party, taking the average extent of mountain and arable together, is about 90,000 acres a year; the quantity of arable land valued on an average each day for each party is about 300 acres, and the quantity of mountain land will vary from 500 to 1,500.

628. Your progress depends entirely on the Ordnance survey?—Yes; I have undertaken with the Government to keep up with the Ordnance surveyors, accordingly as they supply maps, I regulate the number of parties of valuators, ascertaining from Colonel Colby when I shall be likely to get the next county.

629. There will be no delay on your part, after the completion of the Ordnance survey, in finishing the work?—No; I expect I shall have completed the valuation in two years after the last map has been engraved.

630. Mr. *Jephson*.] Supposing that your valuators are going on in the most regular manner, do you find it necessary to change the valuators from one set to another in order to insure that they shall adopt the same mode of valuation?—I am constantly in the habit of changing the valuators for the purpose of insuring uniformity of valuation and for other reasons. Of course in so large an establishment there will be various characters, some will be good draughtsmen, some will have a good knowledge of mountains, and know comparatively less of low lands, and *vice versâ*. I endeavour so to arrange the parties as to have a skilful man in each department in each set of valuators.

631. How do you check the valuators that they do not, to save themselves trouble, arrange in the field the different prices?—Should there be collusion of this kind it would be discovered by the check valuators. I find a greater tendency to disagreement than to collusion, as each valuator is obliged to give in his price for each lot without consulting the others, so many bickerings arise from each person wishing to have his own price fixed that I have rather to apprehend a difficulty in preserving good temper among the valuators than fear of collusion.

632. *Chairman*.] Can you give the Committee an idea of the expense, so far as it has proceeded?—When we commenced the valuation in the county of Derry, of course the valuators, though experienced persons, were not so skilful as at present, nor were the arrangements so perfect. I had previously considered the matter very maturely; and so long ago as the year 1824, when the Committee sat for the consideration of the survey and valuation of Ireland, I gave an outline of my opinion as to what should be the groundwork of the valuation, and the opinions then given still form the groundwork of the instructions. But the details of those instructions have every year been improved, and of course as the system becomes more perfect the valuators will go on more rapidly, and the check valuations will not be so detailed or expensive. The expense is reduced now nearly to about two-thirds of what it was originally.

633. Can you give the Committee any idea of the expense either according to the valuation or according to the extent?—According to the extent I think at present it comes to about $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ an acre; but the expense will in a great measure depend upon the quality of the land, because it takes as much time to value 300 acres of arable land as from 500 to 1,000 acres of mixed mountain land, that is, arable and uncultivated mountain intermixed. I believe, in the county of Derry, if you take the price of the land valued as compared to its extent, it will come to somewhere about $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ in the pound, whereas if it was valued at the ordinary

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letting of the acre it would come to about 6*d.* in the pound. But in the county of Derry the land is on an average a very low class. I think that the valuation per acre of the county of Derry came to somewhat more than 3½*d.* an acre, and I think what we are doing now comes to about 2½*d.* an acre on an average of arable and mountain land.

634. Mr. *French.*] Will the county of Cork, which has recently been valued, require to be valued over again?—Certainly; it will not be of the slightest advantage to the general valuation, any more than the tithe composition valuation.

635. *Chairman.*] With reference to the accounts, what accounts are kept?—In respect to the keeping of the accounts, the baronial valuator, or head of each party of valuators, sends to my office in Dublin a monthly return of the expenditure, at the expiration of the month, according to a regular printed form, a copy of which is appended to the instructions. Here is a copy of the printed return [*producing it*]; it states the names of the persons employed, the nature of employment, the number of days actually at work, the rate per week, the amount of salary, the amount of labour, the amount of postage, the amount of stationery, and the incidents; and at the foot of each return the baronial valuator signs the following declaration in the presence of a magistrate: "Baronial valuator has come before me, and does solemnly and sincerely declare that he was employed by Richard Griffith, esquire, Commissioner of Valuation, as baronial valuator in the county of during the month of 183 , and saith that the several payments made by him, amounting in the whole to the sum of , as set forth in the above return, were paid to the persons therein named, to the amount and for the purposes therein specified, without his having retained or received any per centage, or other deduction from any person whatever. Made and subscribed before me this day of 183 ,
Baronial Valuator J. P. county of ." That is the form of the return as to the payment. But there is another return which regulates the progress. The progress return consists of two returns; the first states the quantity of work done during each week in the month, and the second the number of hours that each person was actually at work in field or in the office each day, according to the regulations which have been made by me, and which are contained in the instructions to which I have already so frequently alluded; each party of valuators is bound to work in the field seven hours each day, exclusive of going to and returning from work; and the return of the progress contains the following heads: "Parish under valuation;" "The number of days in the field in each week;" "Number of acres valued," there being separate columns for arable and mountain lands; and "Total number of acres valued." The second, or time return, contains the number of days in the month, and the number of hours that the valuators were at work during each day. These two returns, the one setting forth the money expended, and the second the work that is done, and the time occupied in doing it, are the checks I have established.

636. After these accounts have been examined by you, what becomes of them?—They are sent to the audit account office in London.

637. What information relative to them is given to Grand Juries, or how are they required to levy the amount?—In the case of the county of Derry I was called upon to supply an account of the sums paid to each individual employed in the valuation, and that account was laid before the Grand Jury for consideration. According to Act of Parliament the Grand Jury is bound to present either a sum equal to the expenditure in each year; or an arrangement may be made by the Lord Lieutenant that it shall be paid by instalments; and I believe in the counties of Derry and Tyrone it has been hitherto paid by instalments.

638. Is it a compulsory presentment?—It is.

639. If the Grand Jury had any reason to doubt the accuracy of these accounts, could they refuse them?—I think not; abstracts only of these accounts are sent to the Grand Jury; the accounts in detail, together with the vouchers, are transmitted to London, to be audited by the audit office. When they have passed that ordeal, and the accountant has received his quietus, he cannot legally be called upon further, unless an actual malversation be discovered.

640. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] That is the practice generally in compulsory presentments?—It is.

641. *Chairman.*]

641. *Chairman.*] Do you conceive that any alterations are necessary in the Act of Parliament?—The first thing that occurs to me is an alteration as to the houses.

642. Would you recommend any alteration as to the point at which the valuation of houses should cease?—I think it would be desirable that the point at which the valuation should cease respecting houses should be raised. At present all houses above 3*l.* in annual value are to be taken into consideration; but I think the limit should be made at 5*l.* My reason for thinking so is this, that I apprehend that the taxing all houses above the value of 3*l.* will have a tendency to deteriorate the quality of farm-houses and farm-buildings. At present it is customary for the landlord to encourage the tenants to build good farm-houses by giving them timber, and slates for the roof; by this means, in some districts, thatched houses are beginning to disappear; but according to the valuation tables, there is such a difference between the value of a slated house and of a thatched house, as to raise the valuation of an ordinary farm-house from 3*l.* nearly to 5*l.* per annum. And as I think it is desirable rather to encourage the erection of good slated farm-houses, I would suggest the propriety of raising the point at which the valuation should cease from 3*l.* to 5*l.*; and in future that all houses under 5*l.* in value should be exempt from taxation.

643. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] If you exempt houses under 5*l.* from taxation, would not that encourage the continuance of a bad class of houses?—No, there are very few farmers' or labourers' cottages that amount to 5*l.*; it requires a very good house, according to our scale of valuation, to reach 5*l.*, for as the whole valuation is carried on at rather a low scale, so as to be proportioned as nearly as possible to the low scale for land prescribed by the Act, it requires a house to be something larger and better than a small farmer usually occupies, to amount to 5*l.* per annum.

644. *Chairman.*] Do you think 5*l.* too low for the purpose?—I see no great objection to go as high as 6*l.*, but not beyond 6*l.* I think there are instances of houses occupied by farmers beyond the value of 5*l.*, but such are not of frequent occurrence.

645. Would not the class of persons who build houses upon a lease to sub-let them, be sufficiently taxed by paying upon the improved value of the land?—No, the farmer pays upon the improved value of the land, and for his house in addition, and I think there is no mode in which money is laid out, that yields so large a return as building small houses of from 2*l.* to 3*l.*; a man will get at least 10 to 12 per cent. for his money; but such building speculations are not sufficiently numerous to induce me to recommend that the taxing of all houses above 3*l.* in annual value should be continued.

646. Have you any other suggestions to make of alterations in the Act of Parliament; for instance, would you make it compulsory to value in parties of three?—I would make it compulsory so far as the land is concerned; I should not like in a valuation of land, particularly of low priced arable and mountain land, to trust to one valuator, and I think two does not answer; you must either have one or three, but I should like to have the power of appointing one valuator, with assistant labourers for the valuation of towns, such valuations are determined in a great degree by the rents paid, and there is no difficulty in measuring and determining the relative value by means of the valuation tables already described, besides the town can afterwards be revised by some of the experienced town valuators, but in the valuation of land, which is less certain, I much prefer having the separate opinions of three valuators on each lot.

647. Would not the object be sufficiently answered, by leaving the clause empowering the Lord Lieutenant to make such orders respecting the valuation as he thought fit, and omitting the clause requiring the valuation to be made in parties of three?—Certainly.

648. Are you aware that there is no possibility now of bringing extra-parochial places before the Committee of Appeal?—I am not, and I do not think it is the fact.

649. Under what part of the Act do you conceive that extra-parochial places can appear before the Committee of Appeal, to defend themselves against the valuation?—I conceive that there is no part of a parish extra-parochial as far as the county assessment is concerned, the extra-parochiality alludes altogether to tithes. The Boundary Survey Act of 6 Geo. 4. c. 94, under which I determine

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the boundaries of counties, parishes and town lands, enables me to determine those boundaries, and having done so, unless there be an appeal against the boundaries so determined by me, they are final, as far as the local taxation is concerned, and consequently I take no notice of extra-parochial districts or town lands, and have never done so.

650. If that extra-parochial place has never paid county cess or church-rate, can it appeal to the vestry against its being included?—I think that unless the Act of Parliament exempts it, and unless the land be legally exempt, it must be valued according to the Act, and it is bound to pay as a portion of the parish in which it is included, and the appeal should be made in the vestry of that parish. If it be legally exempt, that is a sufficient answer.

651. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] There is a townland called Slieve Green, in the county of Waterford, consisting of 25,000 acres, which is extra-parochial. How would you place that in your valuation?—I would place it in the parish in which it is contained, or in which the greater portion of it is contained, but if it be a common, and the surrounding parishes possess a right of commonage on it, I would apportion it to those parishes in proportion to that right.

652. Are there any places which have hitherto been free from county rate which are included in the valuation?—I consider myself bound by the Valuation Act to value every thing, and afterwards to exempt such portions of land, or such houses as are legally exempt. I have hitherto done so, but there was one instance of a peculiarity in the county of Londonderry, namely, the lands of Culmore, which forms a considerable estate attached to the castle and fort of Culmore, which has been given to the governor of that fort in lieu of salary, and those lands have not hitherto paid county assessment; they were valued according to my directions, and an appeal was lodged against such valuation on the grounds of their being exempt as public property belonging to the Crown; the matter was referred by me to the Crown lawyers, who, after several considerations on the subject, at length gave it as their opinion that the lands of Culmore were liable to county assessment; in consequence, the appeal was not prosecuted, and it was determined by the Committee of Appeal, that the lands were liable to county assessment, and they are now legally bound to pay county assessment.

653. Who lodged the appeal?—I believe the tenants who occupy the lands.

654. Can you state the circumstances under which that land became attached to the fort of Culmore?—It was granted by the Crown to the Irish Society, who were bound to keep a garrison in Culmore Fort, and afterwards by an arrangement between King Charles the Second and the Society, enrolled in the signet office on the 27th of April 1665, instead of keeping a garrison at that place, they gave up those lands to the governor and pay 200 *l.* a year to the governor of the fort.

655. Did you find it necessary to take the opinion of counsel whether that land was liable to assessment or not?—I did; I laid a case before the attorney and solicitor-general, and got a decided opinion that it was liable to assessment.

656. Mr. *Jephson.*] Would you recommend that the Crown lands as land, should be liable to assessment as other lands?—That will depend upon the nature of what may be considered Crown land. If it be an estate which is the property of the Crown, and is let by the Crown to a tenant in a similar manner to the estate of a private individual, I think it should be liable to assessment, but if it be land in the precincts of a barrack or a fort, and occupied as such for public purposes, for drill ground, or even for gardens belonging to the place, I think it should not be assessed, and I believe such lands are exempted by law.

657. Near the barracks of Fermoy, the Government took a piece of ground to the extent of twenty acres, for a drill ground. Supposing that had been previously in the hands of an individual, would you on its being taken by Government for that purpose, recommend that it should be exempted?—At present it is exempt by law, any thing that is belonging to or in the possession of the Crown for public purposes is now exempt by law.

658. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Have you ascertained the proportion in which the applotments differ under your valuation from the old mode of applotting, as regards the comparative amount of charge on the value?—In the county of Londonderry, which is the only county valuation which is entirely completed, I did prepare a table setting forth the difference of the amount assessed according to the old and according to the new valuation, which I will beg leave to hand in.

[*The Witness delivered in the same: vide Appendix.*]

659. Have

659. Have you found any considerable difference between the new scale, according to your valuation, and the old county assessment?—On comparing the amount of the county assessment of the proportion of the baronies under the new valuation as compared with the old scale, very trifling differences were observed in the county of Londonderry, except in the barony of the north-west liberties of Londonderry, in which the city of Londonderry is situated. Considerable differences were observed in the different parishes, in some of which a variation was observed between 10¾*d.* and 2*s.* in the pound; but in the detail of the townlands within the parishes, much greater differences were observed—the difference between 6*d.* and 3*s.*

660. Have you ascertained the proportion in which your valuation differs from the tithe valuation?—I compared them in a few instances, and found, generally speaking, the discrepancies were so great that I could draw no just conclusions from them. I found that they agreed tolerably well in one portion of a parish, and that in another portion our valuation was 20, 30 and even 40 per cent. under the tithe valuation. There were some parishes in which the agreements were tolerably good; but, generally speaking, the disagreements were very considerable.

661. Generally speaking, do you conceive the tithe valuations to have been imperfect?—Very imperfect.

662. Supposing a certain sum to be levied off any parish for tithe and county-rate, are both levied on the same valuation, or what difference is there between the two valuations?—I think, in many cases, very considerable differences would arise between the amount of assessment on particular townlands were the assessments for tithes made according to the general valuation instead of the tithe valuation; in many instances there is a difference of 20 and even 30 per cent. between the tithe valuation and the general valuation in certain parts of the same parish, though the valuations agree in other parts.

663. In the county of Londonderry, the valuation of which has been finished and the county-rate levied according to your valuation, is the tithe levied according to the new valuation made by you, or according to the valuation made by the Tithe Commissioners?—According to the valuation made by the Tithe Commissioners.

664. Do you conceive that valuation to be generally defective?—I do.

665. Do you conceive that any arrangement could be made for the purpose of levying the tithe according to your valuation instead of the tithe valuation?—I think an arrangement could be made, but with some difficulty, because the tithe is applotted by farms, and according to the Valuation Act the valuation is made by townlands, and though the lands may be divided into lots, they are not divided into farms, and consequently there would be some difficulty in making the sub-applotment for the tithe on the new valuation. At the same time, as there must be a sub-applotment made on farms for the county assessment, that same applotment might be used for the tithe.

666. Have you heard any discontent expressed by the farmers in the county of Derry that tithe is levied by one valuation and county-rate levied by another?—I have heard great discontent expressed when it was found that the tithe valuation was much higher than the general valuation in certain parts, and of course in proportion as the valuation is high the tithe is increased.

667. Do you conceive that by levying tithe on your valuation any loss would accrue to the tithe owner?—Certainly not.

668. Do you conceive that a portion of the objection to the payment of tithes is owing to the bad valuation of the assessment?—I think it may; but I do not know any instances of my own knowledge.

669. You have at present the power of including within any parish any lands for the purpose of paying a proportion of the county cess; do you think that such a provision could be extended with advantage to the portions of counties surrounded by other counties?—I think it would be desirable, and for the last six Sessions of Parliament I have pressed the Government to introduce an Act, with a view to the consolidation of counties, so that all insulated portions of counties shall in future be considered to be an integral part of the county in which it is contained. In addition to which, I have also recommended that a similar consolidation of baronies within counties should be made. It frequently happens that a barony is divided into five or six portions, and as there are many county arrangements connected with baronies as to roads and police, great irregularity and inconvenience arises from the separation of different portions of the same barony,

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and, consequently, I should wish that a similar provision respecting baronies should be made; namely, that any detached portion of a barony belonging to the same county which shall be included or insulated within any other barony shall in future form an integral part of the barony in which it is contained. It is quite evident, as far as county business is concerned, that the proposed consolidation would be of great advantage; with respect to the isolated portions of counties, the greatest possible inconvenience arises as far as roads are concerned. The county to which the detached portion belongs has no interest in the repairs of the roads which pass through it, and consequently they are generally neglected and out of repair, and the county in which they are actually contained has no power to repair them; and with respect to the detached portions of baronies, similar difficulties arise. The only objection that I ever heard to the proposed consolidation of the isolated portions of counties, was the transfer of the voters who may reside in the detached portions. That sometimes would make a difference, and transfer voters belonging to one county to another; but as a Consolidation Act, similar to that which I recommend, has taken place in England subsequently to the Reform Act in respect to voters, I think there can be no reasonable ground for refusing it in Ireland, more particularly as the extent of isolated portions of counties is very inconsiderable. I have with me in London a schedule setting forth the situations of all the isolated portions in Ireland, whether of counties or baronies, and which may be inserted in an appendix to my evidence.

670. Mr. *Jephson.*] Is the book now shown to you a copy of an original valuation field book?—It is a copy of the original field book of the parish of Templemore, in the county of Londonderry.

671. Taking the townland of Coshquin, what is the meaning of the numbers from 1 to 20?—Those are the numbers of the valuation lots, or the portions into which the land has been divided for the purpose of being valued, as already alluded to in my evidence.

672. Take, for instance, No. 1, 44 acres, is that necessarily land in the possession of one individual, or may it contain land in the possession of two or three individuals?—It may contain land in the possession of two or three individuals.

673. This book being made public, does it contain any mode by which individuals can ascertain how far they have been correctly valued in comparison with their neighbours?—It does; the valuation map, which is lodged in the office of the county treasurer together with this book, has the boundaries of the several valuation lots laid down in it, each lot being numbered on the map to correspond with the numbers contained in this book, and any person having a territorial map of the townlands on which the boundaries of the several farms are shown, can transfer the lines of the valuation lots to the territorial map, and by that means can ascertain what portion of each farm or holding is contained in every lot. That system has been adopted in the county of Londonderry, and a sub-applotment has been made according to the general valuation on the several farms.

674. Does not it require that the occupier should have a better understanding of a map than it would be likely that the class of persons that would be affected by the question of over or under valuation would possess?—None but land-surveyors could effect it; but a single individual cannot well appeal for himself, but the whole or the greater number of the occupants of a townland must unite together in order to appeal. They know the gross amount which the neighbouring townlands pay, they can contrast the amount of the valuation of their own townland with another, and it is upon such contrasts only that they can appeal.

675. Is not the system of survey which you have adopted, such as to prevent individuals from knowing the inequalities of valuation, by which they themselves may be individually affected?—The valuation according to the Act is directed to be given in the townlands only, and not in sub-applotments of the townlands, and if any individual in any townland holds only a portion of a townland, he cannot without difficulty ascertain the value put on his portion of it.

676. *Chairman.*] Do not they gain that knowledge when they come to pay?—That will depend in the manner in which the sub-applotment within the townland is made, they are not bound to sub-applot according to this book, they may use it or not as they please.

677. Mr. *Jephson.*] Would this book, owing to the system of survey and valuation that has been adopted, be of the slightest advantage to the holders of a particular townland, in making that sub-applotment amongst themselves?—It would,

would, provided they had a map on which the farms or the subdivisions of the land were accurately laid down; but even then considerable inaccuracies might occur in consequence of certain parts of the same lot being of a different value from other parts; that is to say, it rarely happens that a lot, say of 30 acres, is uniformly of the same value; one portion of the lot may be worth 20*s.* an acre, a second 25*s.* and another portion 18*s.*, while the price of the lot in the book will be 21*s.* per acre on an average; now the portion of the value of 18*s.* an acre may be contained in one man's farm, and it will be set down at 21*s.*, and the portion worth 25*s.* may be contained in another farm, and it will also be set down at 21*s.*; hence, inequalities may arise, but generally speaking they will not be of much importance; I have stated rather an unusual case.

678. Does not that show that it would be almost impossible for a set of parishioners, without the assistance of a land surveyor, to make use of this valuation as the basis of the sub-applotment?—Certainly it does, but if there be a territorial map, such as I have described, a surveyor would make the sub-applotment in a short time.

679. Had a field valuation been adopted, might not such field valuation have been made the basis for the lowest applotments of the townlands?—It might, but the expense of the survey would have been considerably increased.

680. Would not such an arrangement have obviated a great deal of the inequality which even still will exist under this present valuation as to the mode in which parishioners may think proper to assess each other?—It would.

681. May not, under this valuation, the more numerous parishioners of mountain ground throw a great inequality of valuation on the parishioners of the low ground, provided they happened to be in the minority in the same townland?—It rarely happens that each occupant in the townland has not some of the lowland and some of the upland.

682. Would it not have been an advantage to the country if such an arrangement had been made in the survey that the relative value of particular farms should be ascertained, whereby sub-applotments for the subdivisions of the townlands might have been made?—If all the boundaries of farms had been surveyed and engraved the moment a farm was subdivided or altered the map would cease to be correct if the survey went down so far as to show the boundaries of the fields, certainly the valuation might be applotted according to those fields, but then the Ordnance survey must be made upon a scale of 24 inches to the mile instead of six, and much greater expense would have been incurred.

683. If periodical revisions of the valuation were to take place, suppose every seven or every ten years, would not all those difficulties which would arise from the sub-divisions of farms be obviated?—They could not be obviated unless there was a map on which the farms were laid down; if there had been a valuation map on which the farms were laid down, the farms might have been valued without inconvenience or loss of time; on the contrary, it would rather have accelerated the valuation, particularly if the map had been divided into fields; every field is now examined in the progress of valuing a lot, and the average value of a number of fields is given as the value of the lot, besides the trouble of laying out lots as nearly as possible of equal value, would have been avoided, the judicious management of which takes much time and consideration. But unless, as I have already mentioned, the Ordnance map was given in fields, the kind of valuation I have now described could not be effected.

684. Supposing you were to take the townlands according to the Ordnance survey, and according to the system now adopted you would have the total number of acres contained in the townland correct—you would also have the total value of the townland correct—could not there be a re-distribution of the value and the quantity as nearly as would be practically useful for the fields to be made the subject of an applotment which should remain the basis of all the sub-applotments for seven or ten years?—Certainly; but it would require a sub-applotment by means of a new survey and valuation of the townlands.

685. *Chairman.*] Do not you think there is sufficient intelligence among the people in the townlands to applot that among themselves?—I think there is, and I see no difficulty in their doing so.

686. Mr. *Jephson.*] Are you aware that in the county of Cork every farm has been separately valued, and that the quantity has been ascertained as nearly correct as possible, and the value placed upon it?—I am aware that the valua-

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tion of the farms in the county of Cork was made by computation, but I have heard that great objection has been made to it in some places.

687. *Chairman.*] What time would you recommend to be fixed for a periodical revision of this valuation?—I think from 21 to 25 years. I would make a revision of the general valuation at that time; but at the expiration of 10 years a parochial revision might take place on application from the parties interested.

688. Would you conceive that this scale should be binding on individual houses for that length of time?—I do not think that the detail of the valuation given in the valuation field-books limits the applotments on houses—the valuation merely ascertains what the value of the land and houses was at the time it was made, and the taxation will be levied on the gross amount of land and houses; should a house be burned or removed, its value must be assessed on the land, and per contra. If a new house be built on any townland subsequently to the completion of the valuation, it should be assessed according to its relative value, and a proportionate reduction be made in the assessment on the original houses as well as on the land of the townland; but the gross amount of the assessment on the townland itself will retain the same relative position in respect to other townlands until a revision of the valuation shall take place.

689. Mr. *Jephson.*] What time would the revision take to go over it—would you recommend a revision similar to the check valuation at present or a new survey?—I think the extent and necessary detail required for a revision might be ascertained by the county appointing a committee to investigate the facts, and that the Lord Lieutenant should appoint a valuator to attend this committee who would consider the matter and regulate the revision by check valuations according to the extent that was found necessary. I merely throw out this as a crude idea which I have not considered.

690. Mr. *Plunkett.*] You have used the word parish and townland; are the boundaries in any degree commensurate, that is to say, will the boundary of a townland, for example, be the boundary of the parish?—The boundaries of parishes are always boundaries of townlands; that is to say, one townland cannot be contained in two parishes; it sometimes happens that an estate may lie on both sides of the boundary of a parish, and that the townland in each parish is called by the same name, and is considered to be one townland, but in such cases I have always divided the townland, and added the word upper or lower, east or west, to the original name, to serve to distinguish them. As each parish will be separately assessed, it is necessary that no confusion should arise as to the boundaries of any denomination or division belonging to it, consequently in all cases the boundary of a parish must likewise be the boundary of a townland as far as that parish or the county assessment is concerned.

691. Therefore no confusion can arise from the circumstance of a townland being situated in more than one parish?—Certainly not.

692. *Chairman.*] With reference to the county of the town of Drogheda, is the survey sufficiently advanced to allow the valuation to commence there?—The survey is very nearly completed, but the maps are not yet engraved.

693. Mr. *Plunkett.*] Houses will of course be valued in that case?—The houses will be valued in a similar manner to those of any other county or town.

694. Are you at all aware whether the complaint which is made in the petition from Drogheda is a general complaint from the counties of towns, the complaint being that the land is heavily assessed in consequence of the houses not being subject to taxation?—I do not know the case with respect to Drogheda; but I know many instances of land in the neighbourhood of old establishments similar to Drogheda, where the land is very heavily assessed compared with the county at large; and as the county of the town has always establishments in itself belonging to itself, for the support of which the lands within it are assessed, of course there is uniformly a much higher assessment on the land in a small county of a town than on the surrounding land; but that assessment will be very materially alleviated as soon as the houses in the town are valued and assessed.

Martis, 17° die Maii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir. Robert Ferguson.	Lord Viscount Clements.
Mr. F. French.	Sir Edmond Hayes.
Mr. Plunkett.	Mr. Jephson.
Captain Jones.	Mr. More O'Ferrall.

SIR ROBERT FERGUSON IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *William M'Clintock Spence*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. M. Spence.*

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695. *Chairman.*] WHAT office do you hold?—Secretary to the grand jury of the county of Donegal.

696. How long have you held that office?—I was appointed jointly with the last secretary in 1827; he died in 1829, and I was then appointed solely.

697. You have held it solely since 1829?—Yes.

698. Were you acting as assistant before that?—Yes, from 1816.

699. By whom is the secretary of the grand jury appointed?—By the grand jury.

700. Is it understood to be an office that is held for life?—It is considered to be held for life, but it is at the discretion of the grand jury to change them if they please.

701. How is the secretary of the grand jury paid?—He is paid by presentment at each assizes, in our county by a fixed salary of 110*l.* Irish, at each assizes, or 220*l.* Irish, per annum.

702. It depends upon the size of the county?—Yes, ours is a first class county.

703. Have your duties much increased under the new Act?—Very much.

704. Will you state what has been the increase of your duties under the recent Act?—Under the former Act in Donegal we had four sessions previous to each assizes; under the present Act we have six sessions previous to each assizes, and six adjournments, one in each barony.

705. Have you been obliged in any manner to increase your establishment?—I have been obliged to keep an additional clerk.

706. Have any other additional expenses been thrown upon you?—A good deal of additional printing, and a great deal of additional travelling.

707. Do you know what the extent of the county of Donegal is?—1,165,000 acres.

708. I believe a great part of the county of Donegal is extremely wild?—A very great part of it.

709. There are very few stationers' shops in it?—I believe only one, and that is at the extremity of the county, in Ballyshannon.

710. You are obliged consequently to prepare a great number of forms?—We are obliged to furnish forms for payments to contractors, and for applications for dispensaries and salaries.

711. Do you receive any thing for these forms?—Nothing.

712. Can you produce one of these forms?—Yes. [*The Witness produces a printed form, and the same is given in.*]

713. Is it necessary that an application for the salaries of Bridewell-keepers and of dispensaries should be made at the special sessions?—It is.

714. By whom then are these applications made?—To save applicants the trouble of coming from a distance, or bringing people 25 Irish miles, which would be frequently the case, the local inspector of the county gaol and myself, being cess payers, make the applications at road sessions.

715. There are other papers and forms which are prepared by you, or through your office?—Yes, there are others for salaries that do not require to go before the cess payers.

716. Recognizances and other matters of that kind?—Yes.

717. Upon which I believe you receive fees?—I have heretofore received 2*s.* 6*d.* upon each recognizance.

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718. How is the amount of that fee fixed?—The Act of 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 78, gave that fee upon the recognizance where the application has been approved by the justices and cess payers.

719. You conceive that fee is settled by the Act of Parliament?—I do.

720. And that neither the justices nor the grand jury have the power of reducing it?—The justices certainly have not. The grand jury might discontinue the secretary who did not accede to whatever terms they proposed.

721. But there is no power to them under the Act to reduce the fee, except by discontinuing the person who holds the office?—Not any that I know of.

722. Have you reduced those fees?—I am to reduce them at the sessions commencing 1st June next to 1*s.* 6*d.* each recognizance where the sum does not exceed 5*l.*, and 2*s.* each for above 5*l.*

723. Do you get any other fee upon any paper handed in?—Sixpence on proposals for executing work.

724. Are there numerous proposals sent in for executing the work?—In some baronies very numerous, in others not more than one each.

725. How many recognizances had you last year in the barony of Innishowen?—I had 471.

726. Can you tell the Committee what was the amount of your fees received during the last year?—I cannot tell exactly; I have not kept an exact account.

727. Can you tell nearly?—I think about 280*l.*, probably a few pounds more or a few pounds less.

728. What was the additional expense thrown upon you from these forms, a clerk, and other things, independent of your own travelling expenses?—I think printing and the clerk about 60*l.*

729. Mr. *French.*] You have a fixed salary according to the rate of your county?—Yes.

730. In addition to that salary, what other emoluments have you?—Those I have mentioned from fees.

731. You have stated those fees amount to about 280*l.*?—Yes, in the last year.

732. Can you tell me what is the yearly average number of tenders that has been put in?—I cannot; for they do not get all their tenders from me: we have allowed them in our county to put in tenders not procured from the secretary.

733. I believe they have the power to put in tenders in every county?—I believe they have.

734. What is your fee upon those tenders?—Sixpence. I fill them up, as many as I can, without inserting the prices.

735. You have 6*d.* upon each tender put in whether the person obtain the contract or not?—I have not in all cases; for persons put in tenders which they did not procure from me.

736. They do that in every county?—Yes, I believe so.

737. You have 6*d.* for each one you draw?—Yes.

738. That is I suppose a considerable part of the 280*l.* you have mentioned?—I should suppose it would make about one-fifth.

739. The remainder is made up by the fees on the recognizances?—Yes, 2*s.* 6*d.* on the recognizances.

740. You have stated you have a very considerable increase of duty under the late Act?—Yes.

741. Can you mention what portion of your time is occupied in attending these different sessions?—Our sessions this year will commence the 1st of June, and our assizes will be in the middle of July, and I shall not be at home more than three or four days until the 8th July, except two or three days at the county sessions held at Lifford on the 18th June.

742. Then you are out five or six weeks before every assizes?—Yes.

743. There is great competition among the people putting in tenders?—Wherever there is a large town in a barony there is competition, but where there is not there is very little.

744. *Chairman.*] Has there been a great increase of compulsory assessment since 1816?—Very great.

745. You say you have a certain fee on presentments under 5*l.*?—I mentioned to the grand jury last assizes I agreed to take 1*s.* 6*d.* when the sum did not exceed 5*l.*, and 2*s.* when it did exceed it.

746. Are

746. Are you aware there is a power to give the execution of the work, if the cost of it does not exceed 5*l.*, to the person applying for it?—Yes; but the cess payers and magistrates in Donegal have never done that.

747. Mr. *French.*] There is a power, and if that power is exercised there would be no necessity for a fee such as you state?—In Donegal the cess payers and magistrates have put up every assessment to competition. The only difference in the fee would be that on the proposal to execute, as there must be a recognizance in all cases.

748. What duties have you to perform at the period of the year in which you are not engaged in attendance on the sessions or in attendance on the grand jury?—I have a great many forms and lists to make out, to prepare for the clerk; to enter all the presentments in a book, to show what are accounted for at the sessions, and the day I have received the notice of the intention to account for them.

749. What portion of your time should you say was occupied by those duties?—I keep the office open every day in the court-house; but if it were to be confined to no other duties than my own as secretary, I could do them all in a month after each assizes.

750. Captain *Jones.*] Are you bound to keep the office open every day?—No; I occupy the office of the clerk of the Crown, who is not resident at the place, and I keep it open generally every day from 11 to 3 for him.

751. But as secretary for the grand jury, are you not bound to keep the office open?—No, but we have constant communications with cess payers and others, and it is necessary to be there every day.

752. Mr. *French.*] What do you conceive the net receipts of your office to be?—I should suppose somewhere about 400*l.* a year, clear of expenses.

753. *Chairman.*] Are you aware of the provisions of the 4 Geo. 4. c. 33, and the 4 Geo. 4. c. 43, in which fixed salaries are given to the treasurer and clerks of the Crown and peace?—Yes, I have had frequent reference to them.

754. Will you state shortly what are the salaries and securities under those Acts?—

COUNTIES.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	County of Cork.	City of Cork.	Waterford, Limerick, Kilkenny, and Galway.	Drogheda and Carrick-fergus.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Clerks of Crown -	400	350	250	200	500	200	80	50
Clerks of Peace - -	400	350	325	300	600	250	100	45
Secretaries to Grand Juries.	220	200	150	130	350	120	40	30
Judges' Crier - -	15	12	10	10	20	10	5	3
Criers at Sessions -	20	15	12	10	30	20	10	6
Sheriffs - - -	100	80	60	50	120	100	25	10
Court House Keepers -	15	15	10	10	20	20	10	10
Medical Officers of Prisons.	80	80	70	70	80	70	60	40
Treasurers - -	400	350	250	200	600	200	100	80
Ditto Security - -	8,000	7,000	5,000	4,000	20,000	4,000	2,000	1,000

All in Irish Currency.

First Class comprehends Tipperary, Down, Mayo, Galway, Antrim, Tyrone, Donegal, Derry, Limerick.

Second Class comprehends Clare, Roscommon, Kerry, Armagh, Cavan Monaghan, Meath.

Third Class comprehends Wexford, Kilkenny, Sligo, King's County, Fermanagh, Westmeath, Queen's County.

Fourth Class comprehends Waterford, Wicklow, Louth, Longford, Leitrim, Kildare, Carlow.

755. Have you ever acted as deputy to the clerk of the Crown?—So far as receiving informations, letters, &c. forwarded to him to Lifford, and transmitting them to him to Dublin, and assisting him in other ways when I have leisure.

756. How long have you been acting as deputy to the clerk of the Crown?—Since the appointment of Mr. Corcoran, as well as in Mr. Johnston's time, from 1816 to 1831, when he died.

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757. Mr. Johnston was clerk of the Crown for the circuit, I believe?—He was, except for the county of Longford.

758. Of course he was not resident?—He resided at Enniskillen.

759. Is Mr. Corcoran, the present clerk of the Crown, resident in Donegal?—He is not.

760. Do you keep his office for him there?—Yes, I occupy his office from one assizes to the other, there not being any other office in the court-house that I could have.

761. I understood you to say you took care of his papers for him—of the examinations and so on, and transmitted them to him?—Yes, as far as is thought necessary.

762. Then you are the responsible person in that office to take care of it?—Yes.

763. What payment do you receive from the clerk of the Crown for that?—Twenty pounds a year.

764. Do you know what the salary of the clerk of the Crown came to in the years 1822 and 1823?—I know the exact salary allowed by the Act of Parliament, and it appears by the return that he received in the year 1832, for his salary and fees, 501*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, and in 1833, 540*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

765. Have you ever acted as a deputy to the clerk of the peace?—The former grand jury secretary was clerk of the peace also, and I acted for him from 1816 to 1829, when he died.

766. Did you find any difficulty during that time in performing the duties of secretary to the grand jury, deputy to the clerk of the Crown, and deputy to the clerk of the peace between assizes and assizes?—Not the least at that time, but the business is since altered, and the duties of secretary to the grand jury and clerk of the peace, would now interfere with each other, if they were performed by the same person, for at the time I am attending a road sessions, the clerk of the peace is attending his general quarter sessions; formerly this was not the case.

767. Does the clerk of the peace reside within the county of Donegal?—He does.

768. Does he reside at the county town?—About thirteen miles from the county town.

769. Does he keep an office in the county town?—He does.

770. Have you ever heard what he paid the person he keeps at that office?—I have heard he paid 10*l.* a year.

771. What is the salary and fees of the clerk of the peace for the year 1831, as appearing by that Parliamentary return?—It appears to be 546*l.*; for the year 1832, 532*l.*; and for the year 1833, 503*l.*

772. Do you conceive, from your knowledge of the office, that it would be advantageous to the public, to unite the two offices of clerk of the Crown and clerk of the peace?—I think it would.

773. You would contemplate of course that the person who held the office should be resident?—It would be quite necessary, I think.

774. What advantage do you conceive would be derived from uniting the two offices in the same person?—It would lessen the expense in the first place to the county, and would prevent confusion which often arises from the clerks of petty sessions forwarding information to the clerk of the Crown, and the recognizances to the clerk of the peace, and those persons residing at a distance occasions a loss of time, and the ends of justice are sometimes defeated by those mistakes, which I think could not occur if the offices were united.

775. Is there not very often a loss of documents between the offices of clerk of the Crown and clerk of the peace?—Indeed, I believe there is.

776. Examinations and other things not to be found?—Yes.

777. Is not that likely to occur more frequently, now it is in the power of magistrates to send trifling larcenies to the sessions?—Yes; I think very often when the magistrates send trifling larcenies to the assizes, other magistrates taking bail may not be aware of it, and may return the recognizance to the sessions.

778. Mr. *French.*] The salary of clerk of the Crown, like the salary of the office you fill, is paid according to the size of the county?—It is.

779. What is the amount of salary paid by the county of Donegal?—Four hundred pounds Irish, and the same sum to the clerk of the peace.

780. What is the amount of fees?—From 100*l.* to 150*l.* I do not know the exact amount of his fees; he received the greater part of them from the Crown solicitor.

781. Are

781. Are not the persons filling the office of clerk of the Crown generally professional men resident in Dublin?—Generally they are, but in Tyrone, for instance, the clerk of the peace, Mr. Wilson, is not a professional man.

782. By whom is that officer appointed?—By the Crown.

783. Residence is not necessary by the Act of Parliament?—I believe not.

784. What advantage do you think would be derived from that officer being resident?—I think if there be any information required it would be much easier had than at present. I send forward the informations to the clerk of the Crown in Dublin, and the person keeping the office of clerk of the peace forwards those intended for that officer to him; if information be required, there is a loss of time in writing to Dublin or Letterkenny to obtain it.

785. Any information required it would not be necessary to have immediately, but it would be in anticipation of the assizes coming on?—It might be necessary to have information immediately.

786. In what case would it be necessary to have it immediately?—Magistrates in the case of unexecuted warrants might not be aware whether the bills were ignored or found by the grand jury, and whether it might be safe for them to act upon warrants without information, which information, as regards the assizes, they could only get from the clerk of the Crown in Dublin, and, as regards sessions, from the clerk of the peace at Letterkenny.

787. Are you aware of any inconvenience that has resulted from the residence of the clerk of the Crown in Dublin, or from his non-residence in the assize town?—I have known returns called for, and sent to me, and I have been obliged to forward them to Mr. Corcoran in Dublin before they could be obtained.

788. The salary of the clerk of the peace is the same as that of the clerk of the Crown?—Yes, and the fees in most cases are the same. The clerks of the peace have more fees in different things than the clerk of the Crown, but as far as the criminal business is concerned they are nearly equal.

789. You have given your reasons for stating you think there would be an advantage in uniting the offices, and you said you thought it would diminish the expense; what amount of salary would you propose for a person holding both offices?—I can hardly say.

790. I want to know whether you consider the 400 *l.* now paid to the clerk of the Crown would be sufficient for a person holding both the offices, taking into account the fees received by each?—I should think it would.

791. That would make it an office of between 600 *l.* and 700 *l.* a year?—It would, at the least.

792. By whom are the clerks of the peace appointed?—The custos rotulorum.

793. They are the deputies of the custos rotulorum?—They are.

794. *Chairman.*] Having been so long secretary to the grand jury, you are aware of the duties of the treasurer's office—will you just state shortly the duties of the treasurer of the county?—The treasurer keeps an office open at Lifford, about four or five days before each assizes; he attends there during the assizes, and pays all sums discharged by the court. It generally takes him a week after each assize before he leaves the town.

795. What other duties has he?—He applots the sums ordered to be levied, and issues warrants to the barony collectors, who pay in the money to the bank when they collect it to his credit.

796. You are aware the treasurer gives security?—Yes, I am. I was deputy clerk of the peace at the time his security was approved of by the then attorney general, and was passed at the sessions before the assistant barrister and magistrates.

797. What is the amount of his security?—It appears to be 4000 *l.*

798. What is the usual amount of levy in the county of Donegal?—It varies from 12,000 *l.* to 18,000 *l.* each assizes.

799. What is the amount of salary paid to the treasurer?—Four hundred pounds a year Irish. He had 30 *l.* a year for attending at road sessions held in the month of October, but they have been done away with.

800. Would it be a great convenience to the county of Donegal to have an accounting sessions before the winter?—Very great.

801. Do you know what was the sum usually discharged at the October sessions formerly?—It varied very much; if the previous summer was wet, overseers had not time before the summer assizes to complete works in sufficient time to entitle

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entitle them to payment: at some October sessions the amount has been very large, I have known it 10,000 *l.*

802. Mr. *French.*] Is it not generally the custom with contractors to execute the presentments granted at spring assizes after the summer assizes?—They are obliged to do so, for the sessions come on so soon after the spring assizes, it is impossible for them to have the work done in time.

803. So that there is no power for them to have their money until the spring assizes following?—None.

804. *Chairman.*] There is a salary also I believe paid to the sub-sheriff?—There is 50 *l.* Irish paid half-yearly.

805. That also varies according to the size of the county?—Yes, it does.

806. I believe you have executed the office of sub-sheriff?—Yes, I have.

807. Did you find that interfere with your duties as secretary to the grand jury?—Not much then, but it would interfere now.

808. Had you any application last assizes for a salary for the inspector of weights?—We had, and the grand jury refused the application on the ground that the new Act had been so short a time in operation, that they could not ascertain what would be reasonable to give him, and they put it off till the summer assizes.

809. That office, when it was originally created, was intended to be paid by fees?—Yes, I believe that Act expired in January last.

810. What is the salary paid to the county surveyor?—Three hundred pounds a year, and 50 *l.* a year for an office.

811. From the extent of the county, is it possible that he could do the duty required of him?—Quite impossible; I believe our county in one direction is 78 Irish miles long, and going to other parts the roads are so intersected by arms of the sea coming up that he has nearly to return to the same point before setting out for another.

812. Has there been any alteration lately made as to the mode of taking the accounts and accounting affidavits?—The cess payers and magistrates have adjourned the taking of accounts from the day of holding special sessions to the day of adjournment, to give him more time to grant his certificates.

813. Even with that is he able to go round?—He is not.

814. He is obliged to attend the sessions?—Yes, he is obliged to attend all the sessions. He is not obliged to attend the adjournments; he attends all the first sessions.

815. If the accounts are not taken at the first sessions, will he not be obliged to attend the adjourned sessions?—Yes, in consequence of that he will be now obliged to attend the adjourned sessions.

816. He must prepare plans for the proposed works?—Yes.

817. And he is to view the works and give certificates?—He is, of the due execution.

818. He is not obliged to attend the adjourned sessions?—He has not been heretofore; but they have taken upon them to postpone the receiving the accounts from the original sessions until the adjourned sessions, that is three weeks. The first sessions will be held on the 1st of June; the adjourned sessions on the 22d of June.

819. The second sessions is for the receipt of the tender?—Yes, and they take the accounts on that day for the purpose of giving the surveyor more time to get through the work.

820. With reference to the county hospital, are there any presentments of salaries for it?—There is a presentment for a surgeon, who receives 100 *l.* a year Irish for attending to the gaol and county hospital.

821. What is the amount in general presented in Donegal for the county hospital?—Six hundred pounds a year, Irish.

822. Do you hold any situation in the gaol?—Yes, under the board of superintendence, procuring the provisions.

823. Under the board of superintendence you manage the supply?—Yes, we find it impossible to get people to contract there to supply every thing.

824. As you manage the supply in that way, what other offices are there in the gaols?—There is a local inspector, three chaplains, one of each denomination, a person who compounds medicines, a governor, six turnkeys, a matron, the nurse-tender, the schoolmaster and messenger, the keeper of the lunatic ward, where they keep epileptic lunatics and idiots whom they will not receive at the district asylum, and a keeper of the waterworks.

825. Are

825. Are you obliged to have detached from the gaol a ward for lunatics?—Yes; they will not receive them at the district asylum because they are epileptic or are idiots. Our accommodation for them at Lifford is very bad.

826. It is separate from the gaol, I believe?—It is what was formerly the gaol, and is under the court-house.

827. How are the officers in the gaol paid?—By a presentment made half-yearly.

828. Are their salaries compulsory on the grand jury to present?—They are not. The salary to the chaplains is—they get the minimum of salary under 7 Geo. 4, c. 74.

829. They give the chaplains the minimum of salary?—They do.

830. What is that?—Thirty pounds a year to each. The other salaries are laid before the cess payers and approved by them.

831. How often do the board of superintendence meet?—The first Monday in every month, to audit the accounts, and upon any special occasion when required.

832. They order payment?—Yes, they audit accounts and order payment.

833. They do the general business?—Yes, they have the whole superintendence.

834. The presentments which are made half-yearly are made to them in advance, and the money paid into the provincial bank?—Yes, for the support of the gaol, but not for all the salaries.

835. Do the board of superintendence receive the money for the salaries?—It is received on their order by the local inspector, and he produces to the board the receipt of each person.

836. What is the salary of the local inspector?—The local inspector has 80*l.* a year. The same person is chaplain of the Established Church, for which he receives 30*l.* a year.

837. Has there ever been a board of superintendence of the other county charities?—There has, and there is at present.

838. Have they any power of enforcing any order or returns called for?—I do not know what powers are placed in them by the Act under which they are appointed; they attend the first Monday in every month at the county infirmary.

839. Have they as yet extended their superintendence any further than visiting the county infirmary?—No further as yet.

840. Who appoints these boards?—The grand jury.

841. Did they ever call for any returns from the dispensaries?—I recollect their calling for returns; some of the dispensaries furnished them, and some did not.

842. They had no means of enforcing them from all?—Not that I am aware of.

843. Is there a large sum raised in general for dispensaries in the county of Donegal?—Very large.

844. What is the general amount for dispensaries?—Almost all dispensaries in Donegal were presented for at the last assizes.

845. What was the amount presented at the spring assizes, 1835?—Seven hundred and eighty pounds; the grand jury have a scale by which they confine the amount of county grant; 60*l.* is the highest sum they grant, no matter what the subscriptions amount to.

846. They make a scale in which 60*l.* is the maximum?—Yes.

847. With respect to compulsory presentments generally, have they increased very much of late?—Very much.

848. Mr. *French.*] You mentioned you were employed under the board of superintendence in the gaol?—Yes.

849. What salary do you receive for that?—Forty pounds a year.

850. That I suppose is paid out of the fund given to the grand jury by the board of superintendence?—No, it is presented as a salary.

851. It is an office distinguished in this account by the name of the Providor?—Yes.

852. Does that require your constant superintendence in the gaol?—Sometimes on two or three days in the week.

853. During that time you are receiving provisions?—I purchase them; another person sees them delivered in, and gives a receipt for them.

854. Then what is your particular duty?—To purchase provisions and any other articles required.

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855. *Chairman.*] At one time I believe the state of the barony of Raphoe required the Peace Preservation Act should be put in force there?—Yes.

856. Do you remember that the grand jury refused to present a sum applied for by the Government for that force?—In the year 1822, Major Webb was chief magistrate, and he and his clerk fell out; the clerk would not make the affidavit required by the Act, and the grand jury refused to present the money required.

857. Do you know what was the amount of that sum of money at first?—I do not recollect the exact amount at first. I think in the barony of Raphoe it was about 2,500*l.*

858. Has any demand been made for that lately?—At the last assizes the counsel for the Crown made an application to the court to prevent any presentment being fiated until the grand jury had presented the amount required for that purpose.

859. What was the amount demanded?—One thousand five hundred and eight pounds fourteen shillings.

860. Then, owing to the refusal of the account before, there was a difference of 500*l.* in the demand?—I should think more; Commissary-General Haines was commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to settle it; and he struck off 700*l.* or 800*l.*

861. Was that off the whole account or off the barony of Raphoe alone?—Off the barony of Raphoe alone.

862. With reference to the demands for the constabulary, are any accounts at present submitted?—None; there is merely a formal order requiring the levy of certain sums.

863. Are any accounts submitted to the grand jury from the district lunatic asylum?—None, merely an order from the Privy Council to levy the amount off the county.

864. Neither the grand jury nor the cess payers have the slightest control over the expenditure of the fund, I believe?—Not the least.

865. Mr. *French.*] You stated there was a place near the gaol reserved for lunatic epileptic patients?—Yes.

866. That is provided by the county, under the impression that they cannot send lunatic epileptic patients to the district asylum?—It was the place to which they sent lunatic or idiot patients before the district asylum was founded; and when it was opened, they would not take them in at the asylum.

867. Have they ever refused lunatic epileptic patients?—Yes.

868. *Chairman.*] Have any repairs of the post roads been ordered by the Board of Works?—Yes, by the Commissioners of Public Works.

869. Do you know whether there was any communication to the magistrates with reference to these repairs?—No communication except with the county surveyor.

870. Was that complained of in the county?—Very much.

871. The execution of the work is vested in the county surveyor?—It is.

872. The complaint of the magistrates was, that there had been no local application?—Yes, no local application to the road sessions, which were going on at the time some of the orders were issued.

873. Have you received any order to levy money in Donegal for the expense of the valuation?—Yes.

874. Mr. *French.*] Are there any Government roads in Donegal?—Yes, but they are made by the Board of Works.

875. *Chairman.*] Is there any road in Donegal for which any portion of the money is advanced by the Commissioners of Public Works?—There are two at present.

876. Are these under the superintendence of the county surveyor, or is a separate surveyor employed?—The Board of Works sent down a surveyor of their own in the first instance, but since that they have called upon the county surveyor to look over the lines and report upon them. I have seen letters to the county surveyor to that effect.

877. Has the county surveyor any power of appointing a deputy?—He has not, except in case of sickness.

878. Are there any orders from the Inspectors General of Prisons, for provisions for bridewells, compulsory upon the counties?—There are.

879. Could not these orders be executed at least equally well through the board of superintendence?—I should think much better, for these are first sent to Dublin to the Inspectors General of Prisons; they are certified by them; are sent back to the

the local inspector of the bridewell, or to the keeper, who goes to the collector of excise for the district, who pays the amount, and lays the keeper's receipt before the grand jury at the assizes following, who are obliged to present it.

880. Would it not be easy to supply that through the means of a board of superintendence and the local magistrates?—It would.

881. Would not that give a control over those accounts?—It would.

882. What control is there over them at present?—None that I know of, except the Inspectors General of Prisons in Dublin; I never saw any reduction made in the account by them.

883. What payment is the county obliged to make to the Inspectors General of Prisons?—Twenty pounds a year.

884. Mr. *French.*] You stated the presentment for sums of money are levied upon the certificate or order by the collector of excise for furniture for bridewell; are you not aware that sums of money are also levied for provisions for those bridewells?—Those I mentioned are for provisions, not for furniture.

885. If the rate *per diem* for each person should appear to the grand jury to be too high, have they the power of reducing it?—Not that I know of.

886. Have you ever heard the amount of money so claimed considered excessive?—Yes, I did hear that; for the rest of the prisoners in the county gaol the demand was less.

887. Are you aware that the Inspectors, besides the sums of money paid by the different counties, have a salary of 500*l.* a year each?—I am aware they have a salary, but I do not know the amount of it.

888. *Chairman.*] Will you furnish the Committee with a list of the presentments compulsory upon grand juries?—The following are the sums presented in the county of Donegal at the summer assizes, 1835, and lent assizes, 1836:—

	Summer, 1835.						Lent, 1836.					
	Compulsory.			Required.			Compulsory.			Required.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Clerk of the Crown	184	12	3½	-	-	-	184	12	3½			
Clerk of the Peace	184	12	3½	-	-	-	184	12	3½			
Secretary of Grand Jury	101	10	9	-	-	-	101	10	9			
Under Sheriff	46	3	1	-	-	-	46	3	1			
Gaol Surgeon	36	18	5½	-	-	-	36	18	5½			
County Hospital Surgeon	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Judges' Crier	6	18	5½	-	-	-	6	18	5½			
Assistant Barrister's Crier	9	4	7½	-	-	-	9	4	7½			
Keeper of Court House	6	18	5½	-	-	-	6	18	5½			
County Treasurer	184	12	3½	-	-	-	184	12	3½			
Interpreter	4	12	3½	-	-	-	4	12	3½			
County Surveyor	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
County Surveyor's Office	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-			
Gaol Inspector	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Gaol Chaplains (three)	45	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-			
Gaol Salaries	-	-	-	210	2	-	-	-	-	210	2	-
Constabulary	1,515	5	7½	-	-	-	1,579	1	1½			
Support of Lunatics	353	1	6	-	-	-	590	16	6½			
Erecting Lunatic Asylums	646	16	5									
Boards of Health	420	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-			
Support of Prisoners	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-
County Hospital	-	-	-	153	16	11						
Militia Staff	31	10	9	-	-	-	63	1	9			
Dispensaries	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-
Petty Sessions Rooms	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	24	10	-
Commissioners of Valuation	692	16	2½									
Transmitting Prisoners	31	3	8	-	-	-	15	3	6			
Stipendiary Magistrate (off Barony)	134	10	5	-	-	-	840	19	2			
To repay the sums paid for Prisoners in Bridewells	20	19	5	-	-	-	11	6	4½			
Coroner	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	13	13	-
Printing and Advertising	128	9	1	-	-	-	129	12	10			
Sums paid to Prosecutors, Surgeons, and Lawyers at Assizes	148	7	10	-	-	-	112	4	6			
Collection of County Money (about)	525	-	-	-	-	-	486	-	-			
For Inspectors'-General Report of Prisoners	20	-	-									
Half-yearly Instalment on Gaol	-	-	-	166	3	1	-	-	-	166	3	1
Board of Works, Repair of Post Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	998	19	8			

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889. Is there not a sum required for providing a store for the militia staff?—Yes.

890. How is that ordered?—By the certificate of the Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

891. What means has the Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of ascertaining the sum which ought to be allotted for the militia staff in each separate county?—I cannot say, unless it is furnished to him by the adjutant; he is the only officer.

892. Do you not think that could be safely trusted to the grand jury or the magistrates?—I think it could be done for much more reasonable terms.

893. Are there any other compulsory presentments?—With respect to the sums paid to prosecutors at the assizes by order of the clerk of the Crown, they complain very much of the circumstance of the officers of the revenue police getting large sums.

894. Have you a list of the sums that were paid at any particular time?—I have a list of those paid at the summer assizes, 1835.

895. How are the sums divided?—There are three classes of payments; to witnesses, surgeons and barristers.

896. How much do the payments to witnesses amount to?—One hundred and seventeen pounds four shillings and four pence.

897. What did the order for surgeons and coroners amount to?—The orders for surgeons, I think, were seven guineas, and to barristers for prosecuting, ten guineas.

898. What is the amount paid for coroners' orders?—There does not appear to be any thing paid for coroners' orders in the last account, except two guineas.

899. Mr. *French.*] Are you aware of the power vested in the judges of having a compulsory assessment to the amount of 5*l.* for a deserted child, provided the vestry has refused to levy it on the parish?—In Donegal the judges only order one sum of 5*l.* Irish for each child; they have refused in some parishes levying any parish cess whatever.

900. But a judge has the power of putting it on as a compulsory assessment?—Yes, once for each child.

901. *Chairman.*] Among the sums included for witnesses, are there any sums which you know yourself have been paid to the revenue police?—Yes, one sum of 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

902. Do you remember the particular case in which any sum was paid?—It was the case of a violent resistance to the police in the execution of their duty.

903. Is there any sum paid to them for their attendance to prosecute in revenue cases?—None, except in cases of violent assaults and resistance.

904. How many coroners are there in the county of Donegal?—Only one.

905. How does it happen that in so large a county there are not more?—No person qualified to take the appointment would accept of it.

906. Under what Act of Parliament is the qualification required?—The 3 Geo. 4, c. 115.

907. State the qualification required by that Act?—An estate of inheritance of the annual value of 200*l.*, or an estate of freehold for his own life, or the life or lives of some other person or persons, either at law or in equity, to and for his own use and benefit, of or in lands, &c. lying and being within the county for which such person shall be elected coroner, of the annual value of 400*l.*

908. What amount of payment is made to each coroner?—He is generally paid a guinea for each inquest in the county of Donegal.

909. Without reference to the distance?—Yes; he has often a great distance to go.

910. Are his expenses paid?—No; the magistrates and grand juries prefer that the inquests should be held before magistrates.

911. Do you find a difficulty in getting persons to act as coroners now?—Yes, it is impossible; no person who is qualified will accept of the office.

912. To what do you attribute that?—The amount of qualification required.

913. Has the amount of remuneration any thing to do with that?—I think it is very trifling.

914. Do you think it is sufficient to induce any qualified person to accept the office?—It is not.

915. Where does the coroner of Donegal live?—Within five miles of the town of Ballyshannon.

916. How far have you known him taken to hold an inquest?—Fifty miles.

917. How much did he receive for that?—A guinea.

918. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Is any inconvenience found from the want of coroners in your county?—I think not.

919. Are you aware the coroner has a jurisdiction besides that of holding inquests?—He has never been called upon to my knowledge to exercise any power in Donegal but for holding inquests.

920. Have you known any writs executed by the coroner?—Not latterly; I have known it many years ago.

921. Has any inconvenience been felt from the coroner not being able to execute those writs?—I think not.

922. Mr. *French.*] I suppose inquests have been generally held before magistrates in the county of Donegal?—Yes.

923. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Have you known of persons being buried without any inquest, from the impossibility of getting two magistrates to hold it, and ultimately no inquest has been held at all?—No, I have not.

924. Are you aware of any fine being imposed on parties for burying persons without inquest?—I am not.

925. Are you aware there is an Act under which that can be done?—I am not.

926. Is there a desire in the county of Donegal to keep up the office of coroner?—I do not think there is; I do not believe they think it material. The persons who have been coroners in Donegal heretofore have not been found very efficient, and I think the magistrates do not consider it material to have one.

927. Are you aware what the opinion of the magistrates of the county is on the subject?—I know some of the magistrates have thought it a great hardship to have to attend inquests.

928. Have you got a stipendiary magistrate in Donegal?—We have.

929. Is it usual to send him to hold inquests?—He is confined to one district, the barony of Innishowen.

930. Under the Peace Preservation Act?—Yes; Captain Roberts is the stipendiary magistrate, and there is one of the chief constables of police a magistrate of the county also.

931. Where are the stores of the militia staff kept in the county of Donegal?—In the town of Ballyshannon.

932. What rent is paid for the house in which they are kept?—Thirty-one pounds ten shillings a year.

933. Is there any old building belonging to the county which would afford accommodation for the militia stores?—I do not think there is.

934. Would there be room for them in the gaol?—There would not.

935. *Chairman.*] Did the grand jury ever memorialize the Lord Lieutenant with regard to the expense of the prisoners sent in by the Board of Excise?—The foreman at the last assizes wrote to the Government about it, and after the assizes were over I was directed by Mr. Under-secretary Drummond to furnish an account of the demand, and I have a copy of it here.

936. For what length of time does that extend?—It commenced in January, 1828, and has been brought up to the 8th of April last.

937. Did the Board of Excise ever pay for their prisoners?—They did.

938. How long is it since they discontinued paying?—They have not paid for any for the last two years, and they only paid for some at that time.

939. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Has there been any memorial to the Treasury upon that subject?—The memorial sent to the Lord Lieutenant was forwarded to the Treasury, I believe.

940. What was the answer of the Treasury?—They had not sent any answer when I left home.

941. Are you aware what is the practice in England with respect to the Board of Excise paying for their prisoners?—I am not.

942. What is the amount of the demand?—Two thousand and sixty-six pounds eleven shillings and ten-pence halfpenny.

943. What proportion of prisoners in Donegal are sent in under the excise laws?—When I left home we had 106 prisoners in the gaol, and 56 of them were excise prisoners. I was told a great many of them are old, infirm persons, and several females who are unable to work in the gaol for their support, or to contribute in any way to it. It is a very common thing for females to make illicit malt, and they are sent to gaol for that. We have had a man and his wife sent in for the same offence; but in this case, on a representation to the Lord Lieutenant, the woman was discharged immediately.

Mr. W. M. Spence. 17 May 1836.

944. Are the excise prisoners mixed with felons?—No; the excise prisoners and the misdemeanors from sessions are confined together.

945. With reference to the conveyance of convicts from the gaol to the port of embarkation, is that paid at present by the counties?—It is.

946. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] How long are prisoners generally detained in your gaol before they are conveyed for transportation or to the hulks?—Very often eight or ten months.

947. Is that at the charge of the county after their conviction?—It is, except their clothing when they are taken away, which is paid for by the Government.

948. Is that complained of by the rate payers and magistrates?—It is.

949. Has any representation been made upon that subject to the Government?—I think there has, but I am not positive.

950. Are you aware at what period?—I think about three years ago.

951. Do you know what answer it received?—I do not.

Leonard Dobbin, jun., Esq., called in; and Examined.

L. Dobbin, jun. Esq.

952. *Chairman.*] I believe you are clerk of the Crown for the county of Armagh?—I am.

953. And also clerk of the peace?—I am.

954. How long have you held those two situations?—I think I was appointed clerk of the Crown in December, 1833. I have been clerk of the peace about or nearly two years.

955. By whom is the clerk of the Crown appointed?—By the Crown—by patent.

956. By whom is the clerk of the peace appointed?—By the custos rotulorum.

957. What is the salary at present attached to each office?—Three hundred and twenty three pounds one shilling and sixpence halfpenny sterling, to each officer in our county.

958. Has any inconvenience arisen as far as you know from the union of the two offices?—I have found no inconvenience in transacting the duties of the two offices. I have found no clashing of interests in any way which would be incompatible with my holding the two.

959. Do the duties of clerk of the Crown at the assizes and clerk of the peace at the quarter sessions entirely correspond?—So far as the criminal department is concerned, they correspond very much; the fiscal department is different.

960. The same qualification, therefore, as far as the criminal business is concerned, is required for each?—Yes, and I should rather say, the clerk of the Crown and the clerk of the peace being the same individual, is beneficial, inasmuch as the criminal business is directed at the assizes, under the highest authority, that of a judge of the land, and the officer necessarily brings that experience and knowledge which he receives at the assizes to the sessions, both in preparing the indictments, and in transacting the criminal business.

961. Are magistrates in the habit of sending cases of assault sometimes to the assizes, which on investigation are ordered to the sessions?—It has occurred on some occasions that the judges have directed them, and the Crown lawyers have in others applied, and had them sent to the sessions. On the last assizes there was a number so sent.

962. Are there not great advantages in the safe custody of the documents in rebinding the prosecutors and witnesses, where it is necessary to transfer the cases from the sessions to the assizes in the two offices being united?—I cannot say there is. I do not consider there is. We are obliged to keep the records of each distinct and separate. They are not filed together.

963. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Is it found to be a convenience to have the clerk of the Crown resident in the country?—I should think it must be a considerable convenience to the magistrates sending in examinations.

964. *Chairman.*] You are not yourself always resident?—I have a house at Armagh; I am not always there, but I have a deputy resident there, and a deputy clerk of the peace resident there, who is an efficient person.

965. Do you find it necessary to keep a deputy clerk of the Crown, and a deputy clerk of the peace?—Yes, I have thought it right to do so.

966. Mr. *M. O'Ferrall.*] Have you any other business to attend to?—Yes, I am in practice as a solicitor.

967. *Chairman.*] Is there a general feeling in the county of Armagh with reference to the increase of the compulsory presentments there?—Grand juries complain

complain of it very much, and they appear anxious to satisfy the public that a large portion of the levy presented is compulsory upon them—the public complain sometimes of the cesses.

968. Have they lately presented a petition to that effect?—There was a petition forwarded at the time of the last assizes, directing the attention of Parliament to the fact that the presentments were bearing too hardly upon the landed interests, with reference to other interests.

969. Were any compulsory presentments levied at the summer assizes of 1835 for deserted children?—There were; under the 13th & 14th Geo. 3, c. 24, s. 3, the judge has the power, on examination of the clergyman of the parish, and upon ascertaining from him that a presentment was refused or omitted to be made by the parish for deserted children, of his own authority to put upon the levy warrant a sum for each child, not exceeding 5*l.* of late currency; and I hold in my hand the levy warrant as presented for that assizes, by which it appears that twelve parishes were assessed, and in the parish of Armagh alone, the levy was 198*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* for forty-three deserted children. The others varied according to the number of children.

970. Was that for 43 separate children?—Yes.

971. Under 12 months old?—Yes. The clergyman had a number more upon his list; but upon the judge apprizing him that he could not present for any child that was above 12 months old, or for whom a previous presentment had been made by any other judge, he was obliged to reduce them nearly one-half. I think there were 76 children altogether.

972. Are the deputy clerks of the peace and the deputy clerks of the Crown exclusively confined to the duties of those offices, or do they perform other duties for you?—They perform no other duty for me. The deputy clerk of the peace is entirely occupied by that duty.

973. Captain *Jones.*] Have you the power of appointing your own deputy?—Yes.

974. And you pay him of course?—I do; I pay him very largely.

975. *Chairman.*] What do you pay him?—I consider that the remuneration for the deputy clerk of the peace, in fees and otherwise, is about 300*l.* a year. I only pay my deputy clerk of the Crown 30*l.* a year, as his duty is confined to receiving informations and keeping the office open according to Act of Parliament.

976. What do you consider the duties of the deputy clerk of the peace?—They are very extensive; they are co-equal with my own.

977. What duties do you perform yourself, and what through him?—I superintend the entire business. He sketches the ordinary indictments; I read them over, and then they are put on the books. If he finds any difficulty in an indictment he brings it to me.

978. You are in attendance at the quarter sessions?—I attend all the sessions, unless I am obliged to be absent. At one time I was brought over here by a committee just when the sessions sat; but that is an exception to the rule.

979. That was the only time you were absent during the whole sessions?—At another time I was absent in consequence of some inquiry ordered by Government. Lord Gosford and Mr. Serjeant Greene came down, and the custos rotulorum required me to attend him by myself or my deputy, and Mr. Serjeant Greene wished me to be there.

980. Lord *Clements.*] Supposing you took a fancy to absent yourself from the quarter sessions, would the law enable the grand jury to refuse your salary?—I think they would have the power of complaining to the judge, and on direction of the judge they would have the power to refuse it.

981. Have not the grand jury the power of dismissal?—No; but the magistrates have, with a power of appeal to the next judge of assize or the King's Bench, I forget which.

982. Mr. *Plunkett.*] Do you give any security for the performance of your duties?—Not any.

983. You are responsible for your deputies, are you not?—Certainly. We have no money in our charge, nor have we any thing to do with the money department.

984. *Chairman.*] Have you ever been called upon to consider whether it might not be advisable to unite the offices of clerk of the Crown and clerk of the peace with the office of Crown solicitor, obliging the person who held these situations to be resident in the county as assistant to the Lord Lieutenant of the county in

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delicate investigations, and the magistrates in very important cases?—I cannot say I have ever been called upon to consider it.

985. Will you give your opinion to the Committee whether you conceive such an arrangement would be advantageous to the public service or otherwise?—I should consider it a bad arrangement, and prejudicial to the public.

986. For what reason?—I consider the persons connected with the criminal department, such as the judge, the jury, the sheriff and the clerk of the Crown, should come without any previous knowledge, or any bias on their minds connected with the subject before them; and I think if the clerk of the Crown had previously acted as solicitor in the case, he necessarily must take up a partial view of it, having examined but one part of the case; and if the clerk of the Crown should appear to the prisoner and the public at large as a person who does and ought to hold an even hand between all parties, I think it would be prejudicial to the ends of justice to mix him up as a zealous or as an active advocate. He keeps the records and he makes the returns, and if any of these are contrary to the wishes or feelings of the prisoner or the party, they would not be slow to attribute improper conduct to a man who appeared as an active advocate against them.

987. Who keeps the records at present?—The clerk of the Crown and the clerk of the peace in their respective departments, and the entries in their books are, in most cases, evidence against the prisoner afterwards, in the event of further trials.

988. Are you obliged to keep an office open at all times of the year?—Yes, I keep two open with two deputies. I may also mention, that the list of jurors are returned to the clerks of the Crown and the peace by the sheriffs, and he calls up the juries, and there might be improper conduct arising from the officer, who is the prosecutor, having access to the juries. I have, with the sanction of the judge, declined to give copies of the jury panels to the Crown prosecutor previously to trial; and if the two situations were blended, necessarily the Crown prosecutor would have the names of the jurors in his possession, and have the benefit of challenge from inquiry and information, which the prisoner would not. All this might tend to lessen respect for the administration of the laws, which I consider would be injurious.

989. Mr. *Plunkett.*] Are not notices for registration left in your office as clerk of the peace?—Yes.

990. Is any fee paid upon inspecting the register?—No, not on inspection.

991. *Chairman.*] Have you a general acquaintance with the business of other counties?—Yes, I have a general knowledge of the business of the northern counties; I have been in a great many of them.

992. Do you conceive there would be any disadvantage in uniting the office of clerk of the Crown and clerk of the peace in any other county?—I do not know that there would. As far as my experience goes, I should say it could be done without inconvenience, and I rather suppose the offices must have been originally united, for the patent I got from the Crown was "clerk of the Crown and peace," and I believe they all run so. It is a question which came before the House of Lords on an appeal in the case of a clerk of the Crown for one of the circuits (Mr. Pollock) who claimed to appoint clerk of the peace under his patent. I believe there were clashing decisions by the different courts, and it ended in an appeal to the House of Lords.

993. Is there a general feeling among the magistrates and cess payers of the county of Armagh, that the different county officers are higher paid than appears to them to be necessary for the exercise of the offices?—I have not heard any complaints in our county, but I did hear there was a feeling on the subject. I should rather say, I understood the wish was, that the jury should have a control over the salaries, which I consider on public grounds would be prejudicial to the administration of justice.

994. Will you state to the Committee what is the duty of the clerk of the Crown with reference to presentments in court, and issuing the warrant?—He receives from the grand jury the various presentments and documents upon which they are founded in court; he reads to the judge out of the list of presentments, the sums awarded, and such other particulars as the judge requires; and the judge examines the documents and transfers them over to him. Then the clerk of the Crown marks "discharged" or "ordered" as the case may be—discharged upon the queries, and ordered upon the presentments.

995. What does he do with these documents?—He retains them in his office as records of the county, and from them he makes out the grand warrant, which he returns

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returns to the treasurer immediately after the assizes, as soon as he can conveniently make it out, and that is his (the treasurer's) authority for applotting so much upon the county for the ensuing half year.

996. Under whose direction in your county is the grand warrant prepared?—The secretary of the grand jury.

997. Is it forwarded to him by the treasurer for that purpose?—There was an order made by the grand jury, that the treasurer should deposit, as soon as he could, the grand warrant, after it is applotted, with the secretary, for the purpose of having it printed.

998. Does any difficulty arise upon the secretary doing that duty?—I am not aware of any difficulty. The delay is complained of, and indeed the Act of Parliament does not allow the clerk of the Crown sufficient time by any means. In four days it requires him to make out the warrant, and where is the clerk could copy this out in four days? I think the treasurer generally has it in six or eight days at most.

999. Do you not get in general from the grand jury secretary a printed duplicate?—No.

1000. Is it a written document you make up, or a printed book?—What he gives me is a list of the presentments as marked by the foreman of the grand jury; the numbers are marked upon that, and that comes down to me in court; I read it at once, and as the judge directs, I mark "discharged" or otherwise upon it. I keep that as the record, and I make out a copy of that for the treasurer.

1001. Is not that made out on a printed book of presentments?—Part of it; they are printed applications rather.

1002. Has that grand warrant any statement of the time at which it was published?—No.

1003. Have you found that the expense of witnesses has been latterly increasing very much?—I think it has been increasing.

1004. By whom are these expenses ordered?—By the judge.

1005. By whom is the amount ascertained and paid?—I have lately, with the judge's sanction, required in criminal prosecutions, that the Crown solicitor should give in a certificate, in a printed form, stating the witnesses that appeared on his part, the distance they came, and the number of days they have been occupied; and in all Crown cases, that is generally the data upon which the certificate is given for the expenses of witnesses. In all other cases we are obliged to make the best settlement we can of it on the table, when the witness makes his application, and I think we average from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per day, and sometimes higher, according to the rank and situation in life of the witness. It is a very difficult and unpleasant duty to perform, and a very troublesome one.

1006. Can you state the expense of witnesses at each assizes or sessions in the last year?—I find, on referring to the printed presentment book, the amounts are,—

	£.	s.	d.
At the Spring Assizes, 1835 - - - -			
Armagh Sessions - - - - -	5	8	6
Markethill Sessions - - - -	3	6	6
Lurgan Sessions - - - - -	10	16	6
Ballybought Sessions - - - -	3	7	–
Spring Assizes, 1836 - - - - -	73	3	–
Orders for Surgeons, Summer Assizes, 1835 -	6	6	–
Ditto at Spring Assizes, 1836 - - -	35	12	–

1007. Has the treasurer of the county at each assizes lodged any account with you as clerk of the Crown?—During the assizes, the first or second day of it, he swears to his account before a judge, and deposits it with me.

1008. What does that account contain?—It contains a reference to the number on the query book, and a statement of the sums paid.

1009. Are you aware that under the 13 & 14 Geo. 3, c. 18, it is enacted, that he should leave with you a complete and full account of all payments and all receipts, with a statement to whom paid, and the balance?—I am aware that he is ordered to give in an account of all payments made by that Act; and I believe he considers the account which he gives in, and to which I alluded, as a compliance therewith.

1010. Lord *Clements*.] What is the general amount of the balance?—The balance in the treasurer's hands, after the payments made at the spring assizes, 1835, was 4,895*l.*

1011. Used it to be more before the late alteration in the Grand Jury Laws?—Less.

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1012. How much?—I cannot say; I was not an officer at that time. The balance, after the spring assizes, 1830, was only 2,809*l.* after deducting the payments for the preceding spring assizes of 1829.

1013. What was the balance after the summer assizes of 1834?—£.9,071. 16*s.* 8½*d.*; it has increased latterly very much, on account of a bridge for which 8,000*l.* was presented. I did mention to one of the judges, and he approved of it, and said he thought it would be a good plan that the treasurer, on giving in his account, should have a separate column, upon which the party receiving the amount should sign his name, that that should be delivered in with his account, and that the query book for the next year should be checked by that, as well as by the clerk of the Crown's book. When the queries go from the clerk of the Crown, there is no one to check them when once they are marked "discharged."

1014. Has any duty been lately thrown upon you in making returns?—Very heavy duties. We have returns called for by the Houses of Parliament, which of course we are bound to give, but in addition to that, the Lords Lieutenants latterly have required numerous returns to be made periodically to them, relative to the fiscal part of the county business, and also the criminal. The Lord Lieutenant has required us to send in duplicate after each assizes, in addition to our other returns, to the Secretary of State, a list of all persons tried at the assizes, and how disposed of, with other particulars. He has required us also, within the last two years, to return all presentments on account of advances made by the Treasury after each assizes. There is rarely a month passes without calling for various returns. On a recent occasion we were obliged to furnish for 10 years returns of all sums presented for remuneration to Government for sums advanced by them, of which I had no certain data to go by, not having within my knowledge the sums originally advanced; and I apprehend that many of these returns are ordered without the Lord Lieutenant or his Secretary being aware of the trouble given. I know that is the feeling with the clerks of the Crown, and that it is the persons in the office who do it.

1015. Can you specify any instance in which a return was called for, and in which you conceived the information was or ought to have been already in the office?—Yes, I know one particular case, but I cannot specify the details without referring to my book at home. They called upon me to make a return, accounting for why there was a variation between two accounts. I had no reason to know why there should be a variation, and I sent to the vice-treasurer and told him, "there must be some mistake of yours. I do not know why there should be any variation; my return is correct;" and when they came to examine it, he had the book or return explaining the entire; he gave us all trouble.

1016. Do you conceive they have any account of instalments at the Castle?—From the Act of Parliament under which the advance is made by the Government, they must know perfectly well the instalment at each assizes and the nature of the presentment; it embodies each instalment with the original presentment. It runs thus: "We present the sum of (so much), and then we present (so much) to be raised by instalment at each assizes for ;" all which the Government requires to be laid before them, with copies of these presentments, before they advance the money, and they could keep it as a ledger account each half year, just as any person would keep an account of the interest paid on loans.

1017. From the returns they have called for, do you conceive they have not been in the habit of keeping such accounts?—They cannot have been in the habit of keeping them regularly, I should think, otherwise these returns would be unnecessary.

1018. Do you conceive that any advantage would arise from the Crown solicitor being a local officer resident within the county?—I consider there would.

1019. What advantages do you think would be derived from that arrangement?—One advantage would be, if challenges for jurors became necessary, he would be perfectly acquainted with the character of the jurors in his county, and would be able to give important advice to the Crown lawyers in challenging, which at present he cannot have.

1020. With reference to the preparing of prosecutions?—With reference to the preparing of prosecutions, I consider he could facilitate it greatly by being resident there previously to the assizes, examining the witnesses, where it became necessary to send for witnesses, and investigating the case previously and coolly before, and not in the hurry of the assizes, and then he could give his sole attention during the assizes to conducting the trial. I also think it would be an advantage in assisting to instruct the Crown lawyers in the cross-examination of witnesses

witnesses on the trial, whose character he might be acquainted with, when they are brought forward by the prisoner, often without previous notice to the prosecutor; and advantage might arise from his acquaintance also with the character of the prosecutors.

1021. Do you consider that such an officer could be employed, with advantage to the public, as assistant to the Lord Lieutenant of the county and the magistrates, in cases of great importance?—I think he might.

1022. Lord *Clements*.] Do you think the same advantage would be obtained by giving a Crown solicitor to each county without his residing?—Part of my previous examination in some measure would answer that; it depends upon his local knowledge; he might not reside and might have local knowledge; it is rather a local knowledge that is important. I do not think his residence is absolutely necessary, but rather the local knowledge of the individuals of the county.

1023. Then you do not contemplate his being absolutely present to assist in the investigations?—I do not know whether I am correct in the view I take, but I am rather opposed to investigations being conducted by legal men in the first instance. I rather think the truth comes better out in a preliminary inquiry before magistrates or country gentlemen, in which they determine merely whether the man is to be put on his trial or sent into confinement, or whether the question is to be investigated before a jury; I would rather leave that to the magistrates and country gentlemen; and when a difficult case arises which requires a great deal of attention, such as a case of murder, the assistance of professional persons may be necessary; but it is not a thing I would recommend, generally, that the Crown solicitor should mix himself up in every prosecution. I would prefer much encouraging the people at large to aid in apprehending criminals, and bringing them to justice through their own exertions.

1024. Mr. *Plunkett*.] Would you allow the Crown solicitor to practise in Crown cases in the county in which he was resident?—I should not object to his conducting prosecutions.

1025. Would there not be a danger of partisanship or partiality in the challenges of the jury by his suggesting to the parties a ground of challenge?—Every thing is liable to partisanship and partiality; but I am supposing the case of a public officer discharging his duty correctly. My ground of objection is, that I consider it would be injurious to the administration of justice, that the clerk of the Crown who shall hold an even hand between all parties, should be mixed up as an active agent, and so held out to public view, although he might discharge both duties most correctly.

1026. Have you any other suggestions to offer on the subject of the expenses upon counties?—I may add that there are complaints on account of the expense of the constabulary force.

1027. Do they complain of the expense, or do they consider the force too numerous?—They complain of the expense on the county each half year. I beg to hand in the following statement of sums extracted from the presentments of last spring assizes, for the public purposes mentioned, according to the chairman's order.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salaries to Public Officers	801	5	3			
County	246	3	1			
Dispensaries	581	4	–			
Lunatic Asylum	484	7	–			
Superannuated Constables	28	16	6			
				1,340	10	7
Printing Expenses				150	8	7
Gaol Board	900	–	–			
Court-house and Bridewell Expenses	196	11	4			
Militia Depôt	18	9	2			
				1,115	–	6
Coroners for Inquests				36	15	–
Constabulary				1,168	4	10
Weights and Measures				40	10	–
Government, for Expense of 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 100, s. 36				200	–	–
Commissioners of Public Works for repairing Roads				56	12	–
Witnesses' Expenses				95	1	6
Surgeons' Expenses				41	18	–
			£.	5,046	6	3

Mr. *Thomas Jackson Woodhouse,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *T. J. Woodhouse.*

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1028. *Chairman.*] WHAT situation do you hold in the county of Antrim?—County surveyor.

1029. By whom is the county surveyor appointed?—The appointment is made by the Lord Lieutenant.

1030. Is there any previous examination?—At the time the appointments were made, a board of engineers was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to examine all candidates for the office.

1031. Do not the board of engineers examine into the capability of the person to undertake the office?—A strict examination is made into the qualifications of the parties as to their knowledge of road-making, bridge-building and architecture to a certain extent, as far as relates to public buildings.

1032. Are any certificates as to character required?—The different parties are required to lay before the board specimens of what they have done, and those that could, testimonials from parties by whom they had been previously employed.

1033. What do you consider the duties of your office?—The duties of the office consist, in the first place, of inspecting all works for which applications are intended to be made for presentments, either for repairs or new works; to make specifications for any works that are approved of at sessions; to make surveys, maps, plans and estimates for any new roads that are ordered, to lay before the sessions. In fact, all the public works of the county come under the inspection of the surveyor.

1034. How many sessions are there in the county of Antrim?—The special sessions are held twice a year. There are 14 baronies and half baronies in the county, so that each series of sessions is 14, and one for the county at large, making 15.

1035. How are those sessions divided?—They are divided into two circuits. It was found impossible to comply with the Act of Parliament in holding them in succession, therefore they take eight of the baronies in the first place, and then hold adjourned sessions, which are necessary for letting the works, and which must be held within 21 days of the special sessions. Therefore special sessions and adjourned sessions are held for the first eight baronies, and then they hold them for the rest of the county.

1036. Can you explain to the Committee what a person has to do who applies for a presentment for the repair of a road?—The law requires that persons applying for presentments must serve the secretary with a notice of it ten clear days before the sessions day, and he must also post notices on every place of worship in the parish where the work lies the Saturday but one before the sessions, leaving a clear Saturday between. These are the preparatory steps. Then he must attend at the sessions and prove that these notices were posted, and then the sessions either approve or reject the application as they may think fit.

1037. If the presentment or part of it is approved at the sessions, what has he to do then?—It then becomes the duty of the surveyor to make a specification of the manner in which that work should be done, stating the quantity of materials, if it is for a road, and he hands that specification to the secretary of the grand jury. There is no fixed time for my doing that; I do it as soon as I can conveniently, and at the adjourned sessions, or some time previous to them, the person making the application gets a copy of it from the secretary, upon which he makes his offer.

1038. What time elapses between the sessions at which the specification is approved, and the next assizes?—The shortest time is four weeks.

1039. What time elapses between your making the specification and the adjourned sessions?—The shortest period is a week.

1040. Is any period fixed by the Act of Parliament?—No.

1041. Then if you say a week, that leaves a fortnight to make all the specifications of the county?—Yes, but I should mention that to enable me to make specifications in time, I require the people to give me notice at least a month before the sessions of what they intend to apply for, and having got that, I make my inspections.

1042. Mr. *Jephson.*] Is that a legal order?—It is not, but without that it would be impossible to perform the duty in a large county like Antrim.

1043. During these 14 days you have to make specifications, have you any

sessions

sessions to attend?—I have to attend sessions eight days in succession, in the county of Antrim.

1044. So that during part of those 14 days you have sessions to attend?—Twenty-one days from the day of the first sessions, the adjourned sessions for that barony or place must be held—I am occupied the seven following days, and a Sunday must intervene, that makes eight days attending the sessions, out of the 21 days which intervene before the first adjourned sessions is held.

1045. Consequently, attending one week at sessions, and one week clear before the adjourned sessions, would leave only one week to make all the specifications of that circuit of the county?—Yes.

1046. Is it not the fact at present?—Yes; that is the fact according to Act of Parliament.

1047. But not practically, inasmuch as you require the notices?—Yes.

1048. Suppose the parties did not give the notices, should you feel yourself justified by law in refusing to give the specifications?—If all were to refuse, it would become impossible to do the duty.

1049. Suppose any individual were to refuse to give the notice, and go strictly according to the law, by which alone he is bound to go, should you consider yourself justified in refusing to give a specification to that man?—I should not.

1050. *Chairman.*] At the adjourned sessions, what is it necessary for the applicant for a presentment to do?—Either at or previous to the adjourned sessions he must get a copy of the specification, and form of tender which I have prepared; he has nothing to do but fill in the amount, and the names of his securities, and he hands that in to the secretary. Where there is no competition, the bench are bound to accept his offer; the law gives them no discretion, obliging them to take the lowest tender.

1051. From your knowledge of the duties of the county surveyor, do you consider they can be performed by any one individual in the county of Antrim?—I consider it is quite impossible for any person to do it efficiently.

1052. Mr. *Jephson.*] Are you obliged to draw architectural plans as well as to make engineering surveys?—I am.

1053. May not a man be a very good engineer and a very bad architect at the same time?—It is very frequently the case; engineers know but little of architecture.

1054. Do you consider the two acquirements should be united in your office?—Extensive architectural works seldom occur, or come under the charge of the surveyor.

1055. In the cases of infirmaries, fever hospitals, gaols, bridewells, and session-houses?—In case of an extensive work, such as a bridewell, new gaol, or fever hospital, I should conceive that other parties would be called in; the county surveyor could not be expected to do that. So far as bridges, and works of that kind, being the business of an engineer, he ought to understand them.

1056. Captain *Jones.*] Are any duties imposed upon you by the Act of Parliament which you are not able strictly to comply with?—The time limited for doing certain things is too little. The law provides that applicants wishing to account for presentments should give the surveyor ten days' notice previous to the sessions of their intention to do so; and another clause of the Act provides that his certificate must be lodged with the secretary ten days before the session; at the same time I give notice to persons to acquaint me what they are going to apply for in the way of presentments; I also require them to give notice of what they are going to account for, and, therefore, instead of ten days, which the law provides, I take a month or six weeks, and if I were not, it would be quite impossible for me to accomplish it. The principal difficulty which occurred to me, when I said the surveyor could not perform his duties efficiently, was that, though he may see the works before they are executed, and may also see them afterwards, to give his certificate, which is absolutely necessary before payment can be obtained, still he cannot speak with precision, or with that degree of confidence he ought to do, to say whether the party applying for payment has done what he has contracted to do or not. I specify for a certain quantity of stone which is to go on the road by the perch; not seeing that work during its progress, I may conceive the man has not put the quantity on which he has contracted to do, or withhold the money from him when he has done so.

1057. *Chairman.*] What do you conceive the best remedy to enable you to execute that part of your office?—The only remedy is to appoint assistants to take

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certain districts, either a barony or two baronies together, or such a district as it might be possible for a man to attend to.

1058. If there were a greater space of time between the original notice and the time of specifications being made out, would not you be able to get through the business much better?—It would facilitate what the surveyor has to do, but it would not enable him to do what was necessary.

1059. Have you ever found it necessary to employ assistants in inspecting the building of any bridges?--I have in several cases since I have been in the county. By the Act of Parliament, the grand jury have no power to present for assistants, or allow assistants at all to the surveyor. Several bridges of considerable magnitude, which cost 600 *l.* or 800 *l.* each, have been built since I have been in Antrim. Without a person being constantly there, for the purpose of seeing that the work was properly done, the surveyor would have no check on the contractor, and, therefore, I found the only means to check it was by inserting a clause in the specification, which I drew up for the persons tendering, to state I would appoint a person to superintend the work, and they must pay the sum I named, say 15*s.* a week, for that. I was not authorized to do so by the law, but still I found unless I did that, the probability was the work would be very improperly done, and the grand jury sanctioned the step I had taken.

1060. Did you find that those assistants so employed in those bridges were made useful in inspecting the works upon the roads in progress in the county?—I found it was of much service to me, as their whole time was not occupied at the bridges, and I made them inspect the different works that were going on within a few miles round them, and the consequence was that these works were much better done than if those people had not been there.

1061. What number of assistants do you think would be necessary for the county of Antrim?—I think not less than six, or probably eight, would be found necessary to do it effectually.

1062. Would you have the assistants temporary or permanent?—Permanent.

1063. What class of persons would be qualified to fill those situations?—It would merely require persons of sufficient education to read, write and cast accounts. In general the use I would make of them would be, in every road to be repaired I would have the broken stones piled in heaps on the side of the road, and those people should measure it, so that I would be sure I had the quantity of material laid on I had specified for.

1064. What other duties would you give them?—In the case of building bridges, masonry work, and repairs of all kinds, I would require them to attend. In respect of road nuisances, which is a very growing evil in Antrim, I think it might be effectually checked by those persons. The surveyor at present, by the Act of Parliament, is empowered to apply for summonses against persons committing nuisances, but his time is so much occupied it is impossible for him to attend to it.

1065. Are there any other advantages you conceive would arise to the public from their appointment?—The advantages appear to me to be, that it would be a certain check upon the road makers, by whom I have no doubt a great deal of fraud is committed, inasmuch as the quantity of material agreed for is not put upon the roads.

1066. Then you consider it would require six or eight assistants to enable you to do those duties which you are called upon to perform by those Acts of Parliament?—Yes.

1067. Do you conceive it would be necessary for them to devote their whole time to it?—I do not; the greater part of road repairs are done at two periods of the year, and I think probably those assistants would not be occupied, unless to a very small extent, much more than a third of their time.

1068. By whom do you consider these appointments should be made?—I think the surveyor should have the power of making these appointments, letting them be confirmed either by the bench at special sessions, or by the grand jury at assizes.

1069. At what salary do you conceive such persons could be obtained?—I think for from 40*l.* to 50*l.* a year sufficient persons could be got, upon the grounds I have stated, that their time would be only partially occupied.

1070. Does the law require any notice to be given to the county surveyor of the intention of parties to apply for presentments?—It does not.

1071. Even supposing you had the assistance, would the time between the sessions

sessions and the furnishing the specification, be fully sufficient for the due performance of the duty?—I think the time should be extended to a month, or probably five weeks, to give sufficient time. The law provides that any new work exceeding 20*l.*, before it is presented, must be certified by the grand jury and go to a second sessions, to be approved and let, which gives the surveyor sufficient time in large works.

1072. In the case of any public road being out of repair, and no presentment upon it, has the surveyor now any power of ordering an application to be made?—He has no power at all.

1073. What is the salary of the county surveyor in the county of Antrim?—Three hundred pounds a year.

1074. Are there any allowances made to him?—The only allowance is 50*l.* for a clerk.

1075. Has he any allowance for travelling expenses?—Not any.

1076. How often must the surveyor of Antrim go over that county, supposing him to go over it as seldom as he can avoid?—He must make six circuits in the year.

1077. Could you ascertain what the travelling expenses are upon that circuit?—I kept a strict account the first year I was in Antrim, and I found my travelling expenses, including the keep of two horses, amounted to 200*l.* out of the 300*l.* I received as salary.

1078. Does the existing law make any provision for remunerating the county surveyor for any expenses he may be at in laying out and surveying new roads?—No.

1079. Does it make any provision for any expense he may be at in trying the depth to which it may be necessary to sink in laying the foundation of a bridge?—Not any.

1080. Are there any other alterations in the law you can suggest with a view to make your office more efficient?—It appears to me the principal alterations required are, that in the first place parties applying for presentments should give notice to the surveyor of their intention to do so, at least a month before the special sessions, to enable him to inspect those works, and report to the bench at special sessions as to the necessity of them or not. The way also in which notices are posted at present appears to me to be of little or no use. By the Act of Parliament, parties are required to post notices in every place of worship in the parish where the work lies, which is often attended with much inconvenience and expense, and I believe in very few cases the notices remain up for an hour after they are placed there. I would suggest the propriety of a book being kept in some place in each parish or other subdivision, a police station possibly would be the best place, which would not be attended with any expense, and every person intending to apply for a presentment should enter it in that book, and parties interested might have access to it, and the book should be produced at special sessions, which would be proof of the notice, instead of swearing the parties to it as at present. That would simplify it.

1081. You would have all those notices entered before some particular day?—At a time to be fixed, that the notice might serve as a notice to the surveyor. If they were entered in that book 28 days before the sessions, it would answer the double purpose of a notice to the public and a notice to the surveyor of the intention of the parties; at present the law requires that in works of whatever magnitude or importance, or however trifling they may be, bail-bonds should be entered into. That is attended with considerable expense, and appears to me to be very unnecessary in small works.

1082. What do you conceive to be the expense upon each application in that way?—The lowest expense in obtaining a presentment is from 5*s.* to 6*s.*, besides the loss of time.

1083. Is that paid to the secretary of the grand jury?—The whole is not paid to the secretary of the grand jury.

1084. How do you make up the amount?—The secretary in Antrim charges 1*s.* 6*d.* for a copy of the specification and form of tender which I have made out and furnished him with. The law does not fix any fee upon that, but merely says a reasonable sum shall be charged. Then there is the expense of the bail bond; the law limits it to 2*s.* 6*d.* as the maximum, and in Antrim the secretary charges 2*s.* 6*d.* for it. Then there is the filling up of these tenders. Road-makers generally are illiterate men, and employ some other person to fill up the tenders for them;

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them; they also have to employ a person to fill up the notice which they must serve upon the secretary of their intended applications for presentments; and again they have to serve him with a notice for payment 10 days before the session, so that upon the whole the expense is certainly not less than 6*s.* for each presentment.

1085. Have you ever made any rough calculation of the probable amount of the fees of the secretary of the grand jury in the county of Antrim?—I know the average number of the applications which are approved of, and I know from that, nearly the amount received or derived by the secretary of the grand jury from them. They vary from 800 to 1,200 each assizes, upon which, in all cases, he gets four shillings. Taking them at an average of 1,000, and they may be fairly taken at that, occurring twice a year, is 400*l.* a year; from that should be deducted the expense he is at in travelling to the sessions. He has to make four circuits, and he has to employ a clerk to assist him. I should think probably his expenses are 150*l.* out of the 400*l.* At present great evil arises, and increased expense to counties from the mode in which persons are paid for public works. By the existing law they can only be paid at each assizes. Very few of them are men of capital, and the consequence is, that to the labourers who work for them, they give orders upon some shopkeeper, who charges them an extravagant price for what they get; and I have no doubt that at least 25 per cent. more is paid for public works from that cause than would be the case if the money could be got at some shorter stated periods. It has struck me that if in each barony or two baronies, as it might be, a committee of three or four of the magistrates or gentlemen attending the sessions were formed, who would have the power of ordering payment upon the surveyor's certificate for certain portions of the work as they were done, it would be a great advantage. That could not be accomplished, as the law at present stands, without assistants; but with the assistants I have spoken of, it might very well be done. The law says that on the certificate of the surveyor that one-half of the work is finished, payment of one moiety may be made, but it provides that it shall go to sessions and assizes before the treasurer makes the payment, therefore the provision is of little use in practice.

1086. Captain *Jones.*] Is it part of your duty to examine the roads, and point out what parts of the roads require repairs?—The mode I take is, that whenever an application is made for repairs, I go over the road with the applicant, and point out to him what part of it I consider wants repair; and in the specification I always insert a clause that the spots I have pointed out, or the worst parts between the stations, should be repaired.

1087. You do then, in fact, select the spots to be repaired?—I do.

1088. Does the application originate with the person who wishes to make the repair of the roads?—Yes, in most cases; there are very few cases where other parties have applied; by law any assessed rate-payer may make an application but it is very rarely done.

1089. Then, until an application is made, you do not go to the road and examine into the state of it, or the necessity there is for repair?—I do not, nor does the law give me any power to make an application.

1090. You mentioned that nuisances on roads were very much increasing in the county of Antrim; is one of these nuisances the injury which is occasioned to the road by the neglect of cleansing the water tables?—That is one great injury.

1091. Have you any power of correcting that evil?—Not any at all.

1092. You have no power, under the existing law, of correcting that?—None whatever.

1093. I think I also understood that some of your objections to the law at present is, that a quantity of duty devolves upon you at a certain time more than you can perform?—It does; if the whole duty could be distributed over the year, it might be done.

1094. There is a considerable part of the year when you are not employed?—There is, but in a small degree.

1095. *Chairman.*] Do you conceive it would be possible to distribute the duty over the year?—I do not think it could be done. It is only at certain periods of the year that people will turn their attention to repairs of the road; they are mostly farmers, and consequently will only work when they are not engaged in agricultural pursuits.

1096. Captain *Jones.*] Is it not probable that benefit would be derived by the employment of the assistants which you spoke of in ascertaining that the road was repaired

repaired with proper materials?—Yes, it would be the duty of those assistants to see that proper materials were used, and a proper quantity put on. One great thing in repairing a road is, that the surface should be properly prepared. Now the surveyor has no opportunity of seeing whether that is done or not, for he goes after the material is put on, which is very often done when the road is not in a proper state to receive it.

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1097. After the material is laid on the road, have you any power now of employing persons to fill up the ruts or tracks which are made?—No, I have no power. In all the specifications I make, I bind the parties to attend to that until after the assizes. The certificate I must give them before the special sessions, and after that we have no control over them. I have stated to the grand jury, in the report I made to them, that I have no doubt that 20 per cent. is lost to the county for want of raking in those tracks, and attending to the road until the material laid on is set.

1098. Have you found the plan you have adopted effectual?—I have not; it has remedied it in a certain degree, but still it is far from effectual.

Martis, 31° *die Maii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir Robert Ferguson.	Mr. Vesey.
Mr. F. French.	Sir Edmond Hayes.
Captain Jones.	Lord Viscount Clements.
Mr. Longfield.	Mr. Jephson.
Mr. Plunkett.	Mr. Evelyn Denison.

SIR ROBERT FERGUSON IN THE CHAIR.

Arthur French, Esq., called in; and Examined.

1099. Mr. *F. French.*] ARE you treasurer for the county Roscommon?—I am.

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1100. How long have you been so?—Nearly 13 years; since 1823.

1101. What are the duties of county treasurer in Ireland?—The treasurer has to make three applotments; one of the money applied for, one of the money granted, and one for the issuing of his own warrants. He has to attend in his office for two days previous to each assizes to receive the public monies, and for 14 days after, for the payment of all discharged presentments. He has at all times to pay the court orders of both assizes and sessions for the expenses of prosecutors, coroners' orders to physicians for attending inquests, and county surveyors' orders for sudden breaches. He has to fill the bonds for the collectors or high constables, and their sureties at each assizes. He has to keep a separate account of all loans made from the Board of Public Works, to regulate the instalments by which they are to be repaid, and to pay the amount of the commissioners' orders to the contractors. He has to calculate the interest on each loan, to see that it is correct. He has to make a return every year to Parliament of all sums raised off the county for each description of public work, specifying the same under 10 different heads. He has, during the sitting of Parliament, to make all the returns that are called for by The House, as also returns after each assizes to the Commissioners of Excise and Vice-Treasurer in Dublin of all monies paid by him to the Collector of Excise on account of repayment of the Government advances. He has to take securities from all persons seeking to be pawnbrokers, and to grant licenses for their exercising that office. He has to receive and keep an account of all the fines imposed by magistrates at sessions for illegal weights and measures. He has also to do the same for persons convicted of carrying arms illegally. He has to compare the list of the presentments and query book, with the return made by the clerk of the Crown after they come from the printer, previous to their being sent to the secretary for distribution. He has to pay every expense attending clerks, books and stationery and office out of his salary, as by the 4th Geo. 4. his salary is to cover all. He has to keep a most voluminous account of both discharged and undischarged presentments, and to take and produce a separate receipt as the voucher for each payment.

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1102. From what you know of the duties of treasurer, do you consider they could be as well executed now by a bank as they are by the treasurer?—I do not. I do not think that any bank would undertake the duties we are obliged to perform without being equally well paid for so doing.

1103. Captain *Jones.*] Do you think any bank could perform the duty you are called upon to perform?—I think a bank could, but still it would impose an immensity of trouble and expense upon them.

1104. And you suppose that a banker must be equally remunerated with the treasurer for what he does?—Certainly.

1105. Mr. *F. French.*] Do you know that an officer of the Provincial Bank of Ireland stated in his examination before this Committee that the Provincial Bank would perform the duties of county treasurer?—I heard that Mr. Marshall of the Provincial Bank had been examined before this Committee, and stated that the bank could perform the duties of treasurer, but I think he must have been ignorant of the duties which are now imposed upon the treasurer when he gave his evidence. I do not think he could possibly have been aware of the different duties we have to perform.

1106. *Chairman.*] Is there any part of the duties which you have designated which would take the treasurer out of the county town, or out of his bank if he were a banker?—No, I do not think any of the duties would take him out of the county town, or out of the bank if he were a banker. He might have to go out of town to draw the money from the Treasury that is issued for public works by Exchequer bills, unless he gave a power of attorney to some other person.

1107. He might perform that part of the duty without going out of the county town, by giving a power of attorney?—Yes, he might authorize another person to act for him.

1108. Mr. *F. French.*] Are there any assize towns in Ireland which have not branches of the Provincial Bank established in them?—There are a great many. The county for which I am treasurer has no branch of the Provincial Bank, or of the Bank of Ireland in it, or within 15 miles either side of the assize town.

1109. Is there any bank in Roscommon?—I understand branches of the National and Agricultural Banks either have been or are about to be established there since the last assizes; but there are a great many assize towns in Ireland in which there are no banks. In any town within 50 miles of Dublin there can be no branch. There is no bank in the assize towns of Roscommon, Leitrim, Kildare, Louth, Wicklow, Meath, Mayo, and in the Queen's County I do not think there is any bank.

1110. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that the customs and excise collections are paid into the Provincial Bank of Ireland?—I am.

1111. Are you aware in what way they manage in places in which they have no banks?—I am not. In the county of Roscommon I believe that the collector of excise at Athlone goes his rounds at different times of the year and makes his collection.

1112. Mr. *F. French.*] What amount do you generally receive from the barony collectors as the revenue of your county?—I receive from 28,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* a year.

1113. What per centage on the amount does your present salary pay you?—Not more than one per cent. for receiving and paying.

1114. Do you think that any saving could be effected in the counties by dispensing with the office of treasurer?—No, I do not; for if you did not employ a treasurer you would have to employ another officer, calling him by some other name, and to pay him equally with a treasurer to do the duties.

1115. What balance of the county money have you at present in your hands?—One thousand two hundred and sixty-eight pounds eighteen shillings and fivepence, after my payments at the last assizes.

1116. *Chairman.*] What is the amount of the last grand warrant?—Fourteen thousand eight hundred and nineteen pounds nine shillings and sevenpence.

1117. What is the amount of security you give?—I give two sureties in 3,500*l.* each, and my own security in 7,000*l.*

1118. Then supposing you received the entire of this grand warrant on the first day of the next assizes, you would have in your hands a sum over and above the sum for which you have given security?—Certainly.

1119. And it would be in your power to provide for all those securities and still to have a sum of money in hand?—Certainly.

120. Mr.

1120. Mr. *F. French.*] Is any part of this balance composed of orders of court or coroners' orders which you have paid?—No, I have taken credit for all those.

1121. What is the general amount of those orders?—From 800*l.* to 1,000*l.* a year in our county.

1122. If all the works for which presentments are granted were executed and accounted for, would there be any balance in your hands to pay these orders?—None.

1123. To what purpose do you convert the balance in your hands with a view of making it profitable to you?—At present my balance is not converted at all, it is lying in the bank; but if I had a large balance I should buy Exchequer bills, for which I should pay a small premium and brokerage charge, which I suppose, after those deductions, would give me 2¼ per cent. for any balance I have in my hands.

1124. Does the bank with which you deal allow you any interest?—I deal always with the Bank of Ireland, who do not allow interest. Any profit I have made with the money I have made by Exchequer bills, which bear three per cent. interest, and I lose nothing by them if I sell them again.

1125. Are you aware of its having been a custom with treasurers to discount bills with the balances in their hands?—I can only answer for myself; I have never discounted bills; I cannot say what other treasurers do.

1126. Do you think if the county treasurers were now called upon to pay up their balances they would be able to do so?—As regards those I have spoken to on the subject, I am sure they would. They might require a little time to call in monies which they have put out to make a profit of them; but if you give them six months' notice they could pay up their balances. For myself, I am ready to pay my balance to-morrow, as it is lying in the Bank of Ireland.

1127. With a view of diminishing the pressure of the county cess in Ireland, do you think any saving could be effected either by uniting the offices of treasurer or secretary, or otherwise?—I do not think it would be possible for the secretary to act in both capacities; his great hurry is during the assizes, and my great hurry also is during the assizes, for then people come in to get their money. He certainly could not attend to both offices. Under the late Act of Parliament the secretary has a great deal to do in attending the road sessions.

1128. Mr. *Vesey.*] Is not your great hurry after the assizes are over, after the accounting affidavits are passed and fiated?—Yes, and I have also a great deal of hurry during the assizes, for the salaries of contractors for the roads, reimbursements, and all matters of course which are not obliged to go before a judge to be discharged, I pay during these assizes. In our county the contractor must have earned his money before the presentment is put on the levy.

1129. *Chairman.*] Do you consider yourself justified in paying the salary of county officers, before it is discharged by the judge?—I do that at my own risk. That money is ordered by the judge at the preceding assizes; it is then put upon the levy, and is payable to the man at the following assizes.

1130. Mr. *Vesey.*] Is it requisite for the treasurer to pay these sums during the assizes?—No, it is not; he need not pay them until after the assizes, if he does not like it, but I do it for my own convenience.

1131. Then it is not necessarily that there is any great pressure of business on the treasurer during the time the assizes are going on?—Yes, in some counties the collectors do not pay in the levies on the day they are bound to pay it in by law, and the treasurer is frequently receiving money during the assizes.

1132. In your county that is not the case?—No, it is not.

1133. And after the grand jury business is over, and all the presentments are fiated, the great pressure of business upon the secretary is over, and he has very little to do after that?—I do not know much of the business the secretary has to do. I know so little of the office of secretary that I am unable to speak to that.

1134. Is not the time at which the treasurer has most to do immediately subsequent to the assizes?—Yes, and for two clear days before the assizes, when he has to receive the money.

1135. *Chairman.*] With a view of diminishing the pressure of the county cess in Ireland, do you think any saving could be effected in reference to any other officer paid by the county?—I think the offices of treasurer and high constable could be united, and thereby effect a saving to the county. At present the high constables are paid at the rate of 3*l.* 15*s.* per cent. for the collection of the public cess, and in our county the treasurer's salary is not 3*d.* in the pound, about 2¾*d.*, which

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which would be five per cent., the regular sum paid by gentlemen in Ireland for the collection of their rents, and I think by uniting the two offices it could be done at four per cent., which would nearly save the amount of the salary now paid to the treasurer.

1136. Mr. *F. French.*] Then you think it is competent for the treasurer to collect the county cess as it is now collected by the high constables, and thereby effect a saving to the county?—I think it could be done.

1137. *Chairman.*] Have you any knowledge of any other county, or do you speak with reference to Roscommon only?—I have spoken with other treasurers on the subject. When I heard I was to be examined before this Committee, I tried to get all the information I could from other treasurers, and they all seemed to think it could be done.

1138. Mr. *F. French.*] On the receipt and payment of the money by the treasurer, could there be any check devised which would prevent his making use of the money not required for the undischarged presentments, which forms the balance in his hands at present, until the next assizes?—Yes, I think there could. The treasurer is allowed 14 days after the assizes to pay the presentments, and after he has paid all the presentments he might be ordered to pay the balance into a bank, for which he could take a receipt from the bank, and then at the following assizes, when a Committee is appointed to examine his accounts, they could compare the date of that receipt with the 14 days after the assizes, and the amount of that balance, with the amount of the discharged presentments, ought to make up the sum he had in his hands the first day of the assizes, and thereby he could not appropriate the money to any other purpose.

1139. *Chairman.*] Supposing such an arrangement as that, who could ascertain the balance, or prevent the treasurer from drawing more than he ought to draw during those 14 days?—The treasurer gives a sufficient security. Certainly he might make use of that money from one assize to another, but if he did it would be ascertained at the next assizes that he did so, and I conceive he ought to be dismissed from the office of treasurer if he applied the balance otherwise than he was by law directed to do. I do not dispute that he might not do so, but he risks his office.

1140. Mr. *Plunkett.*] How is the appointment of treasurer regulated? is it for life, or during good behaviour?—It is during good behaviour, I should say. If the treasurer misconducts himself, the judge has the power of dismissing him on the application of the grand jury.

1141. Mr. *F. French.*] Do you conceive that if the balances now in the treasurers' hands were withdrawn from them, the treasurers would consider themselves sufficiently remunerated by their present salaries?—Certainly not. When the Act of the 4 Geo. 4. was brought in by Sir John Newport, the balances the treasurers had in their hands was taken into consideration, and their present salaries fixed accordingly.

1142. You mean the amount of salary fixed as compensation was lower on account of those balances than it would otherwise have been had they not been taken into account?—Yes.

1143. *Chairman.*] Are you aware whether it was part of Sir John Newport's plan, when he introduced that Act relative to the salaries of treasurers, that all the money should be lodged in some bank?—I am not aware of that.

1144. How were treasurers paid before the introduction of the Act of the 4 Geo. 4?—I believe they were paid by a salary, a per centage on the security they gave, and they were allowed sixpence in the pound on the presentments paid at October sessions, and they were allowed a certain sum for applotting the money.

1145. Mr. *F. French.*] Is there any time specified within which you should pay the instalments to the Government after each assizes?—It should be paid within 21 days from the assizes.

1146. Are you in the habit of paying the money within that time?—I am. I pay my instalments the moment I return from each assizes; I do it to save the interest to the county.

1147. What check is there upon you in the event of your not doing so?—There is a fine of 50*l.*, and 5 per cent. interest upon the amount, if we neglect to do so.

1148. Notwithstanding that check, are you not aware of there being some cases in which the amount of instalments were levied off the counties, and not paid

paid to the collectors of excise?—I have heard of a large defalcation in that way in the county of Tyrone.

1149. *Chairman.*] Are you aware of an examination by Commissioners, into the different treasurers' accounts in Ireland, which has lately taken place?—Yes; and Mr. Smith, who was vice-treasurer of Ireland, informed me that the treasurer of Tyrone was a large defaulter.

1150. Are you aware that almost every treasurer in Ireland has been a defaulter?—No; I can only say, speaking from my own accounts, that has not been the case with myself.

1151. Have you received a final discharge from the Commissioners?—Yes, except that there is a claim upon the county for a sum of 6,000*l.* and upwards, which they say is due for an advance made in the year 1822, but which was never raised off the county, and consequently never came to my hands.

1152. Mr. *F. French.*] Is there a committee of the grand jury appointed generally for examining the accounts of the treasurer every assizes?—Yes.

1153. If the same plan was pursued in Tyrone, and that the committee discharged their duty, do you consider that this defalcation could have occurred more than once?—It might have occurred once, but they ought to have discovered it at the next assizes, by comparing the date of the receipt, which the treasurer gets from the different boards, with the number and amount of the presentments, and it must be seen if he did not pay the money.

1154. *Chairman.*] Under what Act of Parliament do you conceive that the committee of the grand jury are bound to call for that receipt?—I have never thought about any Act of Parliament; I am always too happy to pass my receipts and get my acquittal at each assizes.

1155. Are you aware of the accounts which under the 13 & 14 Geo. 3, c. 18, the treasurer is called upon to lodge, half yearly, with the clerk of the Crown?—I lodge, every assizes, with the clerk of the Crown, a copy of my general account sworn to at each assize.

1156. With details?—No; I give a copy of the account, as printed in the query book. I do not give the details of each presentment. My ledger has the details, with the grand jury's certificate at the foot of it. They say they have examined my account and received all vouchers, and it is correct, and the balance remaining in my hands is so and so, which they all sign, and that I submit to the foreman with their certificate. I do not lodge any details. It has not been the custom to lodge such an account, and I was not aware there was any law requiring it.

1157. Are you not in the habit of handing in receipts to the committee of the grand jury for every payment you make?—I am; I do not claim credit for any thing I do not give them a receipt for.

1158. Suppose a query to be discharged, but not called for, how does it appear?—I debit myself with the amount of it at the following assizes.

1159. Then you debit yourself at each assizes with the sums not paid?—I credit myself with the gross amount of the discharged presentments, but I debit myself with any that remain unpaid.

1160. Does it appear on the face of your account?—It does.

1161. Mr. *F. French.*] What check do you keep upon the repayment of the monies borrowed from the Commissioners of Public Works?—I keep a separate account for every loan, and when they give me a receipt, I see that they have not charged too much for interest or otherwise.

1162. Do you think it necessary to examine their calculations, and satisfy yourself of their correctness?—I do.

1163. Have you ever discovered any error?—I have discovered they have been wrong in their calculations of interest.

1164. What is the general amount of the compulsory presentments in your county?—The last half yearly levy at the spring assizes was 9,337*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* out of 14,819*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* directed to be raised.

1165. Has the amount of these compulsory presentments increased of late years?—Very much.

1166. To what do you attribute that increase?—The police is the chief item of expense, and the levies for great public works, such as the lunatic asylum, court-houses, bridewells, cholera hospitals, &c. Dispensaries is another great item. The expenses of prosecutors also are much greater than they used to be.

1167. What do you consider has been the effect of this increase as to the appli-

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cation of the money levied; has it diminished the amount laid out in making and repairing roads?—It has, for the county could not afford to lay out so much for the making and repairing roads, when they had so many compulsory presentments to provide for.

1168. You mentioned the police as the item which chiefly caused the increase of expense; previous to the establishment of that force, can you give the Committee any idea what the sum paid for the support of the police in Roscommon amounted to?—I have heard about 500 *l.* or 600 *l.* a year.

1169. What is the amount now?—It is nearly 5,000 *l.*

1170. Do you mean that is the proportion paid by the county or the whole amount?—I mean that is the proportion paid by the county.

1171. At what time do you receive the county cess from the barony collectors?—Two days previous to the assizes is the time they are bound to pay; they sometimes do pay it in, but sometimes not until the assizes have began.

1172. In what manner is it paid generally?—I have received as much as 6,000 *l.* in silver alone, and the balance mostly small notes. I never know what it is to get a 100 *l.* note. Some collectors may get an order on Dublin from a bank by going a distance for it, but they generally bring it in bags full of silver, copper and small notes.

1173. Is there ever any difficulty in the collection?—No, except in the case of waste lands, where there can be no distress found upon the lands.

1174. How is that provided for?—The collector makes an affidavit, and the Grand Jury put a special levy upon that land to provide for it.

1175. What is the mode of applotment of the county cess in your county?—We applot by the hundred acres.

1176. Is that the case in other counties?—No. In Waterford they applot by the ploughland; in Leitrim by the townland, and in Cork by the acre.

1177. What do you mean by applotting by the hundred acres, and by whom is it done?—I applot the money by the hundred acres; for instance, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon; in that barony there are 48,483 acres, which at 6 *l.* 3 *s.* 11¾ *d.* per 100 acres, makes 3,005 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d.*, and the amount of presentments upon that barony, and its proportion to the county at large, amounts to 3,005 *l.* 2 *s.* 5¼ *d.* which is as near as possible the amount to be levied, and I issue my warrant accordingly.

1178. *Chairman.*] Is the warrant issued to the collector or high constable generally to levy that sum of 3,005 *l.* off the barony?—Yes, that has been the habit always in our county.

1179. Your warrant does not descend lower than the barony? You do not specify the sum to be levied out of each parish?—No, in Roscommon we do not. I understand the law officers of the Crown have given their opinion that it should be applotted on each townland. If so, it will increase the trouble of our office very much indeed. I have brought with me an alphabetic list of the townlands in the county of Roscommon, which amounts to 1,363, and I understand the warrant for each barony will have to specify the number of townlands, and the proportion of the levy to be applotted upon each.

1180. How do you ascertain at present the proportion of the sum to be levied off the county at large, which is borne by each barony?—The amount upon the county at large at the last assizes was 9,171 *l.* 12 *s.* 9½ *d.* and the barony of Roscommon has 31,911 acres in it; I say if 190,372 acres, the total number of acres of the whole county, gives 9,171 *l.* 12 *s.* 9½ *d.* what will 31,911 acres, the number in that barony, give.

1181. You ascertain it by the number of acres?—Yes.

1182. Upon whom does the duty of afterwards subdividing that among the townlands fall?—It falls upon the high constable in Roscommon.

1183. Under what Act of Parliament?—I do not know of any Act; I have followed that usage.

1184. Are there any persons ever appointed to applot the amount?—I never heard, in the county of Roscommon; it is not the usage in that county.

1185. How then does each individual ascertain the sum which is to be paid by him?—He knows how much land he has, and it is easy to see what proportion that bears to the sum to be raised off the hundred acres.

1186. Mr. *Longfield.*] Does every 100 acres pay the same amount in each barony?—No; the different baronies pay according to the amount of the presentments upon that barony, and then there is the proportion to the county at large.

1187. Mr.

1187. Mr. *F. French.*] Does every 100 acres in the same barony pay the same amount, whether they be good, bad or indifferent?—Yes.

1188. Have the counties any power to borrow money for public works from private individuals upon the security of the rates?—I am not aware that they have any such power.

1189. If such a power were given, do you think money could be obtained upon more advantageous terms than you get it at present from the Government?—I think it could; in our county we have been paying five per cent. for the money borrowed from the Government for public works. They cannot have better security than a mortgage of the presentment; the interest is paid as regularly as in the public funds, and I am sure we could get money enough at less than five per cent. The Government pay three per cent. and they charge us five, and therefore they make a profit of it, which I do not think they ought to do in the case of public works.

1190. *Chairman.*] Do you conceive that the provisions of the 43 Geo. 3, for borrowing money in that way are not at present effective?—There has not been any money borrowed under that Act in our county.

1191. In Roscommon is the clerk of the Crown resident?—No.

1192. How does he provide for that part of his duty which requires him to keep an office?—The person who acts as deputy clerk of the peace acts for the clerk of the Crown also, and he keeps an office open.

1193. Is the clerk of the peace for Roscommon resident in the county?—No.

1194. Do you happen to know what is the sum paid to the deputy by the clerk of the Crown and clerk of the peace for Roscommon?—I do not.

1195. Mr. *F. French.*] What is the amount of the expenses of prosecutors which is paid by the county?—Somewhere about 800 *l.* per annum, including assizes, special commissions, and the several quarter sessions, the expenses of which have very much increased of late.

1196. What is the amount of gaol guards?—About 200 *l.* at least.

1197. What is the amount paid by the county of Roscommon for the transmission of convicts?—I think about 100 *l.* a year at least. About three years ago the military were taken off the gaol guard, and the expense of guarding the gaol put on the county.

Edward Roberts, Esq., Treasurer of the County of Waterford; Examined.

1198. *Chairman.*] WHAT is the method of applotting the county cess in Waterford?—The treasurer applots by the ploughland, half a ploughland, one-fourth, or one-eighth of a ploughland, and issues his warrant distinguishing each of these denominations, and how much each is to pay. It is then competent for any person in either of these denominations, after having got the notice from the barony collector, to call a vestry under the 36 Geo. 3, and to have an applotment made of the quantity of ground in that denomination.

1199. Does the term "ploughland" mean any definite number of acres?—No.

1200. Does the proportion vary to any considerable extent?—Very considerably.

1201. Will you mention the highest and the lowest?—In one barony the smallest ploughland is about 148 acres, and the largest in the same barony is 9,000 acres, and each of these ploughlands pay the same sum as the amount of its taxation.

1202. Mr. *Vesey.*] Does the number of acres in the ploughland vary according to the value of the land?—Not at all.

1203. Then it is a mere accidental division?—Merely accidental; we have no trace how it originated.

1204. *Chairman.*] What decides the question whether the treasurer shall applot upon the ploughland one-half or one-fourth of the ploughland?—Custom, without any other authority.

1205. Mr. *Vesey.*] Does the number of acres in a ploughland vary according to the number of acres in a barony?—No.

1206. Mr. *F. French.*] Do you agree in the possibility of uniting the offices of treasurer and high constable advantageously to the public?—I do.

1207. Will you state your reasons for thinking the offices could be united, and explain the saving you think might take place?—The mode adopted at present by the treasurer is to issue his warrant for the collection of a certain sum off each barony,

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barony, distinguishing the denominations off which it is to be raised, with the proportions each has to pay; the warrant is directed to the barony collector, and the barony collector issues notices to a person in each of those denominations to pay the amount to him; and I think it is quite competent for the treasurer to issue those notices himself, and receive from each of those individuals in each of those denominations, in the same manner as the barony collector now does; and if the treasurers were paid what has been stated by the treasurer for Roscommon, four per cent., there would be a saving of almost the entire of the present salaries of the treasurers to the public.

1208. Have you ever had any conversation with other county treasurers upon the subject?—I have, lately.

1209. Did they agree with you in this view?—They did.

1210. *Chairman.*] How many baronies are there in Waterford?—Seven.

1211. How many are there in the county of Cork?—Twenty-two.

1212. Do you conceive that the treasurer would be able to do his business either in Waterford or Cork in person, or must he do it by deputy?—So far as Waterford is concerned, I think he could do it in person, because the barony collectors now do it in person. I believe the law at present is, that a deputy cannot distrain, the collector must do it in person.

1213. Is there not a collector for each barony in Waterford?—There is.

1214. Is there any instance of two baronies being united under one collector?—No; but I know the collection of the whole county is generally made in two or three weeks.

1215. Is the county cess brought in by the collectors?—It is, in general. They appoint days in the different little towns near them, and it is brought in to them.

1216. Do you conceive that if it was thrown upon one individual to collect, there might be great inconvenience to some parts of the county from the time at which they are now obliged to pay it in, that is, immediately before the assizes?—I think, by the treasurer appointing different days to be in different places, in the same manner as the collectors of excise do now for the receipt of taxes, quit-rents and other things, it might be as effectually done.

1217. Is not the collector of excise allowed to charge fees for distraining?—Whenever he distrains he charges 10*s.*

1218. Do you conceive the county treasurer or collector of the county rates has the power of charging any such fee?—He has, when he distrains.

1219. Under what Act of Parliament is that?—The 36 Geo. 3.

1220. What has he power to charge?—One shilling in the pound.

1221. If the sum to be paid were very small, would not that fee be quite inadequate to the trouble of distraining?—I think it would.

1222. Mr. *F. French.*] But the sum could not be very small, because if he drives, he drives for the townland?—Certainly, supposing he gets no applotment. If he gets an applotment, he is obliged to collect by the smallest denomination in that applotment.

1223. Then, in the event of getting an applotment for a small proportion, it would not pay his expenses?—No; but he must do it notwithstanding.

1224. Is it usual for him to get an applotment?—There are many cases where I have known the collector get an applotment, but it is not usual. It is in the power of the cess payers to give him an applotment under that Act if they choose.

1225. *Chairman.*] Are you aware whether he always calls for it?—He gives 30 days' notice to that effect.

1226. Mr. *Jephson.*] Are you aware whether the regularity of payment of the baronial collections is the common system in Ireland?—I cannot say in Ireland generally, but it is the case in the county of Waterford, and I believe in the neighbouring counties.

1227. Cork being one of the neighbouring counties, can you state from your own knowledge whether the barony collectors are able to appoint particular days for the receipt of their monies, and the monies are brought regularly on those days?—I cannot say.

1228. Are you aware that the barony constables are in the habit of taking the payment from farmers, accommodating them by taking it at fairs, and in the most convenient mode in which it can be collected?—I am not aware.

1229. Are they not always obliged to have collectors to go from farm to farm?—Not in the county of Waterford.

1230. Can

1230. Can you state whether that is the case in the county of Cork?—I cannot. *E. Roberts*, Esq.

1231. If such were the case in the county of Cork, that the barony constables, so far from having those facilities which you mentioned in the county of Waterford, were obliged to have collectors, and these collectors were obliged to accommodate themselves to the necessities of the farmers; in the way they receive the money, would it be possible for a person residing in the centre of a county to collect the applotment for so large a county as Cork without infinite risk to himself?—I do not think it would be competent to him to do so. 31 May 1836.

1232. *Chairman.*] Are the collectors in your neighbourhood ever in the habit of advancing the money for those who are unable to pay?—I believe not.

1233. Has your attention ever been drawn to the propriety of uniting the offices of clerk of the Crown and clerk of the peace?—Never.

1234. Is the clerk of the Crown for Waterford resident in that county?—No.

1235. How does he provide for that part of the Act of Parliament which requires him to keep an office open?—He has no office open except at the assizes. The clerk of the peace has always an office open when any business of the clerk of the Crown is transacted.

1236. What becomes of the examinations in cases of felony between assize and assize?—I cannot say.

1237. Have you any suggestion to offer to the Committee upon the subject of the county cess?—I am not aware of any thing more than the great grievance that in many instances exists by the great disproportion in the collection of the county cess.

Martis, 7° die Junii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir Robert Ferguson.	Captain Jones.
Mr. Longfield.	Mr. Jephson.
Mr. Vesey.	Mr. Evelyn Denison.

SIR ROBERT FERGUSON IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *John Craig*, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Down, called in; and Examined.

1238. *Chairman.*] HOW long have you been clerk of the peace for the county of Down?—I have been in the office since the month of July 1810. Mr. *John Craig*.

1239. Do you execute that office in person?—I execute it in person, by my son also, who is included with me, and by a deputy. It requires the three of us, with assistance very often. 7 June 1836.

1240. Are you in business as a practising solicitor?—I am.

1241. Are you constantly resident in the county of Down?—Yes, except when in attendance in Dublin during the law terms and sittings after.

1242. What was the former mode of payment of the clerk of the peace?—In criminal business the persons who are tried and convicted paid their own fees; the fees of those who were acquitted and discharged were paid by the county, at least such sum as the grand jury thought proper, on an affidavit being submitted to them by the clerk of the peace, showing the number of persons that had been acquitted and discharged.

1243. Under what Act was that?—Forty-ninth Geo. 3, c. 101.

1244. Do you know how they were paid previously to that Act?—No, I do not; that Act passed before I came into the office.

1245. When was that mode of payment changed?—In 1823, by the 4 Geo. 4.

1246. In what manner did the 4 Geo. 4. provide for the payment of clerks of the peace?—It gave a fixed salary for all sums that had been theretofore paid by grand jury presentments.

1247. What is the amount of the salary?—The salary in the county of Down is 400*l.* late Irish currency, or 369*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* present currency.

1248. What are the duties performed by the clerk of the peace?—The various duties relative to the discharge of the criminal business at the quarter

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sessions (there are four sessions towns in the county of Down; the sessions are held in each twice a year), entering and attending the hearing of appeals from convictions had before magistrates for different offences, and from orders made by the magistrates for payment of servants' wages, and for the discharge of apprentices, and for other matters over which magistrates have a summary jurisdiction, attending the registration of freeholders for the county and voters for boroughs, preparing lists of the applications to register from the notices delivered in previous to the sessions, and getting same printed and posted in several towns in the county; also getting the registry of freeholders of the county and voters of the borough for the preceding year printed; taking down the orders of the magistrates for granting certificates to persons entitled to spirit licenses; copying the lists, preparatory to the sessions, of the applications for licenses, transmitting copies thereof to the clerks of each of the petty sessions (18 in number in the county of Down), and making a copy for the court, from which the names of the applicants are called over; entering the names of persons appointed to the police; transmitting a list of them to the proper officer; taking down orders approving of persons to deal in and sell gunpowder, and sign certificates of such approval; filing notices of persons applying for license to keep arms, and preparing the license for the signature of the magistrates; taking down the appointments of appraisers and arbitrators under the Trespass Act; discharging certain duties under the Replevin Act, and the Act for lighting, cleansing and repairing towns, &c. in case of appeal to the quarter sessions; discharging certain duties under the Act for valuing Lands for the County Cess, and the Act for settling the Boundary Lines as marked out in the Ordnance Survey; making out orders for the payment of prosecutors' expenses in prosecutions in cases of felony when ordered by the court. These, as far as I recollect, are the duties performed previous to and at the court of quarter sessions, with the additional duties under the Civil Bill and Ejectment Acts. After the sessions the clerks of the peace have to return a list of the estreats to the Court of Exchequer. They have also to keep a register of friendly societies, charitable loan societies and savings banks, and to discharge the duties relating thereto respectively; they have also to keep the charters of manor courts and seneschal court books, to file bonds from seneschals and pound keepers, to register certain houses of worship when required, and make returns thereof once a year to the bishop of the diocese, to attend elections for Members of Parliament, and to appoint deputies to attend thereat, and to attend elections for the treasurer of the county, and for coroners when required; to keep rolls for entering the names of Roman Catholics who take the oaths of qualification, entering the same into a book, and to return the original roll into the Court of Chancery once a year; to keep a roll for entering the names of deputy lieutenants; to keep a register of trees and of arms, and discharge the other duties relating thereto respectively; to file and keep the books required under the Tithe Million Act, and to give copies or extracts of those books when required; to keep contracts and other documents for public works; to issue precepts to the high constable and collectors of county cess; to return the lists of persons liable to serve as jurors; to attend at special sessions to have those lists revised, and to submit those lists to the magistrates for that purpose, and when the lists are approved of and signed by the magistrates, to make out the jurors' book for the sheriff, which contains the list of jurors both for assizes and quarter sessions. They have also to make out an account of fines upon convictions had before magistrates, stating the magistrates' names, parties fined, the sums paid, and the offences for which the fines have been imposed, and to what infirmary or public charity the money has been ordered to be paid, to post same on the doors of the court-house, and have same printed in a newspaper published in the county. There are also returns to be made to Government annually of the appointments of deputy lieutenants for the county, and of the number of persons tried at quarter sessions who had been committed to gaol, specifying the offences with which they had stood charged, and whether acquitted or convicted, and how disposed of; also to make returns of the notifications of qualifications of officers for militia regiments to the colonel of the regiment or custos of the county, and to cause the appointments to commissions for officers to be published in the Gazette, and to enter such notifications of qualifications on a roll kept for the purpose. To these are to be added various other returns made from time to time to Government and Parliament;

Parliament; and I beg to state there are many of the duties I have specified for which no fee or remuneration whatever is allowed.

1249. Have the duties which devolve upon the clerk of the peace been increased or diminished since 1823?—I consider they have been increased.

1250. In what manner do you conceive they have been increased?—By the duties under the Replevin Act, the Act for valuing Lands for the County Cess; the Act settling the Boundary Lines of the Parishes and Townlands, and the Act for lighting and cleansing Towns; by making out the jurors' book; by printing and publishing the lists of fines or convictions had before magistrates, where the fines are ordered to be paid to the infirmary or other charitable institution; by publishing lists of notices of applications for registering freeholders for the county and voters for boroughs, and lists of applications for spirit licenses; by the duties respecting appointments of deputy lieutenants, and by the duties under the Tithe Million Act. These appear to me to be new duties since 1823.

1251. Is the duty with reference to the criminal business increased or diminished?—I think in the year 1827 there had been a greater number than latterly tried. In the year 1827, there appears to have been 637 persons tried:

In 1828	-	-	443	In 1832	-	-	384
1829	-	-	522	1833	-	-	407
1830	-	-	433	1834	-	-	422
1831	-	-	384	1835	-	-	380

1252. Then upon the whole there has been rather a diminution?—Of late there has been rather a diminution.

1253. Do you think that the summary jurisdiction given to magistrates in assault cases has caused a diminution?—I cannot exactly say it has; I think it has made very little difference in the county of Down; the average number of criminals tried for the last nine years appear to be about 434, and for the last six years about 403, and for the last three years about 401.

1254. Is there much expense thrown upon the county now, with reference to the publication of notices to register the spirit licenses?—There is no expense with respect to spirit licenses thrown upon the county that I am aware of, because I conceive the clerks of the peace are bound to copy the lists of applications; for the printing is not, in my humble opinion, provided for by the statute.

1255. Is it not generally done in other counties?—I cannot say it is in any county from my own knowledge, but I have heard it has been done in one.

1256. Printing and posting?—No, printing only.

1257. What notices do you give of those persons who are applicants for spirit licenses?—I make out a list of all the applicants, with the requisite addition, and then I make out a copy of the list for each of the petty sessions, 18 in number, and I transmit these to the clerks of the petty sessions at my own expense.

1258. Could not the transmitting of these lists, posting the notices, applications to register, and the delivering of the precepts for jurors to the high constable, be done by the constabulary, without any expense either to the clerk of the peace or to the county?—I think they could with more security, for I am very often obliged to employ people to discharge those duties whom I would rather not employ. I should rather have a better class of persons to do it; I should rather pay the constabulary to do it, than employ the persons I have to send.

1259. Mr. *Vesey.*] The cross posts in the county of Down are very inconvenient?—Some of them are, and very few of the constables or cess collectors ever think of attending the post-office.

1260. Therefore you are obliged generally to send these things by messengers, and it is not possible, even though you conceive it might be cheaper for you to transmit them generally through the post-office?—I wish to draw a line of distinction here; the county pays for jurors' lists, and they are bound to present, I conceive, for delivering the precepts. It might be much better if they were sent by the constabulary; but with regard to the spirit licenses, I transmit them at my own expense. The posting of the lists of voters is, I believe, also paid for by the county.

1261. And therefore you conceive, as they must be transmitted by messengers, the constabulary are the most proper persons through whom the lists may

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be transmitted?—Yes, I think they might be very well able to do it, for in the county of Down they have very little to do; but at all events the distance is very short if they are sent from one station to another.

1262. *Chairman.*] You think the constabulary could do it without interfering with their regular duty?—I do.

1263. Mr. *Vesey.*] At each petty sessions town there is a police station?—I believe so.

1264. And therefore the transmission can be from one post to another?—It can.

1265. No matter what distance the petty sessions town may be from the town in which you reside?—Yes, I think so; some of them are upwards of 20 miles distant from the county town, and those could be sent by the constabulary from one police station to another, and I do not think it would interfere with their duties.

1266. *Chairman.*] Do you mean that answer to extend, with respect to the posting by the police, the lists for registering the voters?—I do.

1267. That they can also post them without interfering with any duties?—Yes.

1268. You have stated there are returns, you are called upon to make some of these annual returns required by the Acts of Parliament, and others called for by the Lord Lieutenant and the Houses of Parliament; do you not think it would be but fair that in cases where these returns are called for by the Government and the two Houses of Parliament, they should be paid for out of the funds of the State?—I do. I have felt it very hard, though I have not thought it right to make any complaint. In the month of March I was called upon to make a return of the registry of arms within certain periods; that return contained the names of the persons registered, their residences, and the number and description of arms registered, and as well as I recollect, contained upwards of 660 names, the copying of which of course occupied some time, and I thought it hard enough that I should get no remuneration for it.

1269. Can you give the Committee a return of the number of persons registered in the county of Down?—I think I can very nearly.

1270. Have you any return of the number and class of voters at different times extracted from the return made to Parliament?—The numbers on the 1st January 1829 were—

10,775	40*s.*	freeholders.
176	20*l.*	—
713	50*l.*	—
11,664		

On the 1st January 1830, they stand thus:—

1,018	10*l.*	freeholders.
252	20*l.*	—
720	50*l.*	—
1,990		

On the 1st January 1833, there were registered:—

1,902	10*l.*	freeholders.
338	20*l.*	—
887	50*l.*	—
3,127		

At present the registry contains upwards of 3,300 names; that, as I have said, relates entirely to the county. There are also two boroughs which I have charge of, Downpatrick and Newry; Downpatrick contains upwards of 550, and Newry upwards of 1,300 names.

1271. What was the fee paid upon the registration of voters in January 1830?—I believe 2*s.* 6*d.*, but by the present law it is only 1*s.*

1272. Do you consider that the duties of attending the registration and elections as a portion of your duty which you consider onerous, and for which

you

you are not sufficiently remunerated?—I consider it a portion of my duty, for which I am not at all remunerated.

1273. Can you give the Committee any idea of the portion of time it takes the clerks to list the names before each registry sessions?—I think a clerk could copy about 200 names, with the requisite additions, a day, and I should think he must be very busily employed, but it would also require some time to arrange the names for copying.

1274. You think 200 names as much as a clerk could copy?—I think it is, with the necessary additions, as much as you could expect upon an average.

1275. How many registrations are there in the year?—We have only registrations at quarter sessions now, formerly they were by adjournment; we have eight sessions.

1276. What do you consider to be the average number of names for which notices are served previous to every sessions?—In some instances very few, perhaps not a dozen.

1277. During the last year how many persons should you suppose have had to register?—I should suppose not 200; but all the persons who give notice do not attend to register.

1278. Then the total amount of extra duty beyond your proper official duty has been the copying out the 200 names?—No; there is the attendance upon it. There is copying and comparing and getting the lists printed and posted. There is a great deal of duty to perform.

1279. Would not a week's work of the clerk do all those duties?—A week's work of a clerk would do all the duties for the number I have mentioned.

1280. Do you mean a week's work at each quarter sessions, or a week during the year?—Not for the year, for we have a list of the register of voters for the preceding year to make out in the month of January, which includes the whole year.

1281. Do you mean to say the whole of your registration duties for a year for the county of Down would, if brought together at one period, take up eight weeks' entire work of a clerk?—Some years it might take up more, and some less.

1282. Supposing all these duties for one year were brought into one period, what is the amount of the time of the clerk, working at the average rate, which would be occupied by those registration duties?—I have already said a clerk could copy about 200 names a day; it would be according to the number of names the time he would be occupied.

1283. Do you consider, supposing all the requisites were gone through as to notices, publication, comparison and so forth, that the time of attendance at sessions is a matter of much importance to the clerk of the peace?—I should not say of much importance.

1284. Do you consider attending contested elections is a matter of some importance?—I do; but the attendance at elections not contested I do not think any trouble.

1285. Mr. *Vesey.*] What is your duty in attending contested elections?—My duty is more to answer any questions which may be asked about the records than any other, because I appoint deputies to attend the elections; I have a superintending duty.

1286. Your duty at contested elections, besides being there to answer questions, is that you must be also ready to produce the records of the county, such as affidavits of registry?—Yes; they are handed to the deputies in the morning, but I take care to have them locked up at night.

1287. And all the proceedings attending those contested elections, and all papers and records relating to them, are you bound to keep in safe custody?—Certainly; I consider myself responsible for them.

1288. So that in case of a petition to Parliament, or whenever they are subsequently called for, you are able to produce them?—Yes.

1289. You say during the time of these contested elections you are obliged to appoint deputies?—Yes.

1290. Are they remunerated in any way?—They are allowed 10*s.* a day by statute.

1291. By whom?—By the candidates.

1292. Are you or your deputies remunerated for the trouble you or they take by the candidates at the elections?—I receive no remuneration, nor do I know what my deputies receive. The persons appointed deputies for that purpose are not

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not connected with the office of clerk of the peace in any way; they get 10*s*. a day from the candidates, but I myself receive nothing.

1293. Mr. *Jephson*.] Did you feel yourself bound, previous to the appointment of Crown prosecutor, to conduct all prosecutions which were not otherwise conducted?—Yes, I did consider it my duty to do so, but it was very seldom necessary, for they generally employed a person themselves.

1294. Then you cannot say you have been relieved from any duty in consequence of the appointment of Crown prosecutor?—No, I do not think I have.

1295. *Chairman*.] Can you state the number of persons who are licensed to sell spirits in the county of Down, or have been licensed for some years past?—

In the year 1830 the number appears to be - - -	1,233
1831 - - - - - - - -	1,236
1832 - - - - - - - -	1,211
1833 - - - - - - - -	627
1834 - - - - - - - -	960
1835 - - - - - - - -	1,015

1296. Can you account for the number in 1833 being so small in proportion to the others?—I think I can; I have some reason to think the excise officers granted licenses without the certificates of the clerks of the peace.

1297. Did you conceive the number was not really less?—I conceived the number was not less.

1298. Are the number of applications for spirit licenses greater than the number of those who are licensed?—They are.

1299. Can you state the number of notices and of licenses granted and refused for five years past?—The following is a list:

APPLICATIONS for Spirit Licenses in the County of Down, at the undermentioned Sessions:

1833. Down, 14th October.			
Number of Notices - -			57
Number granted -	22		
Refused - -	10		
			32
Did not appear -			25
Newry, 21st October.			
Number of Notices - -			77
Granted - -	32		
Refused - -	16		
			48
Did not appear -			29
1834. N. T. Ards, 28th Dec.			
Number of Notices - -			71
Granted - -	32		
Refused - -	24		
			56
Did not appear -			15
Hillsbro', 3d January.			
Number of Notices - -			53
Granted - -	38		
Refused - -	9		
			47
Did not appear -			6
Down, 31st March.			
Number of Notices - -			51
Granted - -	14		
Refused - -	25		
			39
Did not appear -			12

1834. Newry, 7th April.			
Number of Notices - -			44
Granted - -	20		
Refused - -	13		
			33
Did not appear -			11
N. T. Ards, 17th June.			
Number of Notices -			26
Granted - -	7		
Refused - -	13		
			20
Did not appear -			6
Hillsbro', 23d June.			
Number of Notices - -			19
Granted - -	6		
Refused - -	5		
			11
Did not appear -			8
Down, 13th October.			
Number of Notices - -			55
Granted - -	34		
Refused - -	11		
			45
Did not appear -			10
Newry, 21st October.			
Number of Notices - -			87
Granted - -	25		
Refused - -	28		
			53
Did not appear -			34

1835. N. T. Ards, 29th Dec. 1834.		
Number of Notices - -		29
Granted - -	15	
Refused - -	4	
		19
Did not appear -		10
Hillsbro', 3d January.		
Number of Notices - -		41
Granted - -	18	
Refused - -	13	
		31
Did not appear -		10
Down, 30th March.		
Number of Notices - -		30
Granted - -	12	
Refused - -	7	
		19
Did not appear -		11
Newry, 6th April.		
Number of Notices - -		43
Granted - -	8	
Refused - -	26	
		34
Did not appear -		9
N. T. Ards, 23d June.		
Number of Notices - -		28
Granted - -	14	
Refused - -	7	
		21
Did not appear -		7
Hillsbro', 29th June.		
Number of Notices - -		35
Granted - -	20	
Refused - -	7	
		27
Did not appear -		8

1835. Down, 12th October.		
Number of Notices - -		59
Granted - -	36	
Refused - -	12	
		48
Did not appear -		11
Newry, 20th October.		
Number of Notices - -		47
Granted - -	25	
Refused - -	16	
		41
Did not appear -		6
1836. N. T. Ards, 29th December.		
Number of Notices - -		29
Granted - -	14	
Refused - -	8	
		22
Did not appear -		7
Hillsbro', 4th January.		
Number of Notices - -		47
Granted - -	17	
Refused - -	17	
		34
Did not appear -		13
Down, 28th March.		
Number of Notices - -		45
Granted - -	24	
Refused - -	12	
		36
Did not appear -		9
Newry, 4th April.		
Number of Notices - -		47
Granted - -	18	
Refused - -	17	
		35
Did not appear -		12

1300. Upon what grounds are the applications rejected?—Because they are in situations where there are already a sufficient number of houses, or from the houses or places where the houses are situate not being considered eligible for a public-house. In towns, they generally allow them to take out as many as they like, but in the country they do not like to have too many if they can help it.

1301. Is the clerk of the Crown resident in the county of Down?—He is not.

1302. How does he provide for that part of his duty which requires him to keep an office?—By a salary, I believe, to a young gentleman who resides in the town of Downpatrick.

1303. Do you know what the salary is he gives him?—I do not know, I have heard 30*l.*

1304. How many days' attendance during the year does the clerk of the Crown give in the county of Down?—Generally two days previous to each assizes, and four or five days for each assizes; from twelve to fifteen days I should think in the whole.

1305. Has the clerk of the peace in Ireland any duties to perform during the time of the assizes?—He has in case of appeals; he has to attend with the securities that have been entered into.

 1306. Has

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1306. Has he any duties to attend to which would interfere with his performing also the duties of clerk of the Crown?—No, I do not conceive that he has, by having sufficient assistance from deputies whom he could intrust with the reports.

1307. Would it require him to keep an additional number of deputies beyond what he has at present?—I do not see that it would of deputies, but it would of clerks, during the assizes, and preparing for them.

1308. Would not the clerks whom he now employs to do his business as clerk of the peace be competent to perform the criminal part of the business at the assizes?—I think they would; such clerks of the peace as keep two clerks.

1309. Would not the clerk of the peace, if he understood his business, be competent to draw indictments, and do the other business of the clerk of the Crown?—I should think so.

1310. Do you conceive there would be any advantage in uniting the two offices?—I do not see that there would be any great use in it, except from keeping the records of the county in one office.

1311. Are you aware how the clerks of the Crown are paid?—By a salary; the clerk of the Crown has the same salary as the clerk of the peace, but he is paid also by fees.

1312. Are you aware of any of those fees being paid by the county?—No, I am not.

1313. The fees on prosecutors' orders, are they not paid by the county?—Yes, they are paid by the county certainly; that is a fee of one shilling, late currency.

1314. Are not the fees also on petitions for burnings or malicious injuries paid by the county?—I am not aware.

1315. Mr. *Jephson.*] What portion of your time is occupied by the peculiar duties of your own office at present?—I cannot take upon me to answer that with any degree of certainty, but it requires the attention of myself, my son and my deputy, I may say the whole year round.

1316. A general attention?—Yes.

1317. Supposing it were possible to confine all the duties you have to perform to one period of the day, how many hours in the day, upon an average, do you suppose it would occupy to perform them?—I could not take upon me to answer that question, or to form any opinion at this moment.

1318. Do you think you would be actively occupied for more than two hours a day upon an average with the duties of your office, supposing they could be confined to one period of the day?—Yes, I should think more than that, but I really cannot speak with any degree of certainty; it is a thing I have not turned my attention to.

1319. Is there any one who can speak upon that subject with more certainty than yourself?—No, except my deputy, who is always in attendance.

1320. You are not always in attendance?—No; but my son or myself are generally in attendance.

1321. Do you not find that your duties as clerk of the peace sometimes clash with your duties to your clients as attorney?—I have never found them do so.

1322. Is it not possible to conceive cases where such duties would be found incompatible to each other?—I am not aware of any.

1323. For instance, in the case of a prosecution against a client, whom it might be your duty to prosecute on the one hand, and defend on the other?—I should think my official duty paramount in such a case.

1324. But you might be placed in such a situation as to find your official duty come into collision or contact with your private interest?—I cannot exactly say that I should; I should lose sight entirely of my private feelings.

1325. If a collision took place you would sacrifice your private interests?—Yes, I would give up my client; my client would have to go to some other person.

1326. Still that collision would take place?—Yes, in the way the question supposes it would.

1327. Are you aware whether many of the clerks of the peace in Ireland are placed in a similarly dangerous position of having their private interests and official duties clash?—I think there are, in the same way that I am, but I cannot consider that as a clashing of duty.

1328. *Chairman.*]

1328. *Chairman.*] Have you or any of your partners in business been professionally employed in the registration of voters, in supporting or opposing votes?—No, I never have been. They very often come to my office and get the affidavit of registry prepared; great numbers of them do so.

1329. Mr. *Jephson.*] Do you consider yourself bound under the Registration Act to fill in the certificates you receive?—I do.

1330. Without extra charge?—Yes. If they would rather do it themselves than bring it to me, I should not prevent them, but I consider myself bound to do it without any additional fee; some provide themselves with their own certificates.

1331. Do you make a less charge when they provide their own certificate?—I do not make any difference.

1332. Mr. *Vesey.*] In case of the offices of clerk of the peace and clerk of the Crown being consolidated, do you conceive the clerk of the peace would be obliged to have a greater number of clerks than he employs at present during the quarter sessions or at the assizes?—I think probably one additional clerk would do: I think with one smart clerk in addition to the assistants I have, I could do the business.

1333. Could you do the business which the clerk of the Crown now performs, with one smart clerk?—Yes, with the assistance I have at present.

1334. So that, in fact, it would not be an additional expense to the clerk of the peace?—Not to me, I conceive, except as to one clerk and stationery.

1335. There might be an increase of labour, but not much increase of expense?—I think there would not be much increase of expense.

1336. So that you think the fees which the clerk of the Crown now gets for the business he has to do would amply remunerate the clerk of the peace for any increased business he might have to do?—I would not say that exactly.

1337. *Chairman.*] Do you know the amount of the fees paid to the clerk of the Crown in the county of Down?—I do not.

1338. It appears by the return, that the fees in the year 1832 amount to 141*l.*, and in 1833 to 151 *l.*; do you consider that these sums would be a sufficient remuneration for the additional labour thrown upon persons holding the joint offices?—I should be satisfied with 200*l.* a year as I feel at present; but fees are very fluctuating; there may be more one year and less another.

1339. Mr. *Vesey.*] Are you aware that the fees would always be proportioned to the business that would fall upon you?—Yes, certainly.

1340. Mr. *Longfield.*] Do you think the salary and emoluments of the office of clerk of the peace are sufficient to induce a respectable professional man to give up his practice for the sake of the office?—No, I do not.

1341. Will you state the amount of your salary and emoluments for the last five years?—The amount of the salary and emoluments of my office for the last five years respectively is, I believe, about as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
For the year 1831 - - - -	722	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
,, ,, 1832 - - - -	710	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
,, ,, 1833 - - - -	607	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
,, ,, 1834 - - - -	654	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
,, ,, 1835 - - - -	652	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

1342. Do you consider that would be a sufficient remuneration to induce a professional man in full business to give up his private practice, considering the necessary expenses of the office?—I do not.

1343. What payments do you make as expenses of the office?—I pay 100*l.* a year to my deputy, and I pay considerable sums for stationery, travelling and other expenses.

1344. Mr. *E. Denison.*] Can you state the net amount of your emoluments in each year?—I cannot; I have kept no account of them.

1345. The chief deductions are 100*l.* a year to your deputy, and your travelling expenses?—Yes, and the expense of books and other things.

1346. Do you keep an office?—Yes, there is an office belonging to the county.

1347. Upon the whole, you do not think an office of that sort is sufficiently well paid to induce a respectable professional man to undertake it?—I do not think a respectable professional man in full business would give up his private practice

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practice for the office; there are many men who do not make 20*l.* a year by their business, and it would of course be a great object to them; but I think with a respectable man it would not be a sufficient inducement, and as the office of clerk of the peace is one of great trust and responsibility, it ought to be held by a person of respectability and intelligence and of some talent. I would say that respectability is necessary as a guarantee to the public for the safe keeping of the records, and as a guard against abuse of the office by creating new fees or making overcharges, or taking bribes for giving up informations, which I have heard has been done.

1348. Mr. *Vesey.*] In deciding upon the amount of your salary, were the fees you received and the expenses you were obliged to incur taken into account?—The amount was settled by Act of Parliament; I do not know on what principle it was adopted. The travelling expenses and living at inns amount to a considerable sum.

1349. *Chairman.*] As the county of Down is a first class county, what was the salary paid when there was but one clerk of the Crown for the circuit?—I believe 350*l.* late currency.

1350. What is the salary paid at present?—I belive 400*l.* late currency.

1351. Have there been any additional facilities granted to the county by the increase of salary?—None whatever that I am aware of.

1352. Is there any thing you wish to add to your evidence?—Yes; I find I forgot to state, as regards the duties to be performed with respect to the registry of voters for the county and for the boroughs of Downpatrick and Newry, that the substance of the affidavits of registry of voters for the county have to be entered in a book that is called the county book, and also in barony books, the entries in the barony books being in alphabetical order, and the substance of the affidavits of the voters for the boroughs have to be entered in a book kept for each borough. I also forgot to state that dockets of customs of fairs and markets are filed and kept in the office, and that I have to keep a registry of the names and places of abode of persons to whom spirit licenses are granted, with a description of the house and premises licensed and the place where situate, and the names, occupation and residence of the sureties of such licensed persons.

Jovis, 9° die Junii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir Robert Ferguson.	Mr. Vesey.
Mr. F. French.	Lord Viscount Ebrington.
Mr. Jephson.	Lord Viscount Clements.
Mr. Richard Longfield.	

SIR ROBERT FERGUSON IN THE CHAIR.

Daniel Kelly, Esq., Cargins, County of Roscommon, called in; and Examined.

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1353. *Chairman.*] ARE you a magistrate, and how long have you been a grand juror for the county of Roscommon?—Yes, I am a magistrate, and for 35 years I was scarcely ever absent from the grand jury of the county of Roscommon; I still attend.

1354. Has there been a great change in the amount of the presentments in that county within that period?—There has.

1355. Has there been a great change as to the mode of disposing of these presentments?—Yes, there has. Within that period there has been a very great increase of salaries, and a very great increase of compulsory presentments on the roads, &c. Generally the cess has been very much increased since I first acted as a grand juror for the county of Roscommon.

1356. Are you aware how the county treasurer was paid previous to the passing of the Act of 1809?—The county treasurer had 80*l.* a year salary, a per centage upon his securities, and the use of the money in his hands.

1357. Are

1357. Are you aware how the clerk of the Crown and the clerk of the peace, the sheriffs and the gaoler were paid?—The clerk of the Crown and the clerk of the peace were paid by fees on the different prosecutions and different bills of indictment.

1358. By whom were those fees paid?—By presentments on the counties at large.

1359. When was the change made which paid them by salary?—In 1823, I believe.

1360. Will you mention the principal county officers who are paid by salary, and their respective duties?—There is the treasurer, the clerk of the Crown, the clerk of the peace, the secretary to the grand jury, the under-sheriff, and the county surveyor. These are the principal officers. There is also the governor of the gaol, and the different officers of the gaol, and there are some others, such as the judge's crier, and officers of that kind.

1361. With reference to the county treasurer, what are the duties of that office?—The duty of the treasurer is, generally, to pay all presentments as they are fiated by the court, and to make out the applotments on the different baronies, and upon the county at large. He has then to make all returns required by the Houses of Lords and Commons. I believe these are the principal duties.

1362. Do you conceive those duties could be executed by a bank, if there was one established in the county town of Roscommon?—I have no doubt that all the money part of the business could be done by the bank, but I have very serious doubts whether any bank would undertake the duty of making out the applotments and answering all the returns required, and performing all those other duties.

1363. Do you see any objection to a bank being employed?—None whatever.

1364. Mr. *Jephson.*] Would you allow every county to select its own bank, or would you require that a certain established bank should be selected?—Certainly in the present state of banking in Ireland, I should be very much inclined to say the Bank of Ireland or the provincial bank would be the most proper to select, particularly the Bank of Ireland, if they would undertake it, for there is a stability in these two banks which is not as yet established in public opinion with the others. The others may be equally as good, but people have not the same confidence in them.

1365. Would not there be some danger to counties, in allowing the grand jury to select a particular bank in which they choose to place the public money?—I should rather be inclined not to give them that power.

1366. *Chairman.*] But if the Bank of Ireland or the provincial bank would undertake it, you would have no objection to allow the grand jury to make a selection between them?—I see no objection.

1367. Mr. *Jephson.*] Would not that be giving a preference in favour of a particular bank on the part of the Legislature, by providing that they should only select one of those two banks?—All I can say is, that I see no objection, provided there be ample security, to employ any bank, whatever the bank may be. My only object in expressing a more favourable opinion of one bank than another is, that it affords more ample security.

1368. What should you consider a sufficient security for a bank to give?—I refer to the security of their general stability.

1369. Would you require that the bank should give other security, such as vesting a certain sum of money in the name of the Attorney General for the benefit of the county, supposing that could be done under the banking laws?—I suppose either the bank will do the business on the same security they give the public for their notes, or they will not do it at all. I do not think a banker will do it upon any other terms. Either the bank itself is sufficient security, or it is not. It is quite different in the case of the treasurer, he is required to give security, and to a certain amount in every county. I think a banker has given that security already in the establishment of the bank, and by paying up their shares.

1370. You have heard of banks failing, have you not?—I am sorry to say I have; a great many have failed in Ireland.

1371. In the case of county treasurers, at present they give either security on land or security by means of a transfer of stock?—Exactly.

1372. In either case there is a certain tangible property in case of failure?—Certainly.

1373. What security would the county have in case of the failure of the bank?—The same security the public have, no other.

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1374. Then in case of the failure of the bank the public would not only incur loss in their individual capacity as holders of the notes, but they would also lose in their collective capacities as creditors of that bank?—They would lose in precisely the same way as the public would. The stability of the bank is the main question; it is for that reason, because those questions have been agitated, that I have been particular in mentioning the Bank of Ireland, which I think is the best security in the country.

1375. *Chairman.*] Do you see any objection to a bank performing the office if it is able to give that security?—No.

1376. Do you think that security should be called for from a bank which receives the Government taxes, the customs and excise?—I think if you had security so much the better, but where the Government are satisfied to take their notes in payment of all their duties, and every thing of that kind, it would, perhaps, be too much to require any other security; there could be no objection otherwise to requiring specific security to be lodged in Bank Stock, or something of that kind.

1377. What is the salary paid to the clerk of the Crown in the county of Roscommon?—One hundred and sixty-one pounds ten shillings and four-pence halfpenny, half-yearly.

1378. Are you aware what the amount of his fees are in addition to that?—I am not.

1379. Is he resident within the county?—No.

1380. Does he keep an office?—He has a deputy; I think the deputy of the clerk of the peace acts for him also.

1381. Is the clerk of the peace resident within the county?—No.

1382. Of what profession is the clerk of the Crown?—I believe he is a barrister.

1383. Does he in person attend at the assizes?—He does. The clerk of the peace is an attorney.

1384. Is he resident within the county?—No.

1385. Does he attend the sessions?—He does.

1386. Have they two deputies, or only one?—Only one.

1387. The same person acts for both?—Yes.

1388. Of what profession is the deputy?—He is not of any profession that I am aware of, he merely acts as deputy.

1389. Is he a mere clerk?—I consider him nothing else.

1390. Have you ever heard what he was paid?—No, I have not.

1391. Are you aware what are the enactments of the 36 Geo. 3. relative to the delivery of a list of presentments to the treasurer, and requiring him to deliver them within a certain number of days after the assizes?—Yes, within four days, I think.

1392. Will you have the kindness to say, looking at the grand warrant, when the list of presentments of the summer assizes for 1835 was delivered to the treasurer?—By this book, which is one of the printed books of the county, it appears the levy orders of the clerk of the Crown was received by the treasurer on the 28th of November, and sent to the printer on the 3d of December 1835.

1393. When were the assizes held?—On the 10th July 1835.

1394. When were the presentments of the spring assizes 1836 delivered?—It appears by this book that the treasurer received them on the 26th of March 1836, and that he sent them to the printers on the 4th of April 1836.

1395. Will you state what was the date of holding those assizes?—The 22d of February 1836.

1396. So that in one case they were not sent for more than five months after the time of holding the assizes, and in the other case they do not seem to have been sent in for above a month?—Such appears to be the case by the endorsements on the back of the books.

1397. Has it ever been brought under your consideration, the propriety of uniting the office of clerk of the Crown and clerk of the peace?—No; I have heard it talked of, but it has never been brought formally before the grand jury of the county.

1398. Have you ever formed an opinion on that subject?—I am quite satisfied in my own mind that, as far as the county of Roscommon is concerned, the duties are not too heavy to prevent the two offices being united; in fact I do not see why the clerk of the Crown should not be able to do the duties of clerk of the peace.

1399. Is it your opinion that a person well qualified to do the one could be able to

to do the other?—Certainly, I should think so; there may be, perhaps, more nicety required in drawing indictments at the assizes; I see no reason why he should not.

1400. At any rate, if it was necessary to unite the offices, the clerk of the Crown could do the duties of clerk of the peace?—I think so; and I have no hesitation in saying, that in such case the clerk of the peace is the officer who ought to be removed instead of clerk of the Crown in the first instance; because the clerk of the Crown is obliged to be approved of by the law-officers of the Crown, the Attorney and Solicitor General, as to his ability and competency to perform the duty of his office. No such thing is required as to the clerk of the pence. The clerk of the peace may be appointed for very different purposes; he may be appointed for electioneering purposes. He is appointed by the custos rotulorum.

1401. Is the clerk of the peace generally in business as a solicitor or legal agent, or have you ever known him in other situations?—I know the present clerk of the peace for the county of Roscommon is an attorney, and in practice as an attorney.

1402. Have you ever known any clerk of the peace employed in practice either relative to elections or in any manner relating to the registration of voters in this county?—I have never known him employed at elections except so far as his duty as clerk of the peace obliged him to be.

1403. Is not it a part of his duty to attend with the different documents relative to registration?—Certainly.

1404. Mr. *Vesey*.] Is the office belonging to the clerk of the Crown and clerk of the peace in the same house?—Yes, it is in the county court-house.

1405. It is not in the same room?—As well as my memory serves me, they have separate offices.

1406. Are the offices completely distinct?—Yes, I think so; but they employ the same deputy, who has free access to both offices during the interval from assize to assize.

1407. *Chairman*.] How is the secretary to the grand jury paid?—The secretary of the grand jury has 92*l*. 6*s*. 1*d*. half yearly; his salary is 200*l*. a year Irish.

1408. What other emoluments has he?—He has fees under the new Act for making tenders and recognizances; but what the amount of those fees are I am totally ignorant.

1409. During what period of the year is he obliged to keep open the office?—I am not aware of the exact number of days, but I know the office is open for receiving applications for presentments a certain number of days before each special sessions. There are special sessions in different districts of the county, and the days for receiving applications vary according to the day upon which the sessions commence, so that he must have his office open for a considerable portion of time; I think fourteen days previous to the commencement of each sessions.

1410. Do you know whether the secretary of the grand jury finds it necessary to keep a clerk?—I am sure he does; he has also a man in the office to receive notices when he and the clerk are absent.

1411. Mr. *Vesey*.] So that he is obliged to keep two clerks?—He is obliged to keep a clerk, and to have some person to receive notices when he and the clerk are absent.

1412. *Chairman*.] Have you ever considered the subject of uniting the offices of treasurer and secretary to the grand jury?—Yes.

1413. And carrying on the fiscal business of the county by means of a grand jury committee?—I cannot say that I have ever considered the expediency of carrying on the business by means of a grand jury committee.

1414. What has occurred to you on the subject?—What struck me is this, that the secretary of the grand jury should do every part of the business, such as writing, making out the presentments, answering communications from Parliament, and making reports. I think this book, which is the regular book discharging the queries for the county of Roscommon, handed to a banker, would be a sufficient authority to pay the presentments. I would not allow any draft at all upon the bank. There is a book of the presentments regularly discharged by the clerk of the Crown and fiated by the judge; and I do not see any difficulty in that book being handed to a banker, and the banker (having it before him) seeing what presentments are to be paid, and paying them accordingly.

1415. Mr. *Jephson*.] Are not advances to be made on account of public works?—The

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—The grand jury may order advances under the new Act on the report of the surveyor.

1416. You would allow the bank to make these advances?—Yes; the contractor has his document just in the same way from the foreman of the grand jury, but I would not give the secretary the slightest power to give checks on the bank; the book is quite sufficient in my opinion, and if once you say the secretaries of the different counties shall make orders on the bank, they will be apt to get a fee on every one, and that I would not allow; the treasurer pays all the money you see discharged upon that book, and why should not a banker do it as well?

1417. He gets a receipt?—Yes; I should say nothing can exceed the regularity with which the public accounts of Roscommon are kept; in fact the whole question as to whether the office of treasurer ought to be abolished or not, resolves itself into this, can you save the treasurer's salary? There is no other benefit to be derived from it that I know of.

1418. Mr. *F. French.*] Would you increase the secretary's salary on account of that increase of duty?—I think he is very well paid.

1419. Do you think he would require an increase of salary?—I am sure he himself would wish an increase of salary. The secretary to the grand jury had but 80*l.* a year formerly, he has now 200*l.*

1420. Does he not receive as much as 400*l.* a year salary and fees?—I have no knowledge what his fees amount to, I know he is entitled to fees under the new Act.

1421. Mr. *Jephson.*] Do you consider 400*l.* a year too much for the duty he would have to perform?—I should not consider it too much for the duties he has to perform now, and the additional duties that would be thrown upon him if he undertook the treasurer's business.

1422. Mr. *Vesey.*] You state the salary of the secretary of the grand jury is 200*l.* a year, out of that salary he has to pay all the expenses attendant upon going to the different special sessions towns?—He has.

1423. Do you think, supposing the offices of treasurer and secretary to the grand jury were united, you could get a respectable person competent to discharge these two offices to undertake it at the present salary of the secretary of the grand jury?—I think so, including his fees; but he should not have the payment or receipt of the public money.

1424. Supposing the two offices were combined, you do not suppose that he could do the duty with one clerk as at present?—I think he would occasionally require an additional clerk. As to the office of treasurer, I have already stated the business is remarkably well done, indeed it cannot be better done; but I think there ought to be an office open to receive the collector's money. The treasurer's office ought to be open at least one month before every assizes.

1425. For what purpose?—I think the treasurer's office ought to be open at least a month before the assizes for the purpose of having a place to pay in the money collected by the county collectors; I know, for instance, as it has happened to me frequently, there has been scarcely an assize for the last twenty years that I have not happened to have from 1,500*l.* to 2,000*l.* in my house for three weeks or a month together. I might be robbed of that money, and the surety of the collector would have to pay it. I say it is reasonable if there is an officer to receive money, and he has 300*l.* or 400*l.* a year for that purpose, instead of keeping it in my house, the collector should have a place to deposit it in.

1426. That money was deposited with you for safety by the collector?—Yes; and I say it should be incumbent on the treasurer that he should have an office open one month before each assizes in order to secure the public property. There is not at present in Roscommon any thing of that kind.

1427. Lord *Ebrington.*] Is there any bank in Roscommon?—There is a bank called the National bank, which was established a short time ago in Roscommon.

1428. Mr. *F. French.*] Do you consider the appointment of county surveyor under the late Act an improvement?—I think it is the greatest improvement by far under the late Act; indeed I do not think the new Act has worked well in Roscommon, but certainly the surveyor's office is a very useful one as can possibly be, particularly in the laying out of new roads, in which he is absolutely requisite. Country gentlemen do not know how to do it.

1429. Do

1429. Do you consider the duties which are placed upon him by the Act are more than one individual is able to perform?—It is impossible for any one man to do them; I think it is absolutely requisite that he should have the power of appointing a certain number of deputies; he cannot be the useful officer he is designed to be without those deputies.

1430. And that they should be paid by the county?—Yes.

1431. Do you think it would be better to have two surveyors than one surveyor with deputies?—I do not think any two men could do the business as it ought to be done.

1432. Lord *Clements*.] Do you think if there were two surveyors of equal powers they might clash, whereas if there was one surveyor appointing assistants there would be a better principle of unity established?—In my humble judgment, the better way would be to have a surveyor, as we have at present, and let him have deputies appointed by himself, with a full power of control by the grand jury to dismiss those deputies at any time they might misconduct themselves; and with those deputies you would have the services of five or six men, or perhaps more, for the salary you would have to pay a second surveyor.

1433. Mr. *F. French*.] In fact you would put the system under one head, and give him an opportunity of carrying his plans into effect by deputies in different parts of the county?—Yes.

1434. By whom should the deputies be appointed?—By the surveyor.

1435. Would you have the deputies examined by the Board in Dublin, or would you be content to leave it to the county surveyor?—I do not think you could get men capable of standing the examination which the county surveyors have stood, nor do I think it would be requisite, for those men would be more like working bailiffs.

1436. What salary would you propose for those deputies?—I think 50*l.* a year would pay them very well, giving them each a district.

1437. How many would you say would be required for the county of Roscommon?—I would have four for the entire of the county of Roscommon.

1438. That would be an additional expense of 200*l.* a year?—Yes; and I am satisfied 200*l.* a year could not be better applied.

1439. It appears that the outlay upon the roads is 8,000*l.*, so that you would pay 550*l.* a year to superintend an outlay of 8,000*l.*?—I think it requisite for the proper expenditure of the money.

1440. *Chairman*.] What was the expenditure upon the roads in the county of Roscommon in the year 1835?—About 9,000*l.*

1441. Independently of new roads?—That does not include new roads paid for by instalments, or for which the Government has lent the money.

1442. Mr. *F. French*.] Does it include all other new roads?—Yes.

1443. You observe, the effect of keeping up the salary of the county surveyor, and giving him the number of deputies you propose, would be, that for an outlay of about 9,000*l.* there would be an expense of 550*l.*, if you pay 300*l.* a year to the surveyor, 50*l.* for his clerk, and 200*l.* a year for four deputies?—Yes; but the surveyor has other duties to perform besides the mere looking after the repairs of roads; the additional expense would be only 200*l.* per annum.

1444. *Chairman*.] Is your county surveyor resident in the county?—He is.

1445. Does he take much private business?—None, that I know of.

1446. Neither as surveyor or architect?—No, I am not aware of his doing any thing but the business of the county.

1447. Mr. *Vesey*.] Has the county cess been gradually less subsequently to the passing of the last Grand Jury Act?—I think the county cess has been increased.

1448. Is the state of the roads in the county of Roscommon better since the appointment of the surveyor?—I should say they are worse.

1449. To what do you attribute the increase of the county cess subsequent to the passing of the late Act?—There is an increase of salary and compulsory assessment, and the contracts are, I think, higher.

1450. You conceive, though you would increase the salaries upon the improved system, and though there would be a number of deputies to go through the country to examine and put the roads in a proper state of repair, that ultimately there would be a saving to the county, and the cess would be less?—I have not a doubt on my mind that if the money were properly laid out which the grand jury presented, it would be an ultimate saving to the county; and I think nothing would lead more

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to that than the surveyor having deputies under him who would be answerable to him for the proper laying out of the money.

1451. Have you in your county found any inconvenience with regard to the reports the surveyor has to make upon the roads previous to the contractors' presentments coming before the sessions, supposing the contractor could not do the works at the specified time?—I do not believe any contractor can do the work within the specified time.

1452. Then does the surveyor report the works to the sessions as having been properly done, and the same if it has not been properly done?—He has to my knowledge stopped the salary of some of them in my neighbourhood.

1453. So that, supposing from accidental circumstances and from illness, or from being obliged to labour upon his farm, or from difficulty in getting horses, he cannot get the work done within the specified time, does your surveyor in making his report to the special sessions take that into account, or does he deal with all the contractors in the same way, and not take those accidental circumstances into account?—I think the surveyor gives every possible indulgence he can to a person who is inclined to do his work. He has in a very few instances stopped their presentments altogether. I have known him do so; but the general anxiety of the surveyor is to get the work done though it should be beyond the limit of time.

1454. In general when he finds a man anxious to do his work he gives that man more indulgence?—Certainly.

1455. Lord *Ebrington.*] You have stated that the expenses have increased, and the roads have been worse since the passing of the late Grand Jury Act?—Such is my opinion. I think so, certainly.

1456. Why do you attribute that to the operation of the late Act?—I do not know what to attribute it to. I can only state the fact. My opinion of the effect of the Act has been, that the main public roads are not as much attended to by the cess-payers as they would be by the grand jury, and the private roads, which are not of so much consequence, are more attended to, and, therefore, I do not think the system works well.

1457. Lord *Clements.*] Do you attribute that bad state of the roads to there being no longer an inducement to the parties to put in applications for repairs?—I think there are as many applications as ever, but they are not put in for the main public roads in the county, as they were under the old system.

1458. Lord *Ebrington.*] Will you state what are the particular salaries which have been increased under the late Act?—We have the salary of the surveyor, which is new, 300*l.*, and we have the salary to his clerk, 50*l.*

1459. *Chairman.*] What is the amount levied on the county generally in the year?—I should suppose, upon an average for the last seven years, the amount is somewhere about 13,000*l.* half-yearly; from 26,000*l.* to 27,000*l.* yearly is levied on the county.

1460. The increase of the salary you have stated is 350*l.* a year?—Yes.

1461. Are those entirely new salary?—Yes. Then there has been an increase by the difference between 80*l.* and 200*l.* a year to the secretary of the grand jury under the Act of 1823, and the salary to the inspector of weights. It is stated in the book in my hand, "The inspector of weights and measures, as a remuneration for his trouble, 10*l.*" That was granted at the spring assizes, 1836.

1462. Do you consider that the rates for the repair of roads have increased under the recent Act?—I do.

1463. In what manner do you consider the recent Act has brought about an increase of the rate of repairs?—To elucidate that I must revert to the system of tender. I think the road-makers all combine in the different baronies; one man says to another, "I will contract for this road and you shall contract for that; we will not oppose each other;" and in that way, the grand jury being obliged to accept the lowest tender, there is no competition, and they accept it at a higher price than they paid before.

1464. Lord *Ebrington.*] Would not there be the same power of combination when there was no tender under the old system?—Under the old system the way it was done was this; two persons applied for a presentment, and the applicants were called upon to state the sum they were willing to repair the road for by the perch, and the grand jury had the power under the old system either of rejecting that altogether or granting it at a lower rate—cutting it down. Under the present system the grand jury have no power of altering any thing in a presentment; they have

have the power of rejecting it altogether but they cannot cut it down; and, I think, if the power of cutting it down were restored to the grand jury, it would be very beneficial; for I am sure a great many men would make the roads for much less money than they would wish to contract for under the present system.

1465. Mr. *Vesey.*] Do you find that, generally speaking, it is difficult to get people to contract for the roads on account of the circumstance alluded to in the former part of your examination, viz. the surveyor having the power to stop the money if the work was not done within a specified time; and for fear of losing their presentments, is there a holding back of people coming forward to contract?—No; I do not think there is a holding back; people are very anxious to get contracts. They are generally got by men who are snug farmers.

1466. *Chairman.*] How would it be possible for the grand jury to have the power of reducing the amount, when it had been done by tender?—Only by the Legislature passing a Bill giving them that power.

1467. Then you must bring the person before the grand jury, and propose to him to do it for something less?—Yes.

1468. Or do you propose that the grand jury should have the power of inviting any person to do the work?—I think if a man puts in a tender at too high a rate, that would be a very good reason for not giving it him at all.

1469. Might it not be made a subject of very great abuse, and would it not be better not to let him put in a tender, but leave it to the grand jury to select, as before?—I think if the grand jury were left the power of reducing the presentments, that the tenders would be lower.

1470. Would you reduce the amount, or reduce the number of perches?—I would give the power of reducing the number of perches, and reducing the price also. I have known a presentment pass in opposition to the opinion of the surveyor, he thinking the tender too high, but the grand jury had no power to alter it, and they granted it, rather than the work should not be done.

1471. Lord *Clements.*] Do you not think the system under the old law was preferable to the system of doing road work by tender?—The system, in the manner in which the applications are made, I think was preferable under the old law; the stamps being done away with as they are now; and I would wish to have all affidavits done away with as to roads, as they are at present, for it led to a dreadful system of perjury; I think the form of application was better before than it is now.

1472. Mr. *F. French.*] Do you not know several contracts for keeping roads in repair rescinded by the grand jury, on a certificate or statement of the county surveyor, that the roads were not kept in the order they ought to be?—Yes, I have got some few rescinded myself.

1473. In cases of that kind, do you not think an officer, such as the county surveyor, to give an opinion upon it is very desirable?—No doubt.

1474. *Chairman.*] Were these contracts rescinded in the certificate of the county surveyor, or from your own interference?—On the certificate of the county surveyor, and I have got some rescinded myself.

1475. Lord *Ebrington.*] On the certificate of the county surveyor, that the contract had been improperly performed?—Yes, not giving a certificate that it was performed.

1476. *Chairman.*] Have the magistrates and cess payers of the county of Roscommon taken the trouble of inspecting the roads since the appointment of the county surveyor, or have they thrown that duty almost exclusively on the county surveyor?—I can only answer for myself, that I have not. I did take a great deal of trouble upon the roads about me, and now I leave it to the surveyor. I have complained to the surveyor of the state of the roads; it is always through him that I complain. He is the responsible man. It was always considered a gentleman was responsible for the state of the roads in his own immediate neighbourhood, and I used to look after them; but since he has been appointed, I do not look after them in the manner I did.

1477. Lord *Clements.*] Do you think the roads are in a bad state of repair from his neglecting to see the contracts are properly performed, or in consequence of

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the want of the necessary presentments having been made for the repair of those roads?—I do not accuse the surveyor of any neglect; he does his duty; but I think it is scarcely possible for him to pay the attention that is requisite from the multiplicity of his business.

1478. *Chairman.*] If the magistrates and cess payers could be induced to take upon themselves the duty of inspecting those roads, would it not be possible to do without those deputy surveyors whom you have proposed?—I do not think that you could point out any mode of doing without them; what is the business of every body is seldom much attended to; if they do their duty, they will in my opinion save the county their salary three times over. I am confident money was never more wisely expended than in paying these men, provided they do their duty. There were officers formerly similar to those, but they had no one over them. They were called "Conservators."

1479. You allude to the conservators of the road?—Yes, but what I say is, that the surveyor would be responsible for the state of the roads over the whole county, and he would have no apology for any neglect on the part of the deputies.

1480. Mr. *F. French.*] Have you a board of superintendence for the county gaol in Roscommon?—Yes.

1481. Do you consider them useful?—Yes.

1482. Will you explain what their duties are?—They provide a great number of necessaries for the gaol. The county presents to them a certain sum of money, from 200*l.* to 300*l.* at a time, for the purpose of defraying the incidental expenses of the gaol.

1483. To whom are the sums presented for provisions?—To the contractor; they are supplied by contract, so much for each prisoner per diem.

1484. Under whose direction is that contract made?—The grand jury's. The way it is done is, the contract is put in in this form:—"I propose to supply the gaol of Roscommon with so much meal, potatoes and milk, for each prisoner per diem, at so much per head." Straw and fuel are proposed for; the first by the hundred weight, the second by the box. Then he goes on supplying to the next assizes, and if he has expended more than the money that has been presented, there is a remunerating presentment at the following assizes to make up whatever the deficiency may be.

1485. Who looks at the account?—That account is checked I believe by the board of superintendence, and it is examined, I know, in the grand jury room, and the contractor is examined on oath before the judge as to the truth of his statement. He brings the statement to the grand jury sworn before the judge in open court, and it is laid before the foreman.

1486. Does the foreman or any member of the grand jury ever compare that account with the gaol book?—I am not aware that the foreman does compare that account with the gaol book, but I know there is kept in that book a regular account of every prisoner in the gaol, and the provisions issued according to the gaol book.

1487. Is that gaol provision book ever compared with the contractor's account, and by whom?—I cannot say.

1488. Is there any certificate on the contractor's account of such a comparison?—No; it is done on the affidavit of the contractor, but at the same time I do not think it is possible for the contractor to commit a fraud on the county from the various checks which are upon him. In the first place, he has the board of superintendence as a check upon him, and in the next place the gaoler's book, and then the inspectors.

1489. Supposing a prisoner goes out for the day, may there not be a great deal of fraud from his going out and yet being charged for that day?—The question is a very natural one to put, but I am perfectly certain no such thing occurs. I think the board of superintendence do their duty too well for that ever to be the case; but still it is a possible case.

1490. Then why not transfer the account to the board of superintendence if they do their duty so well, and leave them to contract?—That matter has been very much discussed by the grand jury in Roscommon, and the majority are of opinion that it is the better way for the grand jury to receive the proposals for contracts themselves.

1491. What do you pay per diem for the prisoners in Roscommon?—At this moment it is 4½*d.*; it was 5*d.* per diem last year.

1492. Is

1492. Is not that nearly double what they charge in gaols generally in Ireland? —I think it is a great deal too high. I think the better way by far would be for the board of superintendence to have the entire management of the details, and that the grand jury should contract with some person or persons to supply them with meal and potatoes, from assize to assize, by the hundred weight. It does not follow they are to be all furnished by one contractor.

1493. To whom is the amount for salary in the gaol presented; is it presented to the individual officer or to the board of superintendence?—To the individual officers.

1494. Would it not place the officers more completely under the board of superintendence if the presentment were made to them?—I think it would be an improvement.

1495. Who provides the gaol guards?—The high sheriff, but they are paid by the county.

1496. Do you not conceive it would be of advantage to the discipline of the gaol if these guards were placed also under the control of the board of superintendence?—I am certain of it. I think the system with regard to the gaol very imperfect.

1497. Mr. *F. French.*] Do you think the board of superintendence are qualified to appoint these officers?—No, I would not give the appointment of the gaoler or any of the officers to the board of superintendence without the sanction of the grand jury.

1498. Mr. *Vesey.*] Who has the appointment of the turnkeys?—The turnkeys are appointed by the gaoler.

1499. Do you not think it would be better to leave the appointment of the turnkeys to the board of superintendence?—No, I do not, for this reason—the gaoler is the officer who is responsible for the safety of his prisoners; if he appoints the turnkeys he is answerable for those turnkeys, and if the board of superintendence appoints them, and a prisoner escapes, he might say, "Well, gentlemen, these are your own officers, and you cannot blame me."

1500. You would give the uncontrolled appointment to the gaoler?—Yes.

1501. Do you not think if the board of superintendence appointed the turnkeys, they would be more likely to be a check upon the gaoler than if they were appointed by himself?—I think the gaoler is at this moment completely under the control of the board of superintendence.

1502. If the turnkeys were appointed by the board of superintendence, would not the gaoler be more likely to represent any thing wrong on their part?—No; I think not.

1503. Are the meetings of your board of superintendence monthly?—Yes.

1504. Are your bridewells under the control of the board of superintendence, or do the grand jury take them directly under their care?—I do not think the bridewells are under the control of the grand jury or of the board of superintendence, except so far as the presentments go. If a grand juryman happens to live in the neighbourhood of a bridewell he may look over it.

1505. Who sends in the presentments for provisions in the bridewell?—The keeper of the bridewell.

1506. *Chairman.*] Are they not ordered by the Inspectors General of Prisons?—Some of them are; but there are presentments sent in by the keeper of the bridewell himself for feeding the prisoners he has had in his custody. I think it would be a very advisable thing to put them under the board of superintendence.

1507. Mr. *F. French.*] Do you consider the county infirmary in the county of Roscommon to be a useful establishment?—I do; I am a subscriber to it, and I have been so for a long time.

1508. Do you consider it to be well conducted?—Remarkably well.

1509. Would you mention what advantages you conceive the county enjoys from that establishment?—I can only mention them so far as I know them myself. I know the subscribers constantly send persons with fractures or injuries in various ways, and they generally come home perfectly recovered; and every attention is paid to them. The lower orders are grateful for the attention paid to them.

1510. How far do you live from the county town?—Nine miles.

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1511. Are you aware of persons being sent 20 miles to the county infirmary?—I am; I have known them come from beyond French Park, which is a distance of 17 miles.

1512. What cases?—Fractures, burns, and accidents of that kind.

1513. Do you not think that having an establishment of that sort in the county gives the county the benefit of a medical man of superior talent?—I am sure of it; the medical man we have is a very proper man, and a very clever man.

1514. Do you think that men of that description, except for their being attached to the county infirmary, would come down and settle themselves in the country parts of Ireland?—I am very sure they would not.

1515. *Chairman.*] Do you consider it would be desirable to have baronial or district infirmaries established in order to extend the system?—I think if there were district fever hospitals, and district infirmaries on a small scale, it would be highly beneficial. I am also of opinion that the present system of dispensaries is a very bad one; that it is very much abused, and does not by any means give the value to the public which they are entitled to for the money it costs them. I have known an instance of the doctor's salary being 60*l.* Irish, or 55*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* British, and the medicines costing from 16*l.* to 30*l.*; so that that is paying 55*l.* a year for the distribution of about 30*l.*'s worth of medicine. I think that a gross abuse.

1516. What remedy would you recommend for that?—I would recommend district hospitals, with fever wards attached to them; and I would recommend that there should be a dispensary attached to each for the purposes which ought to be answered by the present dispensaries, but which in my opinion are not answered. You would get very eminent young men very glad to accept them at a moderate salary; and I would make them attend the patients in their own houses.

1517. Do not the physicians of the dispensaries attend patients in their own houses?—No; the dispensary to which I am a subscriber is near my house, and if I write to the physician to come as a particular favour, he would do it to oblige me; but he would not otherwise. He says he is not bound to do it, and I am so far against dispensaries that I have been two or three years trying to take my name off the books entirely, and to have nothing to do with it. I was treasurer to the dispensary, and I gave it up.

1518. Lord *Ebrington.*] How would you propose to obtain funds for the building a hospital?—I think a fund for building a hospital should be obtained in the same way as the funds for gaols and bridewells, and then there would be private subscriptions, I am sure; and the grand jury should present a certain sum for keeping up the buildings as they ought to be. You would have useful establishments instead of nearly useless ones, as they are now.

1519. When you state that the money should be got from Government you mean it to be paid by instalments from the county?—I do.

1520. Are you aware that the sum of money you have levied in Ireland for dispensaries and charitable institutions of that kind amount to somewhere about 100,000*l.*?—Yes.

1521. Do you think that the sum obtained at present from the counties as well as from private individuals would be sufficient to establish useful hospitals throughout the country?—I think not; they would not be sufficient to establish them in an efficient manner.

1522. Do you not think the voluntary contributions would be increased in a considerable degree when the persons subscribing found that benefit resulted from it?—That I have no doubt of.

1523. Do you think the voluntary contributions would be greater to district hospitals than they are to the existing dispensaries?—I am quite sure they would.

1524. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that in the county of Cork they have adopted that system?—No, I am not.

Martis, 14° *die Junii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir Robert Ferguson.	Mr. Vesey.
Mr. Fitzstephen French.	Lord Viscount Clements.
Captain Jones.	Lord Viscount Ebrington.
Mr. Jephson.	Lord Viscount Acheson.

SIR ROBERT FERGUSON IN THE CHAIR.

Rice Hussey, Esq., Clerk of the Crown for the County of Leitrim, called in; and Examined.

Rice Hussey, Esq. 14 June 1836.

1525. *Chairman.*] HOW long have you held the office of clerk of the Crown for the county of Leitrim?—Since February 1833. I was appointed by the Government by letters patent.

1526. Are you resident in the county of Leitrim?—Not exactly in the county; immediately adjoining.

1527. How far from the county town?—Within 10 miles of the county town.

1528. Will you state shortly the duties of the clerk of the Crown?—The duties are to receive the informations returnable to the assizes from the magistrates, for which purpose he is bound to keep his office open from ten to three every day, Sundays excepted; and previous to the assizes, to prepare the indictments and books for both the judges; for when the judge in the civil court has concluded his business, he generally disposes of part of the criminal business; that has been the case at every assizes but one since my appointment. It is also his duty to receive presentments from the secretary of the grand jury, to read them before the court, and to mark such as are ordered and such as are rejected by the court. Then I make out a written copy of all the presentments which are passed, which I call the "levy warrant for the treasurer," in order that he may applot the same upon the different baronies. We also mark the presentments of the previous assizes which are accounted for, "discharged" in court, in what we call the Quære book.

1529. Does the treasurer of the county of Leitrim ever lodge a copy of his account with the clerk of the Crown?—No, it is audited by the grand jury; the first thing they examine is his account.

1530. Is there any abstract of his account printed?—There has not been since my appointment, as I best recollect.

1531. Are you aware of the provisions of the 13 & 14 Geo. 3. c. 18, requiring that such an account should be lodged with you, and entered in a book to be kept by you for that purpose?—Yes, I am.

1532. How do you account for its provisions not having been carried into effect in Leitrim?—The treasurer brings his book, in which he has cast up the amount of the accounts for each assizes, and the grand jury having audited them, ascertain the balance in his hands, which is printed, with the other resolutions of the grand jury, in the quære book, and I conceive that justifies me.

1533. Are the accounts sworn in court?—They are; they are alway sworn before the judge, and the book is handed up to the judge.

1534. What is the salary of the clerk of the Crown for the county of Leitrim?—Two hundred pounds a year, Irish, being a fourth class county; but since the passing of the late Grand Jury Act they have presented the salaries in British currency.

1535. Under what clause of the 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 78, do the grand jury of Leitrim conceive they are entitled to present these salaries in British currency?—The 83d section is the only one I know of.

1536. What words in that section do you consider applicable to the salaries of the county officers, as settled under the 4 Geo. 4.?—Upon consideration, I do not perceive there are any words which are applicable to them. I recollect in the summer of 1834, while I was in the crown court, the judge in the civil

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court received the presentment of these salaries in British currency, and they have passed them ever since as a matter of course.

1537. Have you any return of the several fees claimed by you as clerk of the Crown for the county of Leitrim?—The following is a return of all fees claimed by me as clerk of the Crown for the county of Leitrim, to be receivable by me in discharge of my duty as such clerk of the Crown:—

	£.	s.	d.
For every search	–	2	–
For every rule of court	–	2	2
For every certificate of conviction	–	6	8
For any other certificate	–	3	1
For every copy of information, examination or inquest	–	6	2
For every entry of indictment prepared by Crown solicitor	–	6	2
For every copy of indictment that may be ordered to be given by the court	–	6	2
For every copy of the entry of indictment in Crown Book	–	3	1
For every Crown summons	–	3	1
For every bench warrant, capias	–	3	1
For receiving and filing every affidavit	–	5	6
For every copy (attested) of affidavit	–	6	2
For every traverse entered	1	6	–
For receiving every petition for compensation for malicious injury	–	5	6
And if required to prepare each petition, a further fee of	–	4	6
For every order for prosecutor's expenses	–	1	–
Forevery traverse of conviction, when required to be made up for each roll thereof	–	10	–
For attested copy of such record, for each sheet of 72 words	–	–	8
For every certificate of a sentence of transportation	–	6	8

1538. Under what Acts of Parliament do you claim these fees?—Under the 49 Geo. 3., 10 Geo. 4. and 1 & 2 Will. 4., and some other Acts of Geo. 3., the precise years of which I am not in possession of.

1539. Have you any return of the amount of your fees for the last two years?—No; I should think the annual amount of my fees, since my appointment, average from 90*l.* to 100*l.* The principal part of them are paid for prosecutions carried on by the Crown solicitor and by private individuals. Except at the last assizes, I do not think the fees ever exceeded from 15*l.* to 20*l.* each assizes.

1540. I perceive that one of the fees claimed is for every order for prosecutor's expenses?—Yes.

1541. Is that a fee paid by the person who gets the order?—No, it is included in the order. It falls upon the county.

1542. Is not that one of the fees or payments which, falling directly upon the county, was intended to be included in the 4 Geo. 4., settling the amount of the salaries?—No, because this statute was subsequent to that. The clerks of the Crown were entitled to certain fees on prisoners acquitted and prisoners convicted; and it was to do away with all fees taken from prisoners on trial that a fixed salary was given.

1543. Was it not in lieu of all payments which fall upon the county that that salary was granted?—No, but in lieu of fees for prisoners tried, as I have before mentioned, and for which presentments are made by the grand jury.

1544. Does the return of the salary and fees for the years 1831 and 1832, which was presented to Parliament, and printed on the 9th of June 1834, contain any reference to the payments to the Crown solicitor, or the solicitor for the Excise Board of Leitrim?—It contains some. There were certain fees and rules of court, which there was no account of in the late Mr. Johnson's time.

1545. That is not a full account then?—No. I think 100*l.* is the amount of the fees for that county.

1546. In the return which you made by the order of the House of Commons, in 1834, I perceive you state that the emoluments of the clerk of the Crown for the county of Leitrim have been diminished at the rate of 150*l.* a year, by the late Act of Parliament, giving summary jurisdiction to magistrates in cases of illicit distillation?—Yes. The clerk of the Crown is entitled to the same fees from the solicitor for the Excise as from the Crown solicitor, upon these prosecutions; and I was informed that excise prosecutions were exceedingly numerous

numerous in that county. As a proof of it, I heard that the counsel for the Excise got at one assize one thousand five hundred guineas, at two guineas each prosecution.

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1547. Has not the business of the clerk of the Crown been much diminished by these cases being no longer brought before the assizes?—Yes; but in fixing the salary, I was informed it was made so low, because he had so many fees to receive upon those revenue prosecutions.

1548. Were not these salaries fixed according to the amount of fees received by the clerk of the Crown from the counties?—I am not aware of that.

1549. Can you furnish the Committee with a return of the salary and fees received by the clerks of the Crown in Ireland, for the years 1831, 1832 and 1833?—The following is an extract, from Parliamentary Returns, of the salary and the amount of fees received by the several clerks of the Crown for the counties in Ireland, in the years 1831, 1832 and 1833, under the 4 Geo. 4. cap. 43.

COUNTIES.	ANNUAL SALARY.	FEES in 1831.	FEES in 1832.	FEES in 1833.
First Class:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Antrim	369 4 7	119 12 9	180 3 11	136 3 8
2. Donegal	- like -	no Return	144 15 10	170 11 1
3. Down	- like -	no Return	141 14 9	152 6 4
4. Galway	- like -	208 8 9	no Return	214 4 10
5. Limerick	- like -	178 3 –	276 4 –	272 17 –
6. Mayo	- like -	153 14 4	[a]76 13 3	139 13 10
7. Tipperary	- like -	282 11 6	492 19 1	331 17 –
8. Tyrone	- like -	no Return	103 11 6	187 16 3½
9. Londonderry	- like -	no Return from this County.		
Second Class:				
1. Armagh	323 1 6	no Return	62 10 –	142 6 5
2. Cavan	- like -	no Return	106 9 9	187 12 3
3. Clare	- like -	[b]401 14 11	[b]448 6 11	268 11 8
4. Kerry	- like -	189 19 6	238 8 11	179 1 –
5. Meath	- like -	76 14 11	69 1 7	51 – –
6. Monaghan	- like -	104 6 6	104 16 6	238 15 9
7. Roscommon	- like -	[c]173 5 11	no Return	147 12 5
Third Class:				
1. Kilkenny	230 15 4	108 14 8	156 14 4	233 15 9
2. Fermanagh	- like -	no Return	76 9 5½	40 19 1
3. King's County	- like -	41 17 9	67 1 –	96 8 2
4. Queen's County	- like -	49 10 5	103 18 6	107 7 6
5. Sligo	- like -	120 3 6	142 13 11	96 4 6
6. Westmeath	- like -	43 16 1	44 4 6	60 18 6
7. Wexford	- like -	223 2 11	66 17 7	125 14 5
Fourth Class:				
1. Carlow	184 12 2	21 1 –	22 14 5	33 6 9
2. Kildare	- like -	18 3 11	39 14 3	33 15 1
3. Leitrim	- like -	[d]65 15 8	73 8 9	100 16 3
4. Longford	- like -	31 – 5	41 9 4	49 16 7
5. Louth	- like -	63 2 6	78 8 1	81 16 5
6. Waterford	- like -	20 6 2	25 13 1	23 5 1
7. Wicklow	- like -	41 16 5	50 18 8	45 10 2
County of Cork	461 10 9	121 12 –	102 19 6	125 10 10
County of Dublin	- none -	312 7 6	443 3 6	246 18 7

[a] The fees for 1832 are only for one assizes.

[b] Fees in 1831 and 1832 were increased by special commission and adjourned assizes.

[c] The fees mentioned for 1831 include those of spring assizes 1832. No return for summer 1832.

[d] The fees for 1831 and 1832 do not include those payable by the Crown solicitor.

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The following is also a return of the salary and fees received by the clerk of the Crown in the several cities and towns of Ireland for the like period.

CITIES and TOWNS.	SALARIES.	FEES received in 1831.	FEES received in 1832.	FEES received in 1833.
First Class:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cork	184 12 2	21 2 7½	34 17 6	41 13 4
Second Class:				
Galway	73 16 11	no Return	no Return	15 15 10
Kilkenny	like	23 3 –	12 4 4	19 – 4
Limerick	like	no accurate Return, but the Fees are stated to average £. 23. 1. 6. each year.		
Waterford	like	4 16 –	3 17 9	4 1 –
Third Class:				
Carrickfergus	46 3 1	10 15 4	1 14 2	22 13 4
Drogheda	like	7 15 1	6 – 11	63 11 –
Dublin	no Salary	270 13 10	335 15 11	344 10 9

1550. Under what Act of Parliament do you conceive the clerk of the Crown has a right to the fee on every entry of indictment?—I believe under the 49 Geo. 3. all the bills of costs are furnished by the clerk of the Crown to the Crown solicitor. If a private solicitor prepares his own indictment in prosecutions for forgeries or other felonies, and I enter the indictment, I charge him 6*s.* 8*d.*, and if he require a copy of that entry, I charge 3*s.* 4*d.* for that copy.

1551. There is not only a fee upon the entry of the indictment, but upon a copy of that entry?—Yes; if a prisoner wishes to have a copy of the indictment, and the Court allows it to him, it is 6*s.* 8*d.*; and if he wishes to have a copy of that entry in the Crown book, which is only an abstract, the fee is 3*s.* 4*d.* Irish.

1552. Is the clerk of the peace for the county of Leitrim resident in the county of Leitrim?—Yes, he lives close to the county town.

1553. Do you keep an office constantly open in the assize town?—I do; I am bound to do so.

1554. Who is the person who acts as your deputy there?—He is not a professional man; I merely keep the office open to receive informations, which are transmitted to me immediately. I do not allow them to open the covers.

1555. Have you ever heard any opinion given as to the propriety of uniting the offices of clerk of the peace and clerk of the Crown?—I have heard it discussed.

1556. Do you consider the union of the two offices desirable?—I cannot say that; but I think they are perfectly compatible; the duties do not in any manner clash.

1557. Mr. *F. French.*] If one of these offices were to be done away with, which office should you think, looking to the public service, would be most desirable?—I wish to state, first, that being in one of these offices myself, it might be deemed invidious to offer an opinion, but certainly, upon public grounds, I consider the clerk of the Crown should be retained.

1558. Do you consider that the clerk of the peace being obliged to attend in criminal cases at the sessions must be capable of discharging the duties of clerk of the Crown at the assizes?—By no means, it does not follow; the criminal duties at the sessions are confined to common assault cases, petty felonies or petty larcenies, as they were formerly called, charges of a minor nature, while those at the assizes are all heinous crimes, such as murder, and the clerk of the Crown must be perfectly acquainted with the several statutes inflicting punishment upon those several crimes. The clerk of the Crown must be educated in the practice of the criminal law, and he is generally selected from the profession of attornies; and previous to his appointment by the Government, a rigid and strict scrutiny is instituted by the law officers of the Crown into his capability of discharging the duties of that office. Now the clerks

clerks of the peace I have known to be private gentlemen unacquainted with the law; the appointment being in a private individual, he appoints whom he pleases. I have known several of them private gentlemen, not at all acquainted with law.

1559. *Chairman.*] Would not a person who understood his duties as clerk of the Crown be competent to discharge the duties of clerk of the peace?—Certainly.

1560. Are you yourself a professional man?—I am a solicitor.

1561. You are sufficiently acquainted with the civil duties relative to the courts of quarter sessions to be able to give an opinion upon that subject?—Certainly, particularly when the clerk of the Crown is in practice as a solicitor, he must be perfectly competent to do all the civil business at the sessions.

1562. Mr. *Jephson.*] You are in practice as an attorney?—I have been heretofore. I have not practised latterly, except for friends of mine.

1563. Is it because you do not individually think it worth your while to follow your profession, or because you have found your duties, as a practising attorney, incompatible with your duties as clerk of the Crown?—By no means; the duties are not incompatible.

1564. Should there be a union of the offices of clerk of the Crown and clerk of the peace, should you not recommend that the individual so appointed should be precluded from all private practice of whatever kind?—I do not see any advantage that would be of. On the contrary, I think his continuing to practise would be more advantageous, because he would thereby acquire greater knowledge every term, by attending the superior courts.

1565. Would not his constant intercourse with the circuit courts, and with the general business, as clerk of the Crown and peace, keep up his knowledge sufficiently for the efficient execution of his duties?—It may do so; but he would acquire much more knowledge by practice.

1566. Might there not be occasions in which the clerk of the Crown might have to receive informations which he would be bound to keep secret from individuals whom, as being professionally his clients, he might be called upon to defend in the same prosecutions?—No, the clerk of the Crown cannot be employed in defence of any client of his own. He must keep the information which comes to his knowledge secret from every body, except the Government; and it is only to the Government he transmits any copy of informations, except to the judge on circuit, or the Court of King's Bench.

1567. Might not these informations be against persons, who, as clients of his, he would be called upon to defend, or organize the defence of, were he not clerk of the Crown?—He might be called upon, if he were not clerk of the Crown; but being so, he can never be concerned in a criminal case. If he were not clerk of the Crown, of course he would follow his profession; but while the clerk of the Crown continues to act as solicitor in the superior courts, he never ought, and I believe never does, as far as I know, concern himself in criminal proceedings in his own county.

1568. Suppose a case of this kind, that a client of the clerk of the Crown were accused before magistrates of an offence which the magistrates thought of so little importance that they might send it to the sessions; the clerk of the Crown, in that case, would organize the defence of that client, so far as an attorney would do at the sessions?—No, they never attend at sessions; they never take any criminal business. I would not do so for any consideration.

1569. The clerk of the Crown, officially as clerk of the Crown, does not attend at the sessions; but, by your own statement, he is perfectly at liberty to fulfil all the other duties of his profession as a practising attorney for his client, who called upon him to organize or arrange his defence at the sessions; is there any law which could prevent an attorney from conducting that defence at the sessions, though in another tribunal he would be incompetent to attend to it?—There is no law to prevent it. I conceive that in his own county he cannot be concerned in the defence of any criminal case, but he may in any other county.

1570. Can you point out any law which prevents his being concerned in any criminal prosecution, provided it is not before the tribunal of which he himself is an officer?—No, I cannot.

1571. Then why is it you state he cannot be concerned in such a prosecution?—I should think, from a feeling of delicacy and principle, he would not be concerned.

1572. Then it is only a feeling of delicacy and principle which one man may feel and another may not, and which may be viewed in different lights by different individuals which prevents it?—I have never heard or known of any instance of the kind. There is no law to prevent it.

1573. Mr. *F. French.*] He either must give up his clients or abandon his duty as clerk of the Crown?—Certainly, he must either give up the one or the other.

1574. Mr. *Jephson.*] Do you think that is a desirable position for a professional man to be placed in?—I do not know any man of honour who would hesitate for a moment what to do in such a case.

1575. Mr. *F. French.*] Do you think it is generally understood on the part of the client that they could not call on the clerk of the Crown to defend them though they are clients of his?—It is perfectly understood.

1576. Mr. *Jephson.*] Would not the union of the two offices create such a salary as that the county or the legislature might require that persons of sufficient experience and sufficient education to be clerks of the Crown and the peace should give up all private practice as connected with criminal matters?—Certainly, if they continue the two salaries and the fees I should think it would be sufficient to require them to give up all professional pursuits, and to be resident; but I do not see the advantage of residence in the preliminary proceedings, because I think the truth is always more honestly elicited simply by the magistrates, who get at the naked truth without the technicality of a professional man. In very serious cases, for instance, in cases of murder, with respect to the different shades which would make it murder or manslaughter, a magistrate always gets the whole plain and simple truth without any of the technicality which professional men generally introduce; I therefore think they are better without the assistance of the clerk of the Crown in the preliminary proceedings.

1577. *Chairman.*] In cases of importance, such as indictments for murder or manslaughter, by whom are the indictments prepared?—By the Crown solicitor.

1578. Then the indictments which are prepared by the clerk of the Crown are very nearly, if not altogether, the same with those prepared by the clerk of the peace?—With some exceptions, such as cases of horse or cattle stealing, in which the statutes do not give them a power.

1579. Are there any cases in which the clerk of the Crown draws indictments of a similar nature?—If the Crown solicitor does not think it a case for him to carry on, if the parties require it, the clerk of the Crown presents an indictment to the grand jury, because he is bound to prepare an indictment for the trial of every person in the gaol.

1580. Mr. *Jephson.*] Suppose, for instance, the friends of a person murdered had no confidence in the Crown solicitor, and they will not allow the Crown solicitor to carry on the prosecution, are they at liberty to take it up themselves, or can they call upon the clerk of the Crown to do so?—They cannot prevent the Crown solicitor from taking it up. If the Crown officers do not choose to take it up, the parties, if they are anxious to prosecute, may do so, and in that case the clerk of the Crown draws up the indictment if they require it.

1581. Suppose the parties thought proper to draw up an indictment themselves, would the clerk of the Crown be bound to send up to the grand jury an indictment prepared by either parties if he did not approve of the form in which it was drawn up?—Yes; and he would receive for it a fee of 6*s.* 2*d.*

1582. Captain *Jones.*] Did you intend to convey to the Committee that the salary of clerk of the Crown was sufficient?—I know I am perfectly satisfied with it.

1583. *Chairman.*] You have stated that the return of the salaries and emoluments of clerk of the Crown for 1834 was not a full return; what items do you think are omitted, with reference to the return of any one clerk of the Crown?—The return of the clerk of the Crown for Carlow, for instance, does not state the fee for the entry of the indictment in the Crown Book.

1584. Is the return for the county of Donegal complete?—Yes, nearly so.

1585. If

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1585. If the fee for the entry of the indictment in the Crown Book is not authorized by the 49 Geo. 3., under what Act is that fee demanded and taken?—I do not at present recollect the precise Act of Parliament under which it is made imperative, but I am informed by very able practitioners that it is legally demanded by some old Act in the reign of George the Third.

1586. Mr. *Jephson.*] Have you the custody, as clerk of the Crown, of the county records?—Yes, of the presentments and indictments at the assizes, informations, and the affidavits accounting for the presentments.

1587. Have those presentments, considered as records, been kept for any length of time carefully?—By no means. I found that in my department the office was very deficient in several of those records, and I was told that one of the clerks of the Crown, several years ago, when there was a scarcity of fuel, burnt the records to keep up fire in the office.

1588. In the case of a new road, is a map deposited with the presentment in your custody?—I have seen no map, that I recollect. The secretary of the grand jury keeps the map; the presentment is deposited with him.

1589. Is not the map a portion of the specification, upon which the presentment is founded in the case of a new road?—Yes, of course all presentments for new roads refer to specifications which are laid before the county surveyor, and the contracts are made upon these specifications.

1590. Does the secretary of the grand jury take upon himself to separate the map from the presentment, and the specification from the plan?—I am not aware; he brings down to me the presentment for the road, and any other document connected with it.

1591. Then at the present time are the original maps and specifications of works deposited with the clerk of the Crown?—No.

1592. Mr. *F. French.*] The specifications upon which the presentments are founded are attached to the presentments, and lodged with the clerk of the Crown?—Yes.

1593. But when there is a new road, it is necessary it should be approved of by the foreman of the grand jury at the assizes preceding?—Yes.

1594. And there is no presentment at that time for it to be founded upon, and it is lodged with the secretary of the grand jury until the next assizes?—Yes.

1595. *Chairman.*] But when the presentment is approved by the foreman of the grand jury and the court, is the map lodged with the clerk of the Crown along with the presentment?—It is not.

1596. Mr. *Jephson.*] Are you of opinion that, as clerk of the Crown, you are not bound to have the maps and the specifications, which accompany the presentments, deposited with you?—I think, when the presentment has finally passed, the clerk of the Crown ought to have the custody of all the documents upon which it has been grounded, which should be attached to the presentment.

1597. All the documents upon which the grand jury have founded their judgment ought to be deposited with you?—Yes.

1598. That is not the case at present?—It is not the case as regards the maps.

Daniel Kelly, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

Daniel Kelly, Esq.

1599. Mr. *F. French.*] DO you consider the inspector general of prisons, as far as the county of Roscommon is concerned, to be of any use?—Not the slightest.

1600. Is there a sum of money annually presented to them?—Twenty pounds a year. I believe they get that from every county, and that they have a salary of 400*l.* or 500*l.* a year besides.

1601. How often do they visit the gaol?—I have never happened to meet them in the gaol; in my opinion the board of superintendence are fully competent to do all the duties. The inspectors come down once a year, I believe, but I never saw them in Roscommon, and I am clearly of opinion that they are of no use.

1602. *Chairman.*] Are you a member of the gaol board?—When the board of superintendence was first established, I was the chairman for a considerable time, and took a great deal of pains about it; latterly I have not been upon it.

1603. Mr. *F. French.*] Is the police force an expensive force in the county of Roscommon?—Extremely expensive.

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1604. Has there been of late years, since the present constabulary was established, a very great increase of expense on that head, compared with what it was before?—There has been a very considerable increase of expense in the county of Roscommon, particularly in the baronies of Athlone, Moycarnon and Ballintobber: there were additional constables ordered for these particular baronies, on account of the disturbed state they were in.

1605. Was the expense of these additional constables levied off the county at large, or off the particular baronies on which they were placed?—At first I think off the county at large. I had myself a difference of opinion with the Crown solicitor upon the subject. I thought that the grand jury had the power of placing the expenses of these additional constables upon the particular baronies where disturbances made them requisite, and I so stated it to the grand jury. I was desired to examine the Act of Parliament, which I did. I found a clause to that effect, and I submitted to the grand jury that it would be proper to place the expenses of those additional constables (I think 60) on the baronies which required them, and not on the county at large. For one, I objected to paying for the disturbances of people who lived 20 or 30 miles from me. The grand jury found there was a clause to that effect, and they made an order that they should be charged upon the baronies, which the Crown solicitor did not comply with; and at the following assizes, when the police accounts were brought forward, I objected to passing the accounts in the form in which they were brought in. The Crown solicitor said, "I had no sort of authority for my objection, and that we were all wrong;" but I insisted upon it we were right, and showed him the clause. He read the clause, and said, "I was wrong." I went down to Judge Burton; he said, "I was quite right;" and ordered it to be done as the grand jury had directed, and that has been done since.

1606. *Chairman.*] Under what Act had they been placed, the Constabulary Act or the Peace Preservation Act?—The Constabulary Act. The constables, under the Peace Preservation Act, were placed upon the disturbed baronies, and there was no question about that. The only question was as to the additional police. I think the circumstance I have alluded to may afford a reason why the grand jury should be allowed to look into the accounts of the constabulary.

1607. Mr. *F. French.*] Is it generally considered, in the county of Roscommon, that the expense of the police ought not to be thrown upon the county, but that it ought to be borne by the national funds?—It is considered in the county of Roscommon, and I believe in every county in Ireland, to be an extremely heavy burthen upon the county. The feeling in the county of Roscommon is very strong as to its being a very heavy burthen upon the landowners; and certainly the feeling is very strong also that it ought to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund; and the reason they give is, that the peace and tranquillity of Ireland is a matter of such paramount importance to the nation at large; and, in addition, that the nation would get rid of the expense of a large military force by the tranquillization of Ireland.

1608. Do you think the fact of the appointment of the constables being taken out of the hands of the magistrates, and it being in the power of the Lord Lieutenant to settle the amount to be levied for them, will tend by any means to decrease the feeling that the expense ought not to be thrown upon the counties?—I think the Lord Lieutenant, having the power to appoint the constables entirely vested in himself, will make the force much more efficient in all probability than if the magistrates had the appointment. I proposed, on a former occasion, that the entire power should rest with Major Warburton, upon the feeling that he would appoint better men than the magistrates. As to the expense, people in the country would very probably say, these men are entirely under the Government, and therefore the Government ought to pay for them.

1609. Lord *Clements.*] Do you think the cess payers would care whether the appointment lies with the magistrates or with the Lord Lieutenant, if the expense is the same?—No; for it is not the cess payers who would have the appointment of the constables, but the resident gentlemen of the county, so that I do not think the cess payers care about it one way or the other.

1610. Lord *Ebrington.*] If you are of opinion that the appointment being by the Lord Lieutenant will make the force more efficient, would it not be for the advantage

advantage of the cess payers that the appointment should continue in the hands of the Government?—Certainly.

1611. Do you not think that the cess payers would be of that opinion?—I think it is a question which the cess payers might possibly never consider; but if they thought of it, the cess payers of course would wish to have the most efficient body of men they could get, and a body of men appointed by the Lord Lieutenant is in my humble opinion more likely to be efficient, than if they were appointed by the magistrates of the county; besides, if the Government have the entire appointments in themselves, it would be an additional reason for the expense of the police being entirely paid by them. It would cease to be a county concern.

1612. Mr. *F. French.*] You have stated that you consider a body appointed by the Lord Lieutenant will be more efficient; have you ever observed any inefficiency in the body, as they are at present constituted?—I think they are extremely well conducted men.

1613. Does not your name appear to a document in which, as a magistrate of the county, you state that nothing can be more efficient than the police force under the command of Major Warburton?—Yes; I think the police have done their duty extremely well under Major Warburton; and I was of the same opinion years ago as I am at this moment. I was the very magistrate of the county of Roscommon who proposed that the entire appointment of the police should be given to Major Warburton instead of being given to the magistrates of the county, so convinced was I that the men appointed by Major Warburton would be more efficient, upon the very same principle upon which I now say that it should be by the Government. It is immaterial whether you give the appointments to Major Warburton or to the Government; Major Warburton in fact is in this case the Government.

1614. Do you not consider there is this difference between them, that if the appointments made by Major Warburton were not pleasing to the magistrates, that is, if improper persons were appointed, they would have the power of taking back the appointments to themselves; whereas, as it is at present, they have no control or check whatever; the Government may appoint whom they please, perfectly independent of the opinion of the magistrates?—I am perfectly satisfied in my own mind, that there is no way in which you can make so efficient a body, as by giving the appointments to the Government. I do not wish the country gentlemen of Ireland to have any thing to do with the appointments.

1615. Have you a district lunatic asylum?—There is one at Ballinasloe for the province of Connaught.

1616. How far is that from you?—Thirty miles.

1617. How far is Ballinasloe from Sligo?—About 60 miles.

1618. Lord *Clements.*] Are there any patients sent from Keadue to the Ballinasloe asylum?—I am not aware of any having been sent from that part of the county Roscommon, but I am aware of some having been sent from about Elphin.

1619. Is it considered generally useful in the county, in proportion to the sum paid for its support?—The distance is very great, and a very large sum is paid for the asylum.

1620. *Chairman.*] Do you know what is the average expense of maintaining the patients?—I know it was considered extremely high by the county of Roscommon grand jury, and I recollect that at the summer assize 1834, a resolution was entered into by the grand jury, that they would not pay more than 5*d.* per man per diem.

1621. Are the accounts laid before the grand jury?—No; there is nothing of that sort laid before the grand jury.

1622. Do you think it advisable they should be laid before the grand jury?—Yes, I do; there is, I believe, an account laid before them, but there are no particulars. I think the rate of provisions is high; in one year in particular, the rate at which they paid for provisions was enormously high.

1623. Do you know any thing of the management of the asylum?—I know nothing at all of it. I have been in the asylum more than once, and there seemed to me to be great cleanliness, and attention seemed to be paid to the patients.

1624. Are there any governors appointed from your neighbourhood?—Not immediately.

1625. Do they ever attend?—I have known one to go a distance of 44 miles to attend; I am 30 miles from Ballinasloe.

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1626. How were your lunatics provided for before the asylum was erected?—We had all the lunatics of Roscommon, and some from Galway and Sligo sent into Roscommon, and we never refused them. They were kept in the old gaol, which has been done away with since the asylum was erected.

1627. Are all your lunatics in the county of Roscommon in that asylum?—Yes, I think they were all sent to Ballinasloe.

1628. How long has the Ballinasloe asylum been opened?—I think it is about two years; I do not know the exact year.

1629. Do you know whether any additions have been made to it?—I do not think any addition has been made to it.

1630. Have you heard any complaint as to the situation of it?—No, I have not.

1631. Do you not think the grand jury ought to have the power of giving their opinion as to the sites of lunatic asylums, and any additional buildings that may be thought necessary by the governor?—Decidedly I think so. I think if the very large sum of money which has been laid out upon this asylum had been divided over the counties, it would have been laid out to a much better purpose by giving each county a lunatic asylum of its own.

1632. Mr. *F. French.*] would not each county be obliged to keep up a separate medical establishment under those circumstances?—Suppose in Roscommon there was a lunatic asylum attached to the infirmary, I think the same officers would do for both.

1633. *Chairman.*] You think if the lunatic asylum had been attached to the county infirmary in Roscommon, it would have been kept up under the same superintendence?—Yes; it was so for a long time.

1634. How many patients were in it at that time?—I think I recollect as many as twenty-eight.

1635. Mr. *F. French.*] Have you many coroners in the county of Roscommon?—There are four or five, I believe.

1636. Are they an expensive class of officers?—There are 40 guineas divided between them at each assizes.

1637. Under what law is that?—I do not know the particular Act of Parliament.

1638. The coroners have under another Act of Parliament claimed a larger sum?—They have.

1639. And the grand jury have always refused to give it?—They have.

1640. Then is that sum of 40 guineas presented at each assizes, no matter what the number of inquests may be?—That has been the practice as far as I have seen.

1641. Are you aware the coroners have the power of giving orders to the amount of 5*l.* to physicians for attending an inquest, which order is compulsory upon the treasurer of the county to pay?—I am aware there is such a power.

1642. Are you aware that great objection is made by the grand jury of the county of Roscommon to the amount of those orders?—I am.

1643. And of a reduction of the salary of coroners having taken place, the grand jury conceiving that these orders have been improperly given, as far as the amount was concerned?—Yes.

1644. Do you think any limit ought to be put to the accounts of coroners as to the amount of money they give to physicians?—I think they ought not to be allowed to give in any case more than two guineas, or one guinea if the physician has not any great distance to go.

1645. *Chairman.*] What are the steps necessary to be taken in procuring the rent for the lodging places for militia officers?—I am perfectly aware of the presentments; 50*l.* is presented yearly in Roscommon for this purpose.

1646. Is it presented on the certificate of the castle as to the amount, and is it compulsory?—It is compulsory. I think it is 50*l.* a year.

1647. What means can the secretary at Dublin have of ascertaining what is the proper sum to be given for the lodging of the militia in Roscommon?—I am not aware of his having any means whatever; I suppose he takes the certificate of the colonel or adjutant or some of the officers of the regiment.

1648. Why should not the lodgings or the barracks of the militia be paid for out of the general funds as well as the pay of the officers and men?—I know no reason why they should not.

1649. If

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1649. If it is to be paid by the county, do you not think the county ought to have some means of ascertaining whether it is a reasonable charge or not?—Yes, I think they ought not only to have the means of ascertaining whether it is a reasonable charge or not, but they should have some use of the men.

1650. Do the men do any duty at present?—Not any public duty whatever that I know of.

1651. Are they capable of doing any duty?—I do not know; I have seen one or two serjeants at times, but we do not know who they are or any thing about them; all we know is, that the presentment is brought before the grand jury for 50*l.*, and they very reluctantly grant it, conceiving themselves compelled to do so.

1652. Mr. *F. French.*] For what period of time are convicts generally detained in gaol?—I have known them detained for several months. When I was sheriff of Roscommon in 1820, which happened to be a very disturbed year, and we had an enormous number of convictions, I wrote to the Government, at the particular request of the gaoler, to get the convicts removed, and by pressing them I got them taken away in reasonable time. Some were transported from the spot where they were convicted, but a great many were sent to the gaol.

1653. Mr. *Vesey.*] They are generally kept some months after?—Yes.

1654. Mr. *F. French.*] By whom is the expense of supporting these convicts borne from the period of their conviction to their being put on board?—Until they leave the gaol it is borne by the county, and it is a very heavy tax upon the county.

1655. Mr. *Vesey.*] Have you ever heard any complaints when you were on the board of superintendence from the governor of the gaol as to the expense of keeping these convicts?—Yes, the governor of the gaol has repeatedly spoken to me as to the hardship upon the county of keeping these convicts.

1656. Have they the power of putting these convicts to hard labour?—No, I think not.

1657. And therefore they cannot put these convicts to any work that will go to the credit of the gaol, or remunerate the county for the expense of keeping them?—I know it is not done after a man is convicted.

1658. *Chairman.*] Who pays the expense of the conveyance of convicts to the port of embarkation?—The county. There are presentments sent in by the gaoler.

1659. Who pays for their clothing?—The Government, I believe.

1660. Have you many prisoners for breaches of the Excise Laws, for illicit distillation?—Yes, they are constantly going in.

1661. Do the Board of Excise pay for the support of those prisoners, or do the counties pay for them?—The counties pay for their support, which I think is a great hardship.

1662. Mr. *F. French.*] Do you consider that the power which was given to the Board of Works, to order the repair of mail-coach roads, was a beneficial one for the country?—I consider it a very beneficial thing for the country.

1663. Do you consider it could be advantageously extended by giving a compulsory power to the board to order the continuation of great lines which had been executed for one county to be carried through another?—I have a very strong opinion upon that subject, from the county of Roscommon having made a presentment which the county of Mayo have refused to continue. We have gone to the expense of 13,000*l.* or 14,000*l.* to make a line of road which has been just finished through our county, leading directly from Longford to Ballina, in the county of Mayo. The grand jury of Mayo have refused to continue it through their county, and therefore the county Roscommon are not able to derive the intended benefit from that expenditure. There is a part of this line made by the Government between Ballina and Swineford. Unless Government interfere, and insist upon the completion of that road, I am very well satisfied, from what has occurred on the Mayo grand jury, that they will not finish it.

1664. *Chairman.*] Did you present that road off the county of Roscommon without any promise or understanding with the Mayo grand jury?—We were led to suppose that the Mayo grand jury would not have the slightest objection.

1665. Captain *Jones.*] Did the county of Roscommon make that road solely for the purpose of having a communication with the county of Mayo?—The county of

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of Roscommon made the road in order to open a direct communication between Ballina and Dublin. At present you must go within four miles of Sligo, a very considerable round indeed; if the new road were made, it would cut the distance extremely short to what it is now. The grand jury of the county of Roscommon consider that having a direct communication with the sea-port of Ballina would be a very material advantage to the county of Roscommon; they also conceived it would be a very material advantage to that part of the county of Mayo, instead of going round by Sligo. They were called upon by the post office, who said they would run a mail down if we would open this central line. The direct communication would be to Longford, giving us the advantage of a daily communication with the sea and the interior parts of the country.

1666. You were called upon by the post office to complete the road?—Yes.

1667. Were the county of Mayo called upon by the post office?—I have no doubt they were, half of it being in the county of Mayo.

1668. Had the county of Roscommon any assistance from Government towards making the road through their county?—No, we made it ourselves.

1669. Were you compelled by the Government to make that line of road?—Not compelled. We conceived it would be a very great advantage to the county to make the road.

1670. Mr. *F. French.*] Under these circumstances, do you think it would be well to give a power to the Government to force that county, or other counties similarly circumstanced, to complete a line of road remaining unfinished in their county?—I do.

1671. *Chairman.*] Do you think Government should have that power, without any application to the county?—I do. I think I have stated a case in which the necessity is evident.

1672. Captain *Jones.*] Do you not think, before the Government exercise that power, they ought to have the consent of each of the counties to the adoption of the line?—With respect to a new road, of which no part has as yet been made, I think it would be very reasonable that the Government should consult all the counties who are interested before they begin the thing at all; but in the case to which I allude it is a different thing. Here both ends are made, and the centre part is not made. I think, in such a case as that, a compulsory power, vested in the Government, would be well exercised.

1673. Mr. *F. French.*] Would you see any objection to extend to cases of that kind the principle contained in the Bridges Act, that any county can memorialize the Lord Lieutenant, and on presenting a sum to defray the expenses upon that memorial, the Lord Lieutenant may send down a Board of Engineers to decide upon the expediency of executing a certain work; and if that county present the work (the engineer having decided it to be a beneficial one) the other county or counties through which it runs should be compelled to carry it on?—I see no objection.

1674. Should you see any objection to the principle of that Act relative to bridges being extended to roads?—No.

1675. For instance, if the bridge of Athlone were to be rebuilt, is it not the principle of that Act that an engineer should go down and approve of the plan, and then it is divided over the counties that derive benefit from it in proportion to the benefit to be derived?—I think that is a very fair thing. It ought not to be objected to at all. The same principle ought to extend to the road from Athlone to Ballynasloe.

1676. Captain *Jones.*] In the case supposed, would you approve of taking out of the hands of the grand jury of the second county all control over the expenditure to be incurred in erecting that new bridge, or making that new road?—I think if it is left to the grand jury, in all probability they will not present any thing. I think the fair way would be to leave it to the Government.

1677. Mr. *F. French.*] Do you think that in a case where the engineers have decided upon a work being of great public utility, a case is made out sufficiently strong to get over the great objection that is made to not consulting the opinion of the grand jury of the second county?—I believe it is absolutely necessary not to consult the second county in such a case.

1678. *Chairman.*] Do you not conceive that principle, carried a little further, would lead to this—that the Government ought to take all the roads out of the hands

hands of all the counties?—I should not have the least objection to Government taking all the roads out of the counties, so far as mail-coach roads went.

1679. The question applies to all roads?—I do not think the power of the Government should extend to all roads.

1680. Mr. *Vesey.*] Would you, so far as mail-coach roads go?—I should not have the least objection; I should confine myself to the great leading roads, whether mail-coach roads or not.

1681. *Chairman.*] Do the Board of Works keep up any roads in your county?—They do; they were formerly kept up by the Board of Inland Navigation; they are now kept up by the Board of Works.

1682. Are you so content with the mode in which the money is so expended upon them, that you would approve of all the roads being in their hands?—When these roads were in the hands of the Board of Inland Navigation, I think they were badly attended to, and we refused presentments upon them, on the ground that the roads were not in order; but at a late assizes we were compelled by the judge to grant them; it was left to the twelve judges. It does not follow, however, from this, that the Government would neglect the roads intrusted to their care.

1683. Mr. *Vesey.*] Is there any mail-coach road running through the county of Roscommon?—There are two mail-coach roads running through the county of Roscommon; through the two extreme corners of it.

1684. Are those portions of mail-coach roads, which run through the county of Roscommon, repaired at the expense of the county, or are they turnpike roads?—They are repaired at the expense of the county; they are contracted for at so much a year.

1685. You are aware of an Act that was passed two years ago, giving a power to the Board of Works to repair mail-coach roads?—I am.

1686. Has that been done in your county?—I am not aware of its having been done in any case in the county of Roscommon.

1687. Captain *Jones.*] Has there been any general complaints in the county of Roscommon, as to the number of its compulsory assessments, and as to its increase of late years?—Very great complaints as to the increase. The grand jury of the county of Roscommon are abused very much for these compulsory assessments, and we find it very difficult to satisfy the cess-payers, that we cannot avoid putting them on. I think they are the cause of all the complaints.

1688. Have you been able to collect from time to time what the wishes of the grand juries for the county of Roscommon are upon that subject; do they themselves wish to have any change made in the mode?—I have no doubt the grand jury for the county of Roscommon would wish all these compulsory presentments to be sent in one mass from the castle, to take the odium of passing them off their own shoulders.

1689. That they should have nothing to do with them?—Yes.

1690. *Chairman.*] Do you mean the odium of passing them, or the odium of raising the money?—Both; the odium of raising the money principally. It is the levying of the money they complain of.

1691. Captain *Jones.*] Do you contemplate raising the money by the compulsory presentments, for the purposes of the county, at two different times?—No, I do not see any necessity for it.

1692. You suppose they may be collected by the same officer?—Yes, they may come down from Government in the same way as the police presentments come down, and then be put on by the judge without reference to the grand jury.

1693. The police presentment is one of these compulsory presentments?—Yes.

1694. But it merges into the money raised by the grand jury at large?—Certainly.

1695. Do I understand you rightly that your object is to show the people who pay this county cess, that a part of the county cess is taken from them by way of compulsory presentments, and the remaining amount of it only is taken from them by the grand jury?—Yes.

1696. Do you think that might be collected by the officer who now collects the county cess?—I think that presentments might be collected under the different heads, showing when they were all added up, what portion of the money was compulsory, and what was not, upon the separate baronies.

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1697. Do you think it might be effected in this way; we will suppose, for instance, the amount of the charge under these compulsory assessments to be 1*l.* for each individual, and the amount to be levied for the expense of the counties for that part which the grand jury has ordered to be another 1*l.*, making the amount assessed 2*l.*; then if the collector were to come round and give to that individual a printed paper, telling him the entire amount of his cess was 2*l.*, one-half of which was put on by the grand jury of the county, and the other half by compulsory presentments by the Government, do you think that would satisfy the cess payers and relieve the grand jury from the odium they rest under at this moment, of levying the whole money themselves off the county?—I think it would satisfy them that the grand jury were not laying on the whole of the money.

1698. Do you think the cess payers would understand that a portion was collected by compulsory presentments, and another portion by the grand jury?—Undoubtedly they would.

1699. Do you think that would remove from the grand jury the odium under which they lie from the county at large?—I think it might.

1700. Has the grand jury any objection to the mode in which they are compelled to pass these compulsory presentments at present?—Yes; they object very much, because it throws the odium of all these compulsory presentments upon the grand jury, and it is very hard to persuade the people that it is not their fault.

1701. Do they object to not being allowed to examine the accounts?—Yes, decidedly they do. They think, when they are forced to pay, they ought at least to have some power of looking over the accounts.

1702. Then they object at this moment to these compulsory presentments, because they are compelled by law to pass these presentments without having any understanding whatever as to whether the charges are correct or not?—I have heard it very often objected to, and I have objected to it myself.

1703. You have heard that objection made, and you object to it yourself on that ground?—I do.

1704. Mr. *F. French.*] I believe there are no turnpikes in Connaught?—No.

1705. But there is no portion of the expenses of the roads contributed by the post office?—No.

1706. Do you consider it would be fair, that the post office having a large surplus revenue, should contribute to the expense of the roads?—Perfectly fair. The road from Athlone to Ballinasloe should be contributed to by the post office. I mention this one instance out of many.

Martis, 21° die Junii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir Robert Ferguson.	Sir Edmond Hayes.
Sir Richard Musgrave.	Mr. Jephson.
Mr. Fitzstephen French.	Captain Jones.
Mr. Vesey.	

SIR ROBERT FERGUSON IN THE CHAIR.

Rev. *E. M. Clarke.*
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The Rev. *Edward Marmaduke Clarke*, Local Inspector and Chaplain of the Gaol of Donegal, called in; and Examined.

1707. *Chairman.*] WHAT situation do you hold in the gaol of Donegal?—I hold the situations of local inspector and chaplain of the Established Church.

1708. How long have you held those situations?—I have held the situation of chaplain since 1824, and that of local inspector since 1826.

1709. As you have the means from your situation of being acquainted with the subject, will you explain to the Committee the duties of the board of superintendence and the different officers connected with the gaol of the county of Donegal?

Donegal ?—The board of superintendence meets monthly ; their duty is to inquire into the due execution of the prison regulations, the conduct of the prisoners and officers of prisons, the cleanliness and order of the establishment, the employment and instruction of prisoners and the state of repair of the buildings; all matters of expenditure are regulated by them. Tradesmen's bills are examined, and when approved ordered to be paid ; estimates for repairs examined and contracts entered into. The bridewells are also under their charge, and the keeper of a bridewell for misconduct or neglect of duty may be removed into the gaol on their authority and an efficient turnkey sent to supply his place. Before each assizes an account of the sums paid by their order is submitted to them by the local inspector with the vouchers of payments made, and when audited by the board submitted to the grand jury. Such are the heads of their duty ; there are other minor duties which it is perhaps unnecessary to detail.

1710. What are the duties of the local inspector ?—The local inspector is obliged to visit the prison at least twice a week. His duty on these occasions is to see that the law in its letter and spirit is enforced with reference to classification, employment, instruction and all matters connected with prison discipline ; to see that the prisoner is supplied with the food and other allowances to which he is by law entitled ; to ascertain whether the prisoner has to complain of harsh or unjust treatment, and whether punishment has been inflicted by the governor with undue severity or without sufficient cause, and if so to report such cases to the board of superintendence. It is his duty also to make all returns of expenditure or crime directed by the Prison Act or called for by competent authority, to report on petitions of prisoners when referred to him by the executive government. All disbursements pass through his hands, and all accounts connected with the expenditure of the prison are kept by him. He is obliged to report on oath at each assizes how far his own duty and that of the officers connected with the prison has been discharged. He is in fact the moral governor of the prison.

1711. What are the duties which devolve upon the chaplains ?—The chaplains are obliged to read prayers on each Sunday to those of their own communion, and besides the Sunday duty, to visit twice a week the prisoners of their own religious denomination, for the purpose of imparting religious instruction and advice ; on alternate weeks to inspect the provisions to see that they are of good quality and properly distributed, to prepare for death those who may be sentenced to die and attend them at the time of execution, also to superintend the schools.

1712. What is the duty of the governor of the gaol and the officers under him ?—The governor is the principal resident officer ; he is responsible for every thing connected with the internal economy of the prison, its cleanliness, order and regularity ; he is obliged to see each day every individual in his custody, and that every prisoner supported at the expense of the county is employed, to punish any breach of discipline committed, and to keep a record of that punishment ; to keep a register of all persons committed to his custody, and to carry into effect all orders received from the board of superintendence or local inspector.

1713. What are the duties of the matron ?—To superintend the female prisoners, instruct and employ them, and enforce that order and regularity which the law directs.

1714. What is the duty of the medical attendant ?—He is obliged to visit twice a week, and also whenever his attendance is considered requisite ; to prescribe for all who may require his assistance ; to order such additional sustenance as may be necessary ; to notice the mental as well as the bodily state of the prisoners, and, with reference to that, to see every prisoner in solitary confinement on each visit ; also to see that the hospital is kept in a proper state of order and cleanliness.

1715. Is there any apothecary ?—No, there is no such officer. There is a person employed to compound medicines (which are ordered from a druggist), under the direction of the medical attendant. He receives a small allowance for so doing, but there is no such officer as the Act of Parliament contemplates. Formerly medicines were procured from an apothecary in the neighbouring town, but it was found to be an extremely expensive mode of obtaining them, and the present mode was adopted as a matter of economy.

1716. With reference to the inspectors-general of prisons, what are their

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duties?—The counties have been apportioned into two circuits, and one of the inspectors-general is obliged to visit once at least each year every gaol, bridewell and lunatic asylum within his circuit, in order to see that the provisions of the law for the regulation of these establishments are carried into effect; to examine into all matters connected with their expenditure and discipline, and to report thereon to the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of which report is annually submitted to Parliament. A uniform and effective system is thus maintained.

1717. Mr. *Vesey.*] I think you said the medical man had the power of ordering additional sustenance in case of necessity?—Certainly; he has an unlimited power in that particular with regard to wine or food.

1718. Does the board of superintendence oblige him to keep an order-book?—They do.

1719. And does he submit that order-book to the board of superintendence at every meeting?—He does not; I have not known it done.

1720. Has the inspector the power of examining that order-book?—Certainly.

1721. I think you said the board of superintendence in Donegal had also the bridewells under their superintendence?—Yes.

1722. Since

COUNTIES.	Salary of Local Inspector.			Salary of Medical Officer.			Salary of Chaplains.			Salary of Governor.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Antrim	92	6	2	72	7	–	110	15	6	276	–	–
Cork	150	–	–	93	6	11	92	6	2	468	–	–
Donegal	80	–	–	73	16	11	90	–	–	120	–	–
Down	-	-	-	27	13	10	90	–	–	300	–	–
Galway	73	16	11	73	16	11	92	6	2	375	7	8
Limerick	165	–	–	80	–	–	100	–	–	300	–	–
Londonderry	90	–	–	92	6	3	138	9	3	100	–	–
Mayo	75	–	–	100	–	–	102	13	10	260	–	–
Tipperary	100	–	–	100	–	–	100	–	–	540	–	–
Tyrone	60	–	–	73	16	11	90	–	–	150	–	–
West Meath	75	–	–	226	12	2	138	9	2	276	18	4
TOTAL £.	961	3	1	1,014	6	11	1,145	–	1	3,166	6	–
AVERAGE £.	96	2	3¼	92	4	3	104	1	11¾	287	16	10¾

1727. From what has that return been made?—It is made from the report of the inspectors general for the year 1834; the report published annually by order of the House of Commons.

1728. Mr. *Vesey.*] What are the number of turnkeys in the gaol of Lifford?—Six.

1729. Can you state what the respective duties of these turnkeys are?—The duty of the first turnkey is the charge of the entrance door and debtors' apartments. Two turnkeys are constantly in the wards of the prison enforcing order and especially maintaining silence; the prisoners are not permitted to speak whether at work or not. One turnkey is constantly, during the month, on the platform which commands a view of the yards. One has the charge of the gate through which stone and other materials are introduced for the purpose of employing the prisoners; and the sixth is the person who has been up at night, and who, after 12 o'clock (noon) is required to do some light duty, such as going to the post office, and taking the duty of the other men when they go to dinner.

1730. Is there a watchman employed at night?—The turnkeys take that duty every night alternately except the first turnkey, so that each of the five turnkeys is up every fifth night.

1731. Are the turnkeys divided into classes with regard to salaries?—They are not, except that the first turnkey is paid a higher salary than the other five. He is paid 30*l.* a year, they are paid 20*l.*

1732. *Chairman.*] In what manner do the grand jury provide for the maintenance of the prisoners and the officers' salaries?—By presentments made to the board of superintendence in advance.

1733. Is

1722. Since what period?—About three years since.

1723. Have you found the expense of the bridewells has been diminished in consequence of that?—The board of superintendence has not yet taken their expenditure under their management so far as regards the food and fuel supplied; it is a very circuitous route by which the bridewell accounts come before the grand jury; they do not come before the board of superintendence at all.

1724. In fact, each bridewell sends a separate account to the grand jury?—They send a separate account, in the first instance, to the inspectors-general; if approved by the inspectors-general it goes to the collector of excise, who pays it; the collector of excise makes a claim upon the grand jury for reimbursement, and it is allowed. The board of superintendence, in fact, do not see these accounts, but they are vouched upon oath, and the keeper of the bridewell, unless he commits perjury, cannot charge more than the actual expenditure.

1725. *Chairman.*] What is your salary as local inspector?—Eighty pounds a year.

1726. Have you any return of the salaries of the various officers of gaols in the first class counties?—I have. The following is a return showing the officers' salaries in the gaols of the first class counties in Ireland, with the total expense.

Salary of Turnkeys.	Salary of Schoolmaster.	Salary of Matron.	Average Number of Prisoners each Day.	TOTAL AMOUNT.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	d.
280 – –	67 13 10	27 13 10	112	2,004 8 3	11⅓ per head per day.
503 7 8	- - -	50 – –	223	3,504 11 11½	10⅓ - ditto.
130 – –	20 – –	20 – –	109½	1,699 – 2½	10¼ - ditto.
424 2 –	40 – –	50 – –	148	2,176 11 5	9½ - ditto.
180 – –	- - -	38 – –	150	2,297 8 1½	10⅓ - ditto.
197 9 10	40 – –	60 – –	138	2,126 9 8	10⅞ - ditto.
190 – –	45 – –	40 – –	81	1,647 12 2	13½ - ditto.
166 3 –	23 1 6	21 – –	194	2,742 16 1	9⅓ - ditto.
494 – –	25 – –	40 – –	370	4,076 1 6	7¼ - ditto.
172 – –	25 – –	25 – –	102	1,822 5 8½	11¾ - ditto.
227 18 2	20 – –	15 – –	128	2,075 11 –	10¾ - ditto.
2,965 – 8	305 15 4	386 13 10	- - - -	26,172 16 1	
269 10 11¼	33 19 5½	35 3 1	- - - -	2,379 6 11	

1733. Is there a separate sum presented for the support of the prisoners, and a separate sum for the salaries?—There is; the salaries appear to be presented to the individuals in some instances, and to the board of superintendence in others; but the presentment for the support of the prisoners is made to the board of superintendence. In this grand warrant which I hold in my hand, the sum presented for the support of the prisoners from Lent Assizes 1836 until the Summer Assizes 1836 is 300*l.*

1734. When was that presentment made?—Summer Assizes 1835.

1735. When was that presentment paid to the board of superintendence?—After the Lent Assizes of 1836.

1736. Is it lodged in the bank?—Yes, it is lodged in the bank to the credit of the board, and drawn from it by their checks according as it is required. The bills are submitted by me monthly to the board, who give me a check for the entire sum required. I make the payments, take receipts, and submit those receipts as vouchers for those payments to the board at their next meeting.

1737. Have you any return of the number of prisoners in the gaol under the excise laws?—I have not a return of the prisoners in custody at present, but I have a return of all persons who were committed to the gaol at Lifford from the 10th January 1828 to the 8th April 1836.

1738. Why did you make up the return from the 10th January 1828?—Because it was at that time that the Act of the 7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 53. came into operation, which empowered the Board of Excise to grant a certain allowance for the support of excise prisoners in the county gaols of Ireland. That return has been made from that period for the purpose of making a claim on the Board

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of Excise for a large sum of money considered as due to the county for the support of prisoners convicted of breaches of the revenue laws.

1739. How many prisoners appear to have passed through the gaol of the county of Donegal for violations of the excise laws during those eight years?—One thousand and five.

1740. What is the total amount of their support, calculating the expense at 6*d.* per head per day?—The total is 2,111*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

1741. Was any demand ever made on the Board of Excise for that sum?—There was.

1742. Was any sum ever paid?—No sum was paid, or any answer that I am aware of returned. In this account credit is given to the Board of Excise for certain payments made by them for the support of prisoners some time since, amounting to 44*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*

1743. When was that paid by them?—That was paid by the Board of Excise in the year 1832.

1744. When was this account relative to excise prisoners prepared?—In the month of April, since the last assizes.

1745. On what occasion was it prepared?—As a set-off against a claim made against the county for certain expenses incurred under the Peace Preservation Act in the years 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824, amounting to 2,878*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

1746. Was that the whole amount of the claim?—That is I believe the amount of the present claim. It had been more, how much I cannot say; calculating the instalments on the last grand warrant, that is the sum I find required to be paid by the baronies of Raphoe and Enishowen.

1747. You do not know what is the amount either originally or when Commissioner Haynes waited on the grand jury?—I believe the demand was about 700*l.* more than the Government now claim.

1748. And it was in consequence of that claim this account was made out, making a claim against the Board of Excise?—Yes, as a set-off; the claims would be nearly balanced, the sum claimed by the county being 2,066*l.*, and that by the Board of Excise being 2,878*l.*, and besides that there is a further sum claimed for still fines on the part of the infirmary,—the present is on the part of the county.

1749. From what did that claim on the part of the infirmary arise?—The county infirmary was entitled to a certain proportion of the still fines levied; there was a large sum of money levied under the head of still fines. I cannot say for what reason this balance was not paid. In fact, all the money which the governors of the infirmary now possess I believe is derived from that source.

1750. Have you any return of the number of prisoners who have been committed under the excise laws since 1828?—Yes; the following is a return, showing the number of prisoners committed to the gaol of Donegal in the last eight years.

YEARS.	Total Number.	Number of Revenue Prisoners committed.	Average Number of Prisoners daily.
1828	472	113	82
1829	527	160	80
1830	487	159	98
1831	445	143	104
1832	353	117	82
1833	472	209	100
1834	479	203	109½
1835	*472	152	103½
Average number of Distillers within the eight years	—	157	—

Amount received from the Board of Excise for support of their Prisoners - £. 44 10 7½

Amount paid by Excise Prisoners under the Act 1st & 2d William IV., from 20th December 1831 to 24th March 1836 - £. 337 6 3

* One in each 631 inhabitants, the population of the county being (1831) 298,104.

1751. What

1751. What do you mean by the amount paid by excise prisoners under the Act of 1 & 2 Will. IV.?—I mean the amount paid as the purchase of their own liberation, there being a provision in the Act of the 1 & 2 Will. IV. allowing those sentenced to imprisonment or to pay a fine, to purchase their freedom altogether or in part by paying a regulated sum for each month redeemed. No broken period is allowed; and that sum of 337*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* has been received by the governor, and by him was paid to the Board of Excise through their collector.

1752. Independent of any sums received from prisoners by the excise officers?—Certainly; this is a separate sum which the governor himself has received. Sometimes when a man is convicted he pays the amount of the penalty to the magistrate before whom he has been convicted, or to the officer who arrests him.

1753. Have you any return of the expense of convicts for their support in prison after sentence, and the expense of their transmission?—I have.

1754. Since what period?—With regard to the male convicts, from the 24th March 1824 to the 12th March 1836, being twelve years; and with respect to females, from the 16th August 1824 to the 4th April 1836, within which period 62 male convicts have been supported at the expense of the county, subsequent to their sentence, at a cost of 290*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, and the cost of transmitting these convicts by order of Government has been 279*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, making 570*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* The female convicts have been 26 in number; the cost of their support from the date of conviction to their removal has been 175*l.* 18*s.*, and the cost of transmitting the same 131*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* We have very few convicts compared with other counties.

1755. Mr. *Vesey.*] Do the convicts after sentence work?—They do. Some time ago they did not, and I found very great evil to arise from it; they were inclined to enter into combinations, and to give a great deal of trouble; and knowing that by law I was empowered to oblige them to work, as all prisoners supported at the expense of the county are obliged to do, I altered the practice so far as to oblige them to do so.

1756. In fact they assist to support themselves by their work?—They do.

1757. Is that sum you have stated the net sum?—That is the gross sum; there has been no deduction from it. I do not consider the work of the prisoners would by any means meet the expense of their support; in fact we have very little profit from it.

1758. Have you found much evil arise with respect to the contamination of other prisoners from keeping them so long after conviction?—Certainly. As soon as the returns are sent to Government of the convicts, I make an application to the inspectors general to have them removed as soon as possible.

1759. What is the average time for which convicts are kept in gaol subsequent to sentence, and before their transmission?—I should say, with regard to male convicts, the average time is five months, and with regard to females, nine or ten months.

1760. *Chairman.*] As the expenses of the convicts after embarkation, and while at the hulks, are borne by the Government, would it not appear reasonable that they should also be borne by Government during the time they are detained in gaol?—It would appear to me to be perfectly reasonable, and especially from the fact that those persons are undergoing the punishment to which they have been sentenced. After a man is sentenced to seven years' transportation, for instance, if he pass six months in gaol, he has only six years and six months to pass in New South Wales.

1761. Mr. *Vesey.*] What is the number of debtors in the gaol of Lifford?—The average number is very small indeed; I would say eight each day in the year.

1762. Are they mostly master debtors or pauper debtors?—Mostly master.

1763. In fact, not supported at the expense of the county?—No; before the debtors were obliged to work they were almost all pauper debtors, but from the time they have been obliged to work, as any other prisoners do, there have been very few. There is no man, if he can possibly avoid it, but who will place himself

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self among the master debtors. I have known some years ago no less than forty debtors supported at the expense of the county; and now it is rare to have three. I think at present the number of debtors is about six.

1764. What is the chief work you employ your prisoners upon?—In breaking stone for the roads, and pounding bone for manure.

1765. Have you ever employed them in weaving?—Yes.

1766. Which do you think the most profitable work?—Pounding bone for manure; breaking stone is not profitable; there is no loss upon it, but it does little more than pay its own expense. The great object of course is the employment of the prisoners.

1767. Do you use a tread-mill now?—No, we have no tread-mill; we never had; and considering the expense of erecting one, and that it is perfectly useless as regards any manufacture, and costs a great deal for keeping it in repair, and I believe is of no service in the way of reforming the prisoners, being a degrading punishment, as far as my experience goes, I should not wish to see a tread-mill in the county of Donegal.

1768. Captain *Jones.*] Have you looms established at the county expense in the gaol?—We have six looms, and although the inhabitants of that county are to a considerable extent employed in the linen manufacture, I think it is highly creditable to the persons engaged in it that I am able to say that these six looms have never been all employed at the same time.

1769. Mr. *Vesey.*] When persons are sentenced to imprisonment for any time, do you ever put them to any labour to assist in their support?—Every prisoner who is supported at the expense of the county, unless excused by the medical attendant, is obliged to work.

1770. You do not make any difference between prisoners sentenced to hard labour and a prisoner who is not so sentenced?—Yes, we do; we make a difference of this nature, that whereas half an hour is given previous to dinner to a person not sentenced to hard labour, a person so sentenced is obliged to work during that time; we give a certain quantity of stone to one, and an increased quantity to the other.

1771. What is the mode of punishment you adopt in case the man refuses to work?—In case of a man absolutely rebelling against work, we place him at once in solitary confinement on bread and water, which the governor has the power to do for three days and three nights, but in minor breaches of prison discipline the milk which the prisoner is allowed for breakfast is stopped for one, two or three days.

1772. Mr. *F. French.*] Can you state what proportion of the expense of supporting convicts is defrayed by their labour?—I can say in the county of Donegal it is very small indeed. A prisoner is entitled to one-third of the profits of his work, and we have never calculated the profits of stone breaking to entitle a man to more than a halfpenny a day, taking the cost of the material into consideration and all the expense connected with it.

1773. In general does he earn a penny out of four-pence which it costs for his support per diem?—The expense of the support of a prisoner in Donegal is not three-pence per diem, and if he earns three halfpence a day he is entitled to a third of the earnings.

1774. Captain *Jones.*] Do you employ the females in the gaol?—Yes.

1775. At what employment?—Washing, sewing and spinning; they wash the linen of all the male prisoners.

1776. Have you found the spinning profitable?—The number of females being very small they have been almost all occupied in washing; the number of male prisoners is very large, and they have a great deal to do in washing for them.

1777. Mr. *Vesey.*] Are many prisoners sent to the different gaols from quarter sessions?—Yes.

1778. What is the average time they are sentenced to be imprisoned for?—The average time, I believe, does not exceed two months, perhaps that may be a high average.

1779. Have there been instances of prisoners sentenced for a short time to solitary confinement?—I do not recollect an instance, except one of a soldier, who was sentenced by a court martial.

1780. What is your opinion with reference to solitary confinement as a punishment,

ment, suppose for one week instead of imprisonment for two months, do you not conceive the effect would be much more beneficial on the prisoner?—I cannot say that, so far as one week compared with two months.

1781. Say for a greater period?—I do believe no punishment could be more useful or efficacious in the way of corrective discipline than solitary confinement, in the case of young offenders especially.

1782. Do you not believe it would be a great saving to the county?—Yes, so far as that the prisoner would only require to be supported a short period instead of a much longer one; if a man were sentenced to one month's solitary confinement instead of six months' imprisonment, of course it would be a saving of expense.

1783. Are there many instances of young offenders coming into the gaol a second time?—Certainly; many instances of females, very few of males.

1784. Do you not conceive that young offenders would have such a dread of solitary confinement that they would be very cautious of committing a second offence?—They would, no doubt.

1785. *Chairman.*] Have you any return of the number of prisoners, with a comparative view of the state of education, and the state of crime for the last three years?—I have. The following is a return showing the number of prisoners committed to Lifford gaol in the years 1833, 1834 and 1835, their religion, occupation, education, &c.

NUMBER of CROWN PRISONERS committed to *Lifford* Gaol, in the County of *Donegal*, in the years 1833, 1834 and 1835.

YEAR.	RELIGION.										BARONIES.							TOTAL.	Convicted.	Re-committed.
	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Roman Catholics.	Tradesmen.	Labourers.	Females.	Married.	Not Married.	Could Read.	Could not Read.	Raphoe.	Enishowen.	Kilmacrenan.	Boylegh.	Banagh.	Tyrhugh.	Unknown.			
1833 -	25	34	422	62	379	40	248	233	198	283	63	135	186	27	15	37	18	481	405	51
1834 -	40	25	440	66	380	59	282	223	198	307	78	150	79	24	8	45	21	505	390	62
1835 -	27	40	398	81	334	50	229	236	203	262	124	76	166	39	8	23	29	465	361	63

1786. I believe there are two boards of superintendence for the county of Donegal; the board of superintendence in the gaol, and the board of superintendence for charities?—Yes.

1787. Could you recommend any thing that would make the board of superintendence more useful?—I would take the liberty of suggesting that if dispensaries were placed under the board of superintendence it would be attended with advantage.

1788. Would you propose a separate board of superintendence?—No; either the board of superintendence of the gaol, or the board of superintendence of county charities appointed under a recent Act of Parliament might suffice, and I would consider it an advantage if a report similar in form to the following were made either monthly or every two or three months, by the surgeons of dispensaries to the board of superintendence; I propose the report should be in the form of answers to certain queries furnished periodically to the medical attendant, showing the state of the poor of the district to which he was attached, as to health and as to their wants and condition.

1789. To whom would you propose that should be made?—To one of the boards of superintendence. The advantage I think would be, that you would at once have the result of the state of the poor of the country at any given period; and these documents being preserved, that you would also see at one view to what advantage the money which the county expends in supporting these establishments had been applied.

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FORM of REPORT to be made Monthly by Surgeons of Dispensaries to the Board of Superintendence.

QUERIES.	ANSWERS.
1. Name of district and extent?	
2. Number of Inhabitants?	
3. Days of attendance at the dispensary, and hours during which medicine is supplied on those days?	
4. Has the medical attendant, either in person or by approved substitute (in case of his unavoidable absence) attended on those days, and during those hours?	
5. Number of the sick poor visited by the medical attendant at their houses?	
6. Number to whom medicine was given at the dispensary?	
7. Number vaccinated?	
8. Number of females attended in labour?	
9. Specific nature of disease by which those visited were affected? number of cases of each disease and number who died of each?	
10. Whether any epidemic disease has appeared, and if so, its nature and progress?	
11. What the state of the poor of the district with reference to food, fuel and bedding?	
12. Time up to which this report is made?	

I DO solemnly and sincerely declare, that the above report is in every particular correct and true.

_____ medical attendant of dispensary.

_____ post town.

Dated this day of 183 .

N.B.—In case the medical attendant shall refuse or neglect to make the above report, he shall be subject to a penalty of £. in every instance, which sum the treasurer of the dispensary shall deduct from his salary.

1790. Is not a return of a similar nature made by each dispensary to its own local governors?—I fear the returns are not made regularly or with due care; that is the impression on my own mind.

1791. Mr. *Vesey.*] Does the grand jury ever give the full amount of subscriptions to each dispensary?—No; it gives the money by a graduated scale, the highest sum presented being 60*l.*

1792. Are the dispensaries well scattered over the county; is there one in each district?—I believe there is no district in Donegal of which the inhabitants have not a medical attendant of that nature. I do not think there is any district without a dispensary.

1793. Are you aware what is the greatest distance between one dispensary and another?—No, I am not; but I cannot think there is any great distance. There may be some distance between the buildings in which the medicines are dispensed; but they are spread so equally over the surface of the county that one borders upon the other.

1794. *Chairman.*] Have you any thing to recommend relative to the auditing of the dispensary accounts?—I would recommend that the accounts of receipts and items of expenditure of each dispensary be submitted by the treasurers to the board of superintendence, at the same time that notice is required to be given of an intention to apply to the magistrates and cess payers for a presentment in aid of that dispensary, that account being vouched in the manner required by the commissioners of Imprest Accounts. No application should be considered by the magistrates and cess payers, unless the accounts of the dispensary for which aid is sought should, after having been audited by the aforesaid board, and signed by at least three of its members, have been submitted to them; a certificate signed by at least five governors of the dispensary should accompany the account, in which it should be stated that the medical attendant hath duly and faithfully executed his duty during the preceding year, if he shall have so long filled the office. It would be absolutely necessary in my opinion that the board of superintendence should have the power of enforcing these returns, or otherwise such a regulation would be useless.

1795. Mr.

1795. Mr. *Vesey.*] Are there any infirmaries attached to the dispensaries in Donegal?—Not any.

1796. Do you conceive that would be beneficial, or otherwise?—I conceive it would be most beneficial if baronial infirmaries were established.

1797. Would you recommend that there should be an infirmary in each barony?—There are some baronies in the county of Donegal which are small, and perhaps one infirmary would be sufficient for two of them. I should think if four baronial infirmaries were established it would be sufficient for the use of the people, and I do not consider it would be attended with any great additional expense, because you have, as it were, the medical staff already. You have only to convert the medical superintendent of the dispensary into the superintendent of the infirmary; in fact, attach to his dispensary a certain number of beds. You would have the additional expense of some building, the support of those patients, and a nurse tender, but very little else.

1798. Should you think it necessary to give a physician a higher salary, on account of attaching an infirmary to his dispensary?—I should.

1799. Do you not think the facility of having pupils, which he would enjoy from having an infirmary attached, would amply pay him for the additional trouble?—The baronial infirmaries would necessarily be small, and might not afford much facility for taking pupils.

1800. *Chairman.*] Has there been a great increase in the compulsory assessments in general, since you became resident in the county of Donegal?—There has been a considerable increase. The establishment of the District Lunatic Asylum has caused a very great increase. The county of Donegal is required to contribute a sum of 9,055*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* for the building, which it pays by instalments each year of 646*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* The sum of 590*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.* appears in the last grand warrant as the expense of the support of the lunatics of the county of Donegal in that establishment for six months. In the same grand warrant I observe the sum of 1,579*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.* for a moiety of the expense of the constabulary force, chargeable upon the county, which, I believe, is half-yearly. I find a compulsory presentment also, amounting to 998*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, payable to the Board of Works for the repair of mail-coach roads.

1801. Has there been any great increase lately in the presentments for malicious injuries in the county of Donegal?—There has been a very considerable increase. I find in comparing the amount of compensation for malicious injuries, ordered to be levied at the four assizes subsequent to the passing of the last Grand Jury Act, as compared with the four preceding assizes, that the excess has been 301*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, the sum claimed at the four assizes previous to the passing of the Act being 162*l.* 10*s.*, and the sum claimed at the four assizes subsequent being 463*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The following return of the amount of compensation for malicious injuries shows the sums ordered to be levied in the respective baronies at the four assizes or presenting terms previous to the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, having come into operation, and at the four presenting terms since:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Summer 1832:		
Barony of Boylagh	12 – –	
		12 – –
2. Lent 1833:		
Barony of Enishowen	2 – –	
„ Kilmacrenan	32 – –	
„ Tyrhugh	1 17 6	
		35 17 6
3. Summer 1833:		
Barony of Enishowen	25 – –	
„ Tyrhugh	6 11 6	
		31 11 6
4. Lent 1834:		
Barony of Raphoe	56 15 –	
„ Kilmacrenan	4 – –	
„ Enishowen	22 6 –	
		83 1 –
	£.	162 10 –

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	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. Summer 1834:						
Barony of Enishowen - - - - - -	88	17	6			
				88	17	6
2. Lent 1835:						
Barony of Raphoe - - - - -	117	14	8			
„ Kilmacrenan - - - - -	14	–	–			
„ Enishowen - - - - -	7	11	11			
„ Banagh - - - - -	32	10	–			
				171	16	7
3. Summer 1835:						
Barony of Raphoe - - - - -	39	9	9			
„ Enishowen - - - - -	70	18	8			
„ Banagh - - - - -	24	1	2			
				134	9	7
4. Lent 1836:						
Barony of Raphoe - - - - -	44	–	8			
„ Kilmacrenan - - - -	8	–	–			
„ Enishowen - - - -	16	9	2			
				68	9	10
Total - - - - - -	-	-	£.	463	13	6
Total previous to Act - -	-	-	£.	162	10	–
Excess - - - -	-	-	£.	301	3	6

1802. Have you formed any idea how that increase has been occasioned?—It is subsequent to the last Act, and it was in consequence of that increase following upon the change in the law that my attention was directed to the subject. It would be perhaps going too far to attribute it wholly to the change in the law, but it certainly appears extraordinary.

1803. The facility of obtaining compensation is greater?—Yes, instead of being laid upon a small district, it is laid upon the barony or county at large, and therefore a man does not feel it. It amounts, probably, to only a few pence in addition to what he has been in the habit of paying.

1804. Captain *Jones.*] Is there any great dissatisfaction in the county of Donegal as to the compulsory presentments which the grand jury are obliged to pass?—Very considerable, on the part of the cess payers.

1805. Do the persons in the situation of grand jurors themselves object to it?—Decidedly; I have heard the strongest objections made by grand jurors very often.

1806. Can you from your own knowledge state what is the nature of the objections which the grand jurors entertain to these compulsory presentments?—The objection is, that the parties who make the claim are irresponsible to them, and they have no control over, or power of examining into, the expenditure of those sums.

1807. Do you know what complaints the cess-payers make upon that subject?—They make similar complaints. Being now associated with the magistrates, they perhaps feel a more direct interest in all matters connected with the county expenditure than they did before.

1808. Is it now the wish of the grand jurors to be relieved entirely from all share in the passing of these compulsory presentments?—I believe so; I have no doubt of it.

1809. Sir *Edmond Hayes.*] Is it the opinion of the grand jurors and cess payers that the same object could be accomplished at much less expense if they had the control and management of the expenditure themselves?—Certainly. For instance, I am sure, with regard to the money expended by the Board of Works or by their order, they consider there is probably extravagance in the one case, where there would be the utmost economy in the other.

1810. *Chairman.*] Do you conceive there would be any great danger in permitting the presentments for the District Lunatic Asylum to be optional, or to place them on the same footing as the presentments for gaols?—I do not consider there would be.

1811. Do you think it is the opinion of the country gentlemen or of the magistrates and grand jurors in general, that they should have the control of the expenditure of the District Lunatic Asylum?—Certainly; the erection of the asylum, and every matter connected with it, has excited the greatest dissatisfaction among the magistrates, grand jurors and cess-payers.

1812. Would

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1812. Would you suggest anything with respect to the attendance of medical officers at inquests?—I would suggest that the medical attendant at dispensaries should be obliged to attend inquests when called upon by the coroner, or magistrates supplying his place.

1813. Without remuneration?—Yes, as a part of his duty, I conceive it would be a matter of no hardship.

1814. Captain *Jones*.] Do you not think, if they are called upon to attend inquests in that way, there ought to be a power in the grand jury to remunerate them in case of their being taken to any distance?—Yes, I think there should in such cases.

Jovis, 23° die Junii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir Robert Ferguson.	Mr. Longfield.
Sir Richard Musgrave.	Lord Viscount Ebrington.
Mr. Fitzstephen French.	Mr. Jephson.
Mr. Randle Plunkett.	

SIR ROBERT FERGUSON IN THE CHAIR.

George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M. P.; Examined.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq., M.P.

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1815. *Chairman*.] ARE you a magistrate, and have you formerly been a grand juror for the county of Dublin?—Yes, I am a magistrate, and I have been acting almost constantly as a grand juror for the last 13 years.

1816. Will you explain to the Committee the difference between the system pursued in the county of Dublin and the other counties in Ireland in reference to the manner and periods of sitting of the grand jury?—I ought to commence by saying that my attention was particularly directed to the County of Dublin Grand Jury Acts some years ago; the system pursued there is one of old standing, and several alterations and improvements are very much wanted. In the year 1824 the grand jury appointed a committee for the purpose of considering the amendments that ought to be introduced, and there was a Draft of a Bill prepared in consequence, which I had a good deal to do with. In preparing that Draft my attention of course was very much directed to the whole system. The difference in respect of the manner and period of the grand jury sittings to which the question refers is principally this; in the first place, in the county of Dublin there are no assizes, and there are two species of grand juries, that which we call the term grand jury, and the commission grand jury. The business of the term grand jury is entirely fiscal, except in cases of treason, and crimes of that description where the criminals are tried before the whole Court of King's Bench; in such cases, I believe, the bills of indictment might be sent up to the term grand jury; but within my experience, and as far as I have been able to ascertain, there has been no instance of any such bill having been sent up to the term grand jury for the county of Dublin. Their business therefore may be said to be entirely fiscal. There are four terms in the year, and of course four term grand juries; two of these we call presenting grand juries, it being their province to make presentments for all county works as well as to receive the accounting affidavits of overseers. Their sittings are held during the Easter and Michaelmas terms. The other two term grand juries are called the accounting grand juries, their only business being to receive the accounting affidavits of overseers of public works; they have no power of making presentments. The criminal business of the county, that is, the finding of bills of indictment in criminal cases, is transacted by the commission grand juries who are sworn in by the judges, who sit under a commission of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for the county; but they sit at different times, and their jurisdiction is entirely distinct from that of the term grand juries. I should add that as the term grand jury is for the whole term, of course its sitting is not so much limited in point of time as the sittings of other county grand juries are; the

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the grand juries for Dublin have the whole period for which the term lasts, for transacting the county business.

1817. Do you mean the term grand juries sit the whole term?—Yes.

1818. Is there any specific time during the term in which the presentments are brought under the consideration of the grand jury?—Yes, by law it is requisite that presentments should be laid before the Judges of the King's Bench on the first day of the term when the grand juries are impannelled; after that they usually sit according to the convenience of the county officers and their own, the business not occupying the whole of the time.

1819. Lord *Ebrington*.] Are the two grand juries generally composed of the same persons?—No; the term grand jurors correspond more closely with what in England and other counties in Ireland is called the grand jury of the county, consisting generally of gentlemen of the largest property and the highest consideration in the county; the others usually not quite so much so.

1820. Mr. *F. French*.] There are two accounting grand juries, you say; are the works actually accounted for before the grand jury itself?—Those grand juries receive the affidavits of the overseers accounting for the works committed to their charge, and on their passing these affidavits, the treasurer, as in the case of the presenting grand juries, is authorized to make the payments.

1821. *Chairman*.] Under what Act are the proceedings of the grand juries regulated?—The 26 Geo. 3, c. 14, is what may be called the County of Dublin Act, under which principally the term grand juries discharge their duties. There is also the 43 Geo. 3, c. 25, which is a private Act to amend the 26 Geo. 3; its amendments, except in one or two points which I will describe subsequently, are not very material; they relate principally to giving greater facilities to preventing or punishing nuisances on public roads. There are also two other local Acts, the 50 Geo. 3, which relates only to the barony of Rathdown, and the 51 Geo. 3, c. 36, which relates to a part of the baronies of Uppercross and Newcastle, which lies to the south of the Dublin and Cork mail-coach road, and these Acts are principally to enable the grand juries to impose a house-tax in addition to the acreable cess for the repair of roads in those baronies. I should add with reference to the Acts of Parliament, that the 59 Geo. 3. merely refers to the county of Dublin in authorizing or directing the grand jury to have the schedule of applications for presentments printed.

1822. What is the mode of making presentments in that county?—The first step in reference to presentments is an affidavit in the form prescribed by the 26 Geo. 3, made by two persons liable to pay cess for 10 acres of land. The affidavit contains the particulars of the work proposed to be executed, the rate, the description of its boundaries, the distance of the nearest quarry or gravel pit, the proposed weight of each load of material and the price per load. The form varies according to the nature of the work; of course there is a different form for making a new road or for repairing an old one, or widening or repairing footpaths. These affidavits being sworn, are lodged pursuant to the 59 Geo. 3, to which I referred, with the secretary of the grand jury thirty days before the first day of term. The schedule is then printed and distributed. There are no special sessions of magistrates in the county of Dublin to investigate works, as in other counties, but some years ago, with a view to obtain the same advantages, baronial committees were appointed by the grand jury to meet after the publication of these schedules, and to examine the different works executed or proposed to be executed. Whilst they continued to meet and go round, the greatest public advantage was found to arise from their investigations, but lately they have not met.

1823. Was that under the Act?—No, I proposed it myself to the grand jury, and it was adopted as a voluntary arrangement and found very advantageous indeed. There is, then, up to the period when the presentments come before the grand jury no other step that I need mention. On the first day of term the presentments being all laid before the Court of King's Bench, are handed to the officer of the county called the inspector of accounts, to be examined by him, and laid with his report before the grand jury. The grand jury name a day for going into business; they usually appoint as early a day as possible, giving the inspector time to examine the estimates and accounts. His attention is first directed of course to the presentments of the county at large, and when he has done that, the grand jury meet and go through them.

1824. Mr. *F. French*.] The presentments are laid before the grand jury, approved of or disapproved of by the inspector, with his report?—With his report;

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report; there is no approval or disapproval on his part, he merely states whether there be any overcharge, or any thing in the presentment not conformable to law.

1825. Does he state whether he considers it necessary?—No, he only gives his opinion as to the legality of the presentment, and whether upon the face of the account there appears to be any overcharge. There are rules laid down by the grand jury, by which, in reference to that, he is guided; for instance, they require a car to run, I believe, 20 miles for 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a cart 10 miles, and if on examining the affidavit, which states the distance from the nearest gravel pit, he discovers that the price is higher than the price allowed by the grand jury, he reports accordingly; I am speaking now with reference to presentments that are proposed to be made.

1826. Then, if I understand you right, the grand jury have nothing to guide them as to the fairness of the price demanded except their own individual opinions, because you have no sessions in the county of Dublin or even a county engineer?—No; both, I think, are very much required, but the grand jury have the affidavit, which is required to state the distance from the quarry, with the price and weight per load, and they have the means of ascertaining the reasonableness of the charge by the computation the inspector is obliged to make.

1827. Then, I suppose, as in other counties, the question is put by the foreman and decided by the jury, whether the presentment passes or whether it does not?—Precisely, except that the jury feel themselves in a great degree bound by the inspector's report; if he reports any irregularity or overcharge it is uniformly the custom to deduct it if the presentment passes.

1828. I believe the county of Dublin is exempted by the new Act with respect to the system of tenders?—In all the Acts which have lately been passed to amend the grand jury system, the county of Dublin has been exempted, with the exception of that one clause in the 59 Geo. 3, directing the publication and printing of the schedules.

1829. Have you the power of presenting a lesser sum than is demanded, or a smaller number of perches?—No, not practically, on account of the particularity of the affidavit, unless the deduction is made on a certain proportion; the grand jury occasionally allow half the sum to execute half the number of perches; that is done, but I apprehend there must be an irregularity in the form of the accounting affidavit even in that case.

1830. *Chairman.*] What is the mode of accounting?—The law requires with reference to the accounting, that there should be a transcript of the presentment and of the estimate on which the presentment was originally made appended to the accounting affidavit, and that the working overseer should swear that the work has been executed according to the presentment and the estimate, and the head overseer that he believes the account to be true. The form of the affidavit is as follows: "I have executed the work pursuant to the above presentment and the plan and estimate laid before the grand jury." And there is the form given of the account, stating the labourers' names, the number of carts employed, the number of days, the number and price of loads, the price of labour per day and the amount of cash paid, the incidental expenses, overseer's charge of 1*s.* in the pound, and so on. There is likewise appended to the form of the affidavit, that no cart has been employed the wheels of which are not at least three inches broad, that each cart contained a load of 10 cwt., and each car 5 cwt., and also that the whole of the work has been executed between the 25th February and 29th September.

1831. Is there no power to execute work between the 29th September and the 25th February?—Under the 26 Geo. 3, the grand jury have also the power of appointing what are called annual overseers; they can only be appointed at Easter term, and their duty is to keep in repair and free from nuisances any number of perches not exceeding 600, and to expend in doing so a sum not exceeding sixpence Irish currency per perch, within six miles of Dublin, and three-pence per perch Irish currency beyond it. There is no previous presentment made in reference to this species of work; there is merely an appointment by the grand jury of an individual to keep the road in repair. On the great roads in the barony of Rathdown, under the 50 Geo. 3, to which I referred, and in the baronies of Newcastle and Uppercross, under the 51 Geo. 3, to which I also referred, there is a power given for the annual overseers

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to expend the larger sum, 1*s.* 6*d.* per perch, on the great roads in the barony of Rathdown, and 2*s.* per perch on two leading roads, the Milltown and Rathmines road, in the barony of Uppercross, and 9*d.* per perch on all the other roads to the left of the Rathcool turnpike road. There is no particular form given, and the expenditure of the money is left to the discretion of the overseers, they being bound to account, and to give a detailed statement of the expenditure, the date, the mode of laying it out and the number of labourers employed, to the succeeding Easter term grand jury; on that account being sworn to, a presentment is made, the amount raised and paid to the overseers subsequent to the November term following.

1832. Mr. *F. French.*] Is there any qualification required for these annual overseers, as there was for the supervisors in the other counties?—No qualification by law, but the grand jury are particular in the appointment.

1833. What class of persons are generally appointed?—Principally the gentlemen of the county or the better description of farmers.

1834. Is there any control over them of any kind?—No.

1835. No inquiry as to whether this money has been actually expended?—Not beyond their affidavit, which they are obliged to make when they come to account, and a detailed statement of the expenditure.

1836. Do they make an affidavit themselves?—They make an affidavit, the form of which is given in the Act. The form of the affidavit by the working overseer, who is appointed not by the grand jury but by the head overseer, is, that the account which is appended to the affidavit is true in every particular. The head overseer swears he believes the annexed account by the working overseer to be true, he being the person in whom he confided to execute the work.

1837. Does he state the roads are in order?—No.

1838. *Chairman.*] How has that system been found to answer?—In the part of the county in which I live, where the overseer is anxious to do his duty, it appears to me to be the best laid out money in the county. I may mention as an instance, that a gentleman near me (Mr. Woods, of Milverton) has some roads in which there is considerable thoroughfare, under his superintendence as annual overseer, with a power of laying out only 3*d.* Irish per perch; these roads are certainly the best in any part of the county. I live in the northern part of the county, and we have no roads in our barony within six miles of Dublin. The general power is, that within six miles the overseer may be authorized to lay out 6*d.* per perch, beyond six miles 3*d*; but there are exceptions in the case of those baronies to which the house-tax applies. That exception, however, does not refer to the part of the county in which I reside.

1839. Lord *Ebrington.*] You have referred only to one particular instance, in which you state the work to have been well done; does the observation applicable to that particular instance, in your opinion, also apply generally to work done under the same system?—I should say generally; as far as I have had an opportunity of observing that, the best laid out money in the county is the money laid out by the annual overseers. I mention the case of Mr. Woods particularly, as one instance in which I have observed it in my neighbourhood. I venture to say the roads under his superintendence, as annual overseer, are as good as any roads that can be pointed out any where.

1840. *Chairman.*] Is the appointment renewed annually?—Yes, unless there be some fault found with the annual overseer, the appointment is renewed almost as a matter of course.

1841. Mr. *F. French.*] Are there any wages given to the working overseer who is appointed by the annual overseer?—I am not prepared to say whether in the account the working overseer charges 1*s.* in the pound as the annual overseer does. I ought to add, with reference to the annual overseers, that the law limits the number of perches to 600 Irish, so that the maximum which the overseers, except on particular roads near Dublin, have the power of laying out, is very small indeed, and the wages, if they are charged, scarcely worth mentioning.

1842. *Chairman.*] Do you appoint the same person overseer for more than one road?—The law limits the appointment in each case to one road, or at least to 600 perches. The reason why I think it works better than the other system is, that it appears to me calculated to obviate the great objection to our Irish system of grand jury presentments, and that is, that before the presentment can be made, the

the road must be out of repair; whereas the proper principle, as it appears to me, would be to prevent the road ever getting out of repair.

1843. Will you describe the mode of raising the amount presented?—With regard to the mode of raising the amount presented, the county, under the 26 Geo. 3, is divided into 114,657 parts, each of the nine baronies being divided also into proportions of that total division; and each of the parishes in the different baronies being divided likewise. The law limits the sum which, under that particular Act, can be presented to 1*s.* per part at each presenting term; and the shilling is usually divided by the grand jury between the county and the barony, that is to say, they limit the presentments in each barony to the sum which is made up by 6*d.* for each part, and they present on the county at large the sum made up by the other 6*d.* The presentment on the county at large seldom come to so much. The inspector of accounts apportions the total amount of presentments made by the grand jury at each presenting term upon the baronies, according to that table, and lays his apportionment before the grand jury upon the last day of term; the grand jury make the presentment upon each barony accordingly. Within ten days after the last day of term the treasurer issues his warrant to the baronial collectors, stating the amount upon each barony according to the inspector's apportionment; on receiving that warrant the collector is bound to serve a transcript of it upon one of the churchwardens or two inhabitants of each parish; a vestry is then called, and applotters are appointed by the parish. If the parish should not assemble in vestry, or should not appoint applotters, the collector is authorized to make the applotment himself; he then proceeds to collect, and he is bound to pay the amount which he receives from time to time to the treasurer, who, under the same Act, is bound when it amounts to 100*l.* to pay it into the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the county. The collector's accounts are closed and their warrants taken up with the applotment, and with a list of defaulters four days before each presenting term. With regard to arrears, the collector is bound, 21 days before each presenting term, to hand a list of the arrears to the churchwardens of each parish, who call a meeting of the parish; which meeting is empowered to levy where they can the amount of these arrears. The uncollectable arrears are re-presented by the grand jury subsequently, not upon the individual defaulters, but upon the parish or district at large. With regard to the house tax, which amounts I believe to about 3,000*l.* a year, the Acts direct that a valuation should be made within a certain period after their passing, of the different houses in the districts to which they refer, and that not more than 1*s.* in the pound upon the value of those houses should be presented in addition to the sum raised by the ordinary presentments towards the repair of roads in those districts. There is a power in the Acts of having a new valuation made with reference to new houses, but no power of revaluing old houses, which is found to be exceedingly inconvenient, there being no means of compelling the inhabitants to make a new valuation of new houses, they generally refuse to do so.

1844. Does the treasurer's warrant go to baronies or to parishes?—The treasurer's warrant sets forth the amount to be raised off the barony at large, and the proportion of that amount chargeable upon each particular parish.

1845. Do the 7 Geo. 4 and the subsequent Valuation Acts refer to the county of Dublin?—Not having looked into the Acts I cannot answer precisely; I conceive, however, they could hardly be considered applicable to houses which had been valued under the Rathdown and Uppercross House-tax Acts, the general valuation Acts being, as I believe, merely references to assessments made under the ordinary system of grand jury presentments.

1846. Are there many detached parts of the baronies in the county of Dublin?—The baronies are very much intermingled with each other, and there are also detached portions of some baronies in other counties insulated completely.

1847. Mr. *Longfield.*] Does that give rise to much inconvenience?—I think it does; the people in the detached portions of the baronies, which are very remote from Dublin, complain that without deriving much advantage, they have to contribute their share to all the county presentments.

1848. *Chairman.*] With reference to the mode of paying, how are persons entitled to receive the sums presented?—The first step is this; when the accounting affidavits are lodged, the inspector examines them, compares them with the original presentments, and lays them, with his Report, before the grand jury.

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jury. On the last day of term he produces to the grand jury drafts on the Bank of Ireland for the payment of the amount of each presentment, signed by himself as inspector; the foreman of the grand jury signs these drafts also, and they are then handed by the inspector to the treasurer, who countersigns them and gives them to the parties entitled to receive them, taking a receipt. The treasurer, four days after term, is required by law to open his office for eight days, in order to deliver the drafts. He produces the receipts of course as his vouchers with his accounts at the next term.

1849. What officers are there in the county of Dublin, and what are their duties?—The treasurer, inspector and secretary. The duty of the treasurer, in addition to what I have above stated, is to keep the accounts of the county at large, and of each of the nine baronies; to keep his office open for the payment of drafts; to issue his warrants to the collectors; to receive the money from them from time to time; to pay into the bank when it amounts to 100*l.*; to pay coroners' and judges' orders to witnesses. His security is 2,000*l.*, and his salary altogether is 191*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* for the half year. The particulars are given in the paper I hold in my hand, which is the draft of a report of a committee of the grand jury in reference to the salaries of the several county officers, and the authority under which those salaries are granted, which, if the Committee think proper to receive, will preclude the necessity of my now going more fully into detail.

1850. Will you please to hand it in, and state shortly the amount of the salaries paid to each officer?—The salaries half yearly are as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
The Treasurer - - -	191	10	7
Secretary - - -	98	18	2
Inspector - - -	92	6	1

That portion of the inspector's salary which in this table is now 50*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* was originally 100*l.*; but when a vacancy occurred in 1822, one of the candidates proposed to perform the duties for 50*l.* instead of 100*l.*, giving the other 50*l.* to the widow of the last officer; the grand jury however thought the 50*l.* might as well be saved to the county, and reduced the salary from 100*l.* to 50*l.* The clerk of the peace's salary is made up partly of fees; the fees at the period when this return was made amounted to 64*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.*, a portion of it being made up of fees, it is of course variable. The sum granted to the deputy clerk of the peace in this table is 141*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, but being made up principally by fees it must also be variable. There is 13*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* granted as the salary of the clerk to the commissioners of wide streets for making valuations of houses in the county of Dublin in pursuance of the Wide Street Act, the 47 Geo. 3, c. 74. The duties of the inspector are, first, to procure an account signed by the cashier of the Bank of Ireland previous to each term. Secondly, to ascertain the proportion in favour of the county at large and of each barony from the treasurer's books, and to lay it before the grand jury on the first day of term; next, he has to receive the accounting affidavits, to examine and audit them, and to lay them with his report before the grand jury; he has also to receive and audit all presentments made, examining the accounts and laying them before the grand jury on the last day but two before term, and on the last day of term, as I have stated before, to prepare and produce drafts for the money to be paid to the overseers of the works. Then he has to tot up the amount of the presentment book, to strike the balances of the presentments on the county at large, and on each of the respective baronies, according to the table given in the Act, apportioning separately the sums granted in the three baronies under the House-tax Acts. He has also to examine the requisitions for presentments under the House-tax Act, and the accounts consequent upon such presentments, and to report any overcharge or irregularities connected with the presentments generally of the grand jury. The business of the secretary is principally that which I presume the secretaries of all counties transact, to prepare presentments; to attend the grand juries at the four terms; to prepare and issue the printed notices; to give information of the last day for lodging affidavits; to send out circulars to the gentlemen who compose the baronial committees for examining the roads, stating the day and place where they are to meet. He has to attend at his office about 30 days previous to each presenting term to receive the affidavits. He has then to classify them when they are all received in their

their proper baronies, to draw out the schedules from them, and to have them printed. In the baronies of Uppercross and Newcastle there is considerable difficulty and trouble in properly arranging presentments, some portions of these baronies being liable to the house tax, and other portions not. He has also to make a list of the annual overseers, the requisitions for the appointment of which are only lodged four days previous to each term. He has to attend the Court of King's Bench and the grand jury during each term, and to attend the inspector whilst he is making his calculations of the sums to be raised for each barony. Subsequent to the sitting of the grand jury he has to copy the book of presentments and see that it is correctly printed. These, I believe, are his principal duties.

1851. Have the offices of inspector and secretary ever been united in the same person?—No.

1852. Do you conceive it would be possible or advisable to unite them?—The secretary has very extensive duties to perform; under a new system it appears to me that in the event of a county engineer being appointed, the office of inspector might ultimately be united with that of engineer, for the examination of the accounts might I think be advantageously combined with the examination of the works by the county engineer.

1853. Do you conceive there is any necessity for a clerk of the peace and a deputy clerk of the peace?—I am not aware what the clerk of the peace actually has to do; the deputy clerk of the peace appears to me to do all the business.

1854. What proportions of the county expenses are discretionary and compulsory upon the grand jury?—In the year 1832, with a view to another object, I ascertained exactly the character of each presentment in reference to its being discretionary or compulsory, and the result of my investigation is contained in the paper which I hold in my hand. I divided the presentments into seven distinct heads. It is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	
1. Miscellaneous:—						
Constabulary	2,887	7	1			
County hospital	1,407	7	10			
Gaol	2,907	10	5			
Court-house	50	–	–			
				7,252	5	4
2. Administration of justice, comprising fees and salaries of under-sheriffs, court keepers, clerk of commissioners of Wide-street, clerks of crown and peace, coroners, &c.				1,541	7	1
3. County officers, treasurer, inspector, secretary, collectors, &c.				1,745	7	1
4. Assessment in Donore and St. Sepulchre Baronies				483	7	8
5. Damages for malicious burnings				803	3	10
			£.	11,825	14	–
6. Dispensaries				1,080	–	5
7. County works, roads and bridges				8,109	6	–
			£.	21,014	17	5

I conceive the first four heads to be compulsory; the fifth, damages for malicious burnings to be compulsory on proof of malice, so that during that year the compulsory presentments amounted to 11,825*l.* 11*s.*, and the remainder, including 1,080*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* for the dispensaries, being the only portion of the county burthens which it was discretionary in the grand jury to regulate, amounted to 9,189*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* I would have prepared a statement for the last year if I had had the abstract of the presentments in London, but happening to have this paper, I have brought it with me to the Committee.

1855. Is there much benefit derived from your dispensaries or county hospitals?—The county hospital being situate in point of fact in the city of Dublin, the inhabitants of the remote parts of the county feel that they derive very little benefit from it, there being always numerous applications for admission by the inhabitants more immediately round the county infirmary; it being uncertain therefore whether admission can be obtained, people are unwilling to incur the

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expense of sending from a considerable distance. I beg to add that, having been frequently through the county infirmary, it appears to me to be extremely well conducted.

1856. Have any of your dispensaries any fever or other wards united to them?—Recently; last November term I proposed combining an infirmary with the dispensary which is connected with my property; the work is now in progress, and I feel quite satisfied that with a very trifling expense indeed, I shall be able to combine the advantages of an infirmary with those of a dispensary. In the county of Dublin there are a great number of dispensaries, more than a due proportion of which are immediately around the city, arising probably from the facility of obtaining subscriptions from the citizens who reside in the villas in the immediate neighbourhood of Dublin. The dispensaries in the remoter parts of course extend over larger districts. In the case of a dispensary which I am particularly connected with, I made a calculation, and I think our district is about twelve miles by six, with a population of about 10,000; the average number of persons relieved during the year amounts to above 3,000, and the whole expense to the county for that amount of relief is not more than between 60*l.* and 70*l.*

1857. Have you any board of inspection of charities in the county of Dublin?—A board for the inspection of medical charities was appointed under an Act which passed two or three years ago, but I do not think they have met, at least I have not heard, though I am a member of the board, of their having been summoned to meet.

1858. How are the coroners paid in the county of Dublin?—The coroners in the county of Dublin appear to me to be very inadequately paid, and there is great necessity for a revision of the system in that county. Their duties in a very populous county, as the county of Dublin, of course are very extensive and onerous. The 1st Geo. 4. cap. 28, limits the remuneration of coroners to forty guineas each term; there are two coroners in the county, and, therefore, supposing the maximum is granted by the grand jury, the salary of each would be only forty guineas a year. The subsequent Act of the 3d Geo. 4. requires a very high qualification for coroners in Ireland, 200*l.* a year of an estate of inheritance, or 400*l.* a year freehold above incumbrances, which appears very disproportioned to the amount of salary. The 4th Geo. 4. cap. 43, which increases both the number and salary of coroners in other counties, does not extend to the county of Dublin, nor does the 5th Geo. 4. which empowers grand juries to apportion the duties of coroners. In consequence of this system the grand jury have been under an impression, on more occasions, than one, that there have been some abuses on the part of coroners, under the 10th Geo. 4. of the power of giving 5*l.* to witnesses for attending inquests, and on several occasions it has appeared to them that the coroners have given a larger fee to medical men whom they have brought down with them from Dublin to attend inquests than the circumstances of the case required, there being medical men connected with the dispensaries on the spot who would have been very well satisfied with the fee of a guinea.

1859. Do you conceive it would be advisable to empower the coroner to call upon the medical attendant of the dispensary on the spot?—The coroner has at present the power of calling upon him, but it would be very advisable that the coroner should exercise that power rather than bring a medical gentleman from Dublin at a considerable expense to the county. I think the 3d Geo. 4. and the 4th Geo. 4. with respect to coroners should be extended to the county of Dublin.

1860. Have you any suggestions to make for remedying the present system?—I will state what appear to be the principal defects under the different heads of your examination. With regard to the repair of roads, in the first place the great objection is that which I presume is general in Ireland, that a road must be out of repair before it can be presented for; whereas the proper system would be always to keep it in repair. The second is, that in the extreme particularity of the estimate, as required by the County of Dublin Act, there is no allowance for any change of circumstances; that is to say, if the road becomes a little worse in one particular spot while the presentment is lying over, there are no means of putting a little more material on that spot and a little less on another. There is likewise in the County of Dublin Act a necessity for gravelling the whole breadth, in consequence of the form of the oath, for the entire number of perches.

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perches. The darning system, which I believe is felt to be usefully adopted in other counties, is not strictly applicable to the county of Dublin. The grand jury, however, have occasionally sanctioned it, but in so doing it seems to me they have stretched the law a little more than a grand jury ought to do. I think, therefore, it would be very advisable that overseers should not be bound, as they are at present in the county of Dublin, to place the full quantity of gravel for the full breadth on every perch of the whole number of perches, for it almost invariably happens that there are some portions of the road presented for, which do not require repair, but strictly according to the terms of the oath overseers are bound to repair that which in fact does not require repair, by putting the quantity of material stated in their affidavit upon it.

1861. Then you would require them to put a certain quantity at different points without specifying the breadths?—Precisely; leaving them a discretion.

1862. How would you propose to ascertain that quantity, what check would you propose?—A good deal must in all these cases be left to the discretion of the head overseer; where that discretion is found to be abused, the grand jury of course should guard against it, by not appointing the same person an overseer again; besides, the accounting affidavit should give all the particulars. The next point in which I think the system requires alteration in the county of Dublin is in the limitation of time. No presentment can be executed under the Act, between the 29th of September and the 20th of February, whereas October we know in Ireland is a very good month for repairing roads; in the next place, there is a want of due examination, with regard to the necessity of the work previous to the presentment being made.

1863. The examination of the inspectors refers not to the necessity of the work, but to the prices of the work?—Yes, the inspector has nothing to do with the merit of the work beyond the examination of the accounts. I would therefore suggest, that in the county of Dublin special sessions should be introduced. There is further, the want of a responsible officer for superintending works. It was suggested in the draft of the bill, to which I referred so long ago as 1825, that a county engineer should be appointed, and I think there is but one opinion among all persons connected with the county as to the expediency of such an appointment. There is also an inconvenience connected with the system of annual overseers, to which I have alluded; the head overseer is generally a year and a half out of his money, which I think is objectionable. The presentment for the amount cannot be made until the full year is completed, and then six months elapse before the money is available.

1864. Would you suggest that the money should be presentable the preceding half-year?—Presentable either at the term the presentment is made, or at the succeeding term. I think also, and the observation perhaps applies generally to the grand jury system in Ireland, that there is an inconvenience in the want of means to pay in ready money labourers connected with the execution of county works. I will point out the way in which the system acts injuriously in the county of Dublin; where a gentleman of property employs a labourer in a county work, of course he will pay him in ready money; but it frequently happens that where a respectable farmer, who, perhaps, cannot well afford to be considerably out of pocket, is the head overseer, he may not have the means of paying the man in ready money, the consequence of which is, that it is generally found by the grand jury that the working overseers, who, generally speaking, are farmers of that description, employ their own cars in the execution of the work, and consequently the work is executed, not so much with reference to the best time for its execution, as with reference to the convenience of the farmers in drawing material, and it likewise happens very frequently that instead of the nearest quarry or gravel pit being used, in order that a larger proportion of the presentment should go into the pockets of the car owners, or cart owners, a more distant quarry is selected, though perhaps not so good a one. With regard to the division of the county into parts, I believe that division is founded upon some very ancient calculation of the relative value of the different parishes and baronies in the county, but it differs very widely from the actual or relative area of the baronies or districts of the county at this moment. The county, according to that tariff, is supposed to contain 114,657 parts; according to the latest map made by Mr. Duncan, a civil engineer, about 13 or 14 years ago, it contains 148,333 Irish acres of arable land; so that if the parts were intended to signify acres, the tariff is exceedingly incorrect.

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The next inconvenience connected with the present system, to which I should refer the Committee, is, the want of a power in the House Tax Acts, either to make a new valuation of old houses, or to re-present insolvent arrears, in consequence of which, there is a constantly accumulating arrear arising from houses occupied by paupers, or which are unoccupied, or have fallen down. This inconvenience the grand jury have endeavoured to obviate by presenting short of the amount of the valuation as it now exists, but it is generally felt that in doing so they are not acting up to the letter of the law, which appears to me on principle to be very objectionable; in fact, we present a larger sum of money than the estimated cost of the works. The law requires that the amount raised under the House Tax Acts should be in addition to the sum raised for the ordinary county works under the 26 Geo. 3; the grand jury are therefore bound, in the first instance, to present under that Act, and if the applications for presentments for those parts of the baronies to which the House Tax Acts refer should not come up to the full amount of the valuation, the grand jury, in order to make allowances for insolvencies, present the full amount of the valuation, which I think objectionable. If they were only to present the amount of works approved of, there would be a considerable deficiency arising from those insolvencies, and there being no power of correcting the valuation, either by a new valuation or by a re-presentment of these deficiencies, there would be a constantly accumulating arrear to the overseers of works, which would ultimately absorb the funds of those baronies. An inconvenience also arises, with reference to the treasurer, from the necessity of his paying all sums into the Bank of Ireland. He has occasionally no means of answering the judge's and coroner's orders for the payment of witnesses, in consequence of which the grand jury have latterly presented a sum in advance to enable him to meet these demands, which is also objectionable, and not strictly according to law. There is another inconvenience, or rather, perhaps, an inconsistency, in the present system as regards the treasurer. The 26 Geo. 3. was intended to divest him of all responsibility, in a pecuniary point of view, beyond 100*l.*, and yet the 43 Geo. 3. which is an amendment of the 26 Geo. 3. places the entire funds of the county completely under his control. The 26 Geo. 3. made the drafts, which are signed by the foreman and inspector, when countersigned by the treasurer, payable to the overseer or his order; but the 43 Geo. 3. makes these drafts payable to bearer; so that all the drafts being handed by the inspector, signed by himself and the foreman, to the treasurer, the treasurer, merely by countersigning them himself, has the power at any time of getting into his own hands the entire of the county funds, though his security is only 2,000*l.* This ought to be remedied. The objection is only an abstract one in the present instance, for the treasurer is a gentleman of the highest respectability; but it is objectionable upon principle, and ought to be remedied. I ought to add that Mr. Baker, the treasurer of the county of Dublin, appears to me to have the best system of keeping his accounts of any public officer I have ever met with. The system of presentments in the city of Dublin is pretty much the same as in the county. Mr. Semple, who acts as engineer for the public works connected with the city under some arrangement with the grand jury, though there is no power by law to appoint a regular engineer, sent me a statement in reference to his appointment, in order that if any matter relating to his office should come under the consideration of the Committee, they may give him an opportunity of explaining it.

1865. How is he paid?—I am not prepared to say how he is paid.

1866. Have you any other suggestion to offer to the Committee?—I will but add, it appears to me it would be advisable that all roads within a certain distance, say three miles of the city of Dublin should be placed under the superintendence of the Board of Works.

Mr. *Robert Murray*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *R. Murray*.

1867. *Chairman.*] WHAT situation do you hold in the Provincial Bank of Ireland?—I am inspector of the branches of the Provincial Bank.

1868. How long have you been in that situation?—Nine years.

1869. Do your duties require you to visit the different branches?—They do.

1870. Where are you resident?—My residence is in Dublin, but I spend the greater part of my time in the provinces.

1871. Has the question of the performance of the duties of county treasurer in

in Ireland by the bank been brought under your consideration?—It has, by a recent correspondence with the magistrates of Tyrone.

1872. What do you conceive to be the duties of county treasurer?—The duties of a treasurer are chiefly to receive and disburse monies. I am aware that the duties of county treasurer extend considerably beyond these; that it is his duty to receive from the clerk of the Crown, after they have been agreed upon by the grand jury and fiated by the judge, the various presentments, whether these presentments are upon the county at large or upon baronies, and to applot them according to the practice which exists in the particular county, and which varies in different counties. In some cases, I believe, the applotment is on plough lands; in others, on a given number of acres, and in some instances in the north of Ireland, it descends to townlands. He also furnishes these applotments to the various barony collectors, who proceed to collect the money to be levied, and pay it to the treasurer under the terms of the existing law.

1873. What obstacles are there to the Provincial Bank, or any other bank, undertaking the duty of county treasurer of Ireland?—There is an oath which the treasurer is obliged to take which could not be taken by a public body. It could not be administered to them. There is also security which the treasurers are called upon to find, which no bank would give separately, or for any of their officers. I am not aware of any other obstacle which would prevent a bank undertaking the duties of treasurer unless it were in the case of serving notices where legal evidence of the notice is required to be preserved, and preparing the securities of the baronial collectors. In both these cases the interposition of a professional man, such as the secretary to the grand jury, or the clerk of the Crown, would seem to be necessary.

1874. Supposing the oath to be altered, the separate security done away with, and the other objections stated by you obviated, in case of the bank doing the duty, are you aware of any other difficulty?—I am not, provided the oath were altered, the separate security done away, and the other objections stated by me removed, I do not conceive that there are any other obstacles in the way of a banking establishment undertaking the duties of county treasurer which could not be easily surmounted if the details of such an arrangement were deliberately entered upon. I have heard the evidence of Mr. Hamilton relative to the treasurers as regards the practice which prevails in the county of Dublin, and the only difference that would arise, as compared with that case, would be, that the bank being treasurer would not require checks to be signed by the foreman as at Dublin. The bank could always be guided as to the sums to be paid by the grand warrant, and the identification of the individuals who are entitled to the payment of presentments, and the vouchers to the bank for these payments would, in point of fact, be the receipts of the persons entitled to receive the money. These receipts would be the vouchers for the debit side of the bank account. If they ever came to be demanded, it would be upon some authority from the county, which would warrant the bank in giving them up, or a particular detailed specification of them signed by some authorized officer; and such vouchers, while in the hands of the bank, would stand in the place of checks. This mode of proceeding would also apparently remove the objection stated by Mr. Hamilton, of the inconvenience experienced in Dublin by the treasurer not getting access to money for the payment of coroners' and judges' orders for witnesses, inasmuch as the secretary of the grand jury or the clerk of the Crown would be a competent person to certify that such a sum was due as coroners' fees, or allowances to witnesses, and these could be always paid by the bank on the receipt of the coroner or party entitled to discharge them.

1875. Could such small sums be paid as witness's orders are frequently for?—Yes, we pay checks for a few shillings occasionally.

1876. In the arrangements for appointing the bank or any particular branch of it as treasurers for counties, do you contemplate the payment of any salary to the treasurer, or the payment of any thing to the bank for its services?—I believe it would be understood that the use of the money while it lay in the hands of the bank would be an equivalent for any trouble they would be put to in discharging the duties of treasurer.

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APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

A STATEMENT of the Amount of CONSTABULARY FORCE employed in each County, County of a City and County of a Town, in *Ireland*, on the 1st of January 1836; specifying the Number of Persons in each Class or Rank of the CONSTABULARY so employed, together with the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES actually enjoyed by each Class;—also, An ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE upon the CONSTABULARY FORCE in each County, County of a City and County of a Town, in the Year ended on 1st January 1836; with a SUMMARY of the Total Amount of Force employed, and of the Total EXPENDITURE for the whole of *Ireland*, for the above Periods.

A SIMILAR RETURN for the PEACE PRESERVATION POLICE.

CONSTABULARY FORCE.

— No. 1. —

RETURN of the Amount of CONSTABULARY FORCE employed in each County, County of a City and County of a Town, in *Ireland*, on the 1st January 1836.

	COUNTY.	Number of Magistrates.	Chief Constables, including Sub-Inspectors. 1st Class.	Chief Constables, including Sub-Inspectors. 2d Class.	Constables.	Sub-Constables.	Horses.	REMARKS.
Ulster.	Antrim	1	6	-	31	154	8	
	Armagh	-	3	2	19	99	5	
	Cavan	-	5	3	22	151	8	
	Donegal	1	5	2	30	116	9	
	Down	-	5	-	30	114	6	
	Fermanagh	-	4	1	21	86	4	
	Londonderry	-	3	1	15	77	5	
	Monaghan	-	4	-	20	116	5	
	Tyrone	-	3	2	32	120	7	
Leinster.	Carlow	-	2	3	20	105	3	
	Dublin	-	5	1	29	113	6	* Serves also for Wicklow.
	Kildare	*1	4	-	40	205	6	
	Kilkenny	1	5	5	51	341	22	
	King's	-	3	2	45	225	6	
	Longford	-	4	-	23	117	5	
	Louth	-	4	-	22	107	5	
	Meath	1	5	2	58	266	9	
	Queen's	1	4	6	49	274	15	
	Westmeath	1	4	3	50	222	9	
	Wexford	-	7	1	39	170	8	
	Wicklow	-	4	-	23	116	5	
Munster.	Cork	-	12	3	85	426	17	
	Cork City	-	1	1	11	62	6	
	Kerry	-	7	-	26	130	11	
	Limerick	-	2	4	25	144	6	
	Tipperary	2	6	4	77	464	21	
	Waterford	1	3	2	18	111	6	
Connaught.	Clare	-	5	3	62	235	8	Peace Preservation, or Stipendiary Magistrates, not included in this Return.
	Galway	-	9	3	122	540	15	
	Galway Town	-	1	-	4	16	-	
	Leitrim	-	5	-	21	86	5	
	Mayo	-	7	2	46	203	13	
	Roscommon	-	4	2	42	208	8	
	Sligo	-	4	1	24	114	5	
	TOTAL	10	155	59	1,232	6,233	277	

Appendix, No. 1.

— No. 2. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Total EXPENSE of the CONSTABULARY FORCE in *Ireland* for the Year 1835, distinguishing the Amounts chargeable against the respective Counties.

	AMOUNT.			Amount chargeable against the County, including Ordnance and Commissariat Expenses and Expense of Resident Magistrates.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Antrim	7,465	11	6	3,610	4	5
Armagh	4,792	4	5	2,173	6	–
Cavan	7,715	5	–	3,701	1	6
Donegal	6,507	–	8	3,391	16	1
Down	6,884	6	–	3,297	10	8
Fermanagh	4,734	3	5	2,224	7	4
Londonderry	3,954	15	9	1,855	12	–
Monaghan	5,110	17	1	2,411	9	11
Tyrone	6,087	15	6	2,919	17	8
Carlow	5,130	7	3	2,510	10	5
Kildare	9,079	18	10	4,695	9	7
Kilkenny	14,204	1	11	7,319	5	3
King's	9,548	3	8	4,838	5	11
Longford	5,482	16	2	2,678	13	10
Louth	5,121	13	5	2,469	18	8
Meath	11,893	13	4	6,197	3	4
Queen's	12,953	7	11	6,797	12	6
Westmeath	10,051	4	9	5,480	16	–
Wexford	8,583	12	4	4,042	8	8
Wicklow	5,417	12	3	2,877	8	2
Cork	19,807	15	5	9,334	12	–
Cork City	2,632	6	–	1,260	19	5
Kerry	5,818	5	8	2,830	5	3
Limerick	6,967	6	3	3,624	17	4
Tipperary	20,053	11	–	11,453	10	7
Waterford	4,870	–	4	2,833	5	3
Clare	10,647	9	3	5,479	2	3
Galway	23,553	19	8	12,480	15	6
Galway Town	856	19	5	413	19	7
Leitrim	4,633	12	8	2,188	6	10
Mayo	10,142	13	1	4,853	16	4
Roscommon	9,383	11	11	5,028	1	9
Sligo	5,547	17	10	2,895	11	10
Dublin	6,129	16	7	2,890	7	2
Carried down £.	281,763	16	3	143,060	9	–

	TOTAL.			Amount chargeable to Counties.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought down	281,763	16	3	143,060	9	–
Pay and Allowances of Inspectors-General and Resident Magistrates, including 1,600 *l.* from Secret Service Fund to Inspectors-General	11,851	14	7	—		
Clothing, Saddlery, Accoutrements, and Barrack Furniture, furnished by Commissariat Department	17,323	9	5	—		
Arms, Ammunition, Accoutrements, and Barrack Utensils, furnished by Ordnance Department	2,273	19	4	—		
Printing Constabulary Forms, &c.	397	7	10	—		
Salary of General Agent	461	10	10	—		
TOTAL £.	314,071	18	3	143,060	9	–

SUMMARY:

		£.	s.	d.
4	Inspectors-General.			
1	Superintendent County of Dublin.			
10	Resident Magistrates.			
155	Chief Constables, 1st Class, incl. Sub-Inspect[rs]			
59	Do. 2d Class.			
1,232	Constables.			
6,233	Sub-Constables.			
277	Horses.			
	TOTAL EXPENSE	314,071	18	3
	Expense of Peace Preservation Force	31,824	17	4
	Salaries and Allowances of 7 Stipendiary Magistrates	4,739	–	–
	TOTAL £.	350,635	15	7

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PEACE PRESERVATION POLICE.

Appendix, No. 1.

— No. 1. —

RETURN of the Amount of Peace Preservation Police, employed in each County, County of a City and County of a Town, in *Ireland*, on the 1st of January 1836.

COUNTIES.	Number of Magistrates.	Chief Constables.	Constables.	Sub-Constables.	Horses.
Clare	1	3	18	82	—
Galway	1	1	13	42	4
Louth	1	-	21	70	2
Limerick (City and County)	1	-	24	99	—
Kilkenny	2	3	18	112	2
Kilkenny (City)	-	1	3	17	—
Queen's	-	-	3	17	—
Tipperary	3	-	2	17	—
Wicklow	1	1	7	36	2
TOTAL	10	9	109	492	10

— No. 2. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Expense of the Peace Preservation Police, for the Year 1835.

	£.	s.	d.
County of Clare	5,340	–	2
Galway	3,011	7	1
Louth	4,400	16	5
Limerick (County and City)	6,444	15	10
Kilkenny	6,963	9	9
Kilkenny (City)	712	15	10
Queen's	611	1	5
Tipperary	1,975	19	–
Wicklow	2,364	11	10
TOTAL £.	31,824	17	4

SUMMARY:

10	Magistrates.
9	Chief Constables.
109	Constables.
492	Sub-Constables.
10	Horses.

TOTAL EXPENSE £. 31,824 17 4

Dublin Castle,
22 April 1836.

J. DRUMMOND.

Appendix, No. 2.

Appendix, No. 2.

Bank of Ireland, 7th June 1836.

Sir,

Having received from Mr. Macky, the agent of this bank, at Derry, an extract from a letter addressed by you to him, mentioning that a Committee of the House of Commons was sitting, to examine into the Duties and Salaries of Officers paid by Counties in Ireland, and that among those the Treasurer's office would come under consideration, and intimating that if it be the wish of the Bank to send over any person to be examined before the Committee, it would be quite right that he should be heard: I beg leave to state, that while the Court of Directors do not feel it necessary to depute any person for examination, they are desirous to assure you, for the information of the Committee, of their readiness to undertake the duties alluded to without charge or salary, feeling it their duty in this, as in all other instances, to afford every facility within the power of the Bank for the advantage of the public service.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

Isaac M. D'Olier, Governor.

Sir Robert Ferguson, Bart., M. P.
London.

Appendix, No. 3.

Appendix, No. 3.

(A.)

To His Excellency the Marquis of *Wellesley*, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The humble MEMORIAL of the Grand Jury of the City and County of Londonderry;

Sheweth,

THAT your Memorialists consider it to be their duty to represent to your Excellency those feelings which every individual of the grand jury experienced on their secretary laying before them the certificate of your Excellency, calling on them to levy on their county, by presentment, a sum of 8,107*l.* 19*s.* 7½*d.* as their quota for the expense of the valuation, under the 7 Geo. 4, c. 62.

That your Memorialists conceive, that, consistent with the letter and spirit of their oath as jurors, they are not justified in levying on the county a presentment of this kind, without accounts being laid before them, which will enable them to satisfy their minds of the proper expenditure of the amount; and that this duty is not only due to their own consciences, but to a loyal and well-conducted yeomanry, over whose interests they are bound by the laws and constitution of the realm to watch.

That your Memorialists are particularly called on in this instance to remonstrate against the amount of the presentment required, as from circumstances which come within their observation, they know that the principle upon which that account has been calculated, bears particularly hard upon their county.

That it is well known to your Excellency, as well as to Memorialists, that the present valuation was a matter of experiment; and, however well acquainted the individuals employed therein might be with the theory of their profession, most of them never had reduced it to practice in the manner which would be answerable to the valuation in the manner now effected; the consequence of which has been, that as they served their apprenticeship in the county of Londonderry, the work has been much more expensive there than it is likely to be in any other part of the kingdom; and your Memorialists therefore think, that the ratio of their payment ought not to be struck on the portion of time, and other expenses incurred, while the work was performing there, but upon some general principle, founded on the general expenditure incurred through the whole kingdom, when the work shall be finished; that with this great leading principle of a feature bearing heavily on your Memorialists, they feel themselves entitled to call for an explicit statement of the expenditure, before they lay such a burthen on the county, fully convinced that when the Act was passed, the Legislature considered that the Lord Lieutenant, when he issued such certificate, would cause all reasonable information to be given to the jury.

That Memorialists, recognizing the principles of such expenditure (when fairly ascertained), being, under the Act, a charge upon the county, have presented the sum of 400*l.* on account, and trust, that your Excellency, in your known justice, will direct such information to be laid before the grand jury at the spring assizes of 1835, as will enable them conscientiously to examine the accounts, and do that duty they are called upon by their oaths to do; also, that your Excellency will establish some other principle on which to strike the quota of this county which has not been so heavily against it.

Summer Assizes 1834. (signed) *R. Bateson*, Foreman.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 22d Sept. 1834.

Referring to the Memorial signed by you as foreman of the grand jury of the city and county of Londonderry, requesting that the county may be relieved from a portion of the sum expended in the valuation of that county under the 7th Geo. 4, ch. 62, I have the honour to inform you, that the deduction of 500*l.* has been allowed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant, to be made from the gross amount to be repaid by the county.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

To Sir R. Bateson, M. P. *E. J. Littleton.*

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Appendix, No. 3.

(B.)

AN ACCOUNT of Sums expended by *Richard Griffith*, Commissioner of Valuation, on the Valuation of Lands in the County of *Londonderry*, between the 1st day of August 1830 and the 31st day of March 1834.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1830: SALARIES:									
Richard Griffith, Commissioner of Valuation, at £.500 per annum, from 1st August to the 31st December 1830	208	6	8						
Robert Warwick, Baronial Valuator, 131 days, to 31st December, at £.1 per day	131	–	–						
Samuel Nicholson, Assistant ditto, 52 days, to 30th September, at 10*s.* per day	26	–	–						
Benjamin Given, ditto - - ditto, 128 days, to 31st December, at 10*s.* per day	64	–	–						
David Johnston, ditto - - ditto, 56 days, to 4th December, at 10*s.* per day	28	–	–						
Robert Wynne, ditto - - ditto, 19 days, to 31st December, at 10*s.* per day	9	10	–						
John Hampton, Baronial Valuator, 130 days, to 31st December, at £.1 per day	130	–	–						
Hugh Stephenson, Assistant ditto, 123 days, to 31st December, at 10*s.* per day	61	10	–						
R. Wynne, ditto - - ditto, 112 days, to 9th December, at 10*s.* per day	56	–	–						
John M'Gowran, ditto - - ditto, 18 days, to 31st December, at 10*s.* per day	9	–	–						
John Kelly, Baronial Valuator, 81 days, to 31st December, at £.1 per day	81	–	–						
John M'Gowran, Assistant Valuator, 67 days, to 10th December, at 10*s.* per day	33	10	–						
David Johnston, ditto - - ditto, 26 days, to 31st December, at 10*s.* per day	13	–	–						
Samuel Nicholson, ditto - - ditto, 78 days, to 31st December, at 10*s.* per day	39	–	–						
Labour (in digging up the soil, to December 31st)	–	–	–	15	1	3			
Postage	–	–	–	–	15	7			
Stationery	–	–	–	1	4	5			
Office Rent	–	–	–	–	12	–			
Amount for the Year 1830 - - £.	889	16	8	17	13	3	907	9	11
SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES: 1831:									
Richard Griffith, Commissioner of Valuatin, 12 months, to 31st December 1831	500	–	–						
Robert Warwick, Baronial Valuator, 313 days, at £.1 per day, to 31st December	313	–	–						
John Hampton, ditto - - ditto, 298 days, at £.1 per day, to 31st December	298	–	–						
John Kelly, ditto - - ditto, 291 days, at £.1 per day, to 31st December	291	–	–						
Benjamin Given, Assistant ditto, 300 days, at 10*s.* per day, to 31st December	150	–	–						
Robert Wynne, ditto - - ditto, 312 days, at 10*s.* per day, to 31st December	156	–	–						
Hugh Stephenson, ditto - - ditto, 301½ days, at 10*s.* per day, to 31st December	150	15	–						
John M'Gowran, ditto - - ditto, 85 days, at 10*s.* per day, to 8th April	42	10	–						
Patrick Daly, ditto - - ditto, 221 days, at 10*s.* per day, to 31st December	110	10	–						
Samuel Nicholson, ditto - - ditto, 313 days, at 10*s.* per day, to 31st December	156	10	–						
David Johnston, ditto - - ditto, 287 days, at 10*s.* per day, to 31st December	143	10	–						
John Long, Draftsman, 198 days, at 5*s.* per day, to 31st December	49	10	–						
John Long, ditto, for sundry journies on the Valuation business	4	–	4						
Labour (digging up the soil, to 31st December)	–	–	–	44	4	2			
Implements	–	–	–	5	1	7			
Stationery	–	–	–	8	14	7			
Postage	–	–	–	3	2	9			
Office Rent and Fuel	–	–	–	11	4	5½			
Incidents (carriage of sundry parcels of Maps)	–	–	–	–	19	6			
Amount for the year 1831 - - £.	2,365	5	4	73	7	–½	2,438	12	4½
Carried forward	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,346	2	3½

Appendix, No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT of Sums expended on Valuation of Land, &c.—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,346	2	3½
SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES:									
From January 1st, 1832 to March 31st, 1833.									
Richard Griffith, Commissioner of Valuation, 12 months' salary, to 31st December 1832 -	500	–	–						
Robert Warwick, Baronial Valuator, 387 days, at £.1 per day, to 31st March 1833 - -	387	–	–						
John Hampton, ditto - - ditto, 367 days, at £.1 per day, to 31st March 1833 - -	367	–	–						
John Kelly, ditto - - ditto, 381 days, at £.1 per day, to 31st March 1833 - - -	381	–	–						
Patrick Daly, ditto - - ditto, 35 days, at £.1 per day, to 8th February 1833 - - -	35	–	–						
Dennis O'Connor, ditto - - ditto, 42 days, at £.1 per day, to 31st March 1833 - -	42	–	–						
Benjamin Given, Assistant ditto, 383 days, at 10s. per day, to 31st March 1833 - -	191	10	–						
Robert Wynne, ditto - - ditto, 389 days, at 10s. per day, to 31st March 1833 - -	194	10	–						
James Deering, ditto - - ditto, 88¾ days, at 10s. per day, to 31st March 1833 - -	44	7	6						
David Johnston, ditto - - ditto, 335½ days, at 10s. per day, to 31st March 1833 - -	167	15	–						
Hugh Stephenson, ditto - - ditto, 351½ days, at 10s. per day, to 31st March 1833 - -	175	15	–						
Patrick Daly, Assistant Valuator, 349 days, at 10s. per day, to 8th February 1833 - -	174	10	–						
Samuel Nicholson, ditto - - ditto, 231 days, at 10s. per day, to 22d October 1832 - -	115	10	–						
James Kelly, ditto - - ditto, 130 days, at 10s. per day, to 31st March 1833 - - -	65	–	–						
James Johnston, ditto - - ditto, 75½ days, at 10s. per day, to 31st March 1833 - -	37	15	–						
Ditto, for making out a fair Copy of the Parish of Faughinvale - - - - - -	1	–	–						
John Long, Draftsman, 379 days, at 5s., to 31 March 1833 - - - - -	94	15	–						
Ditto, for Travelling Expenses, to ditto - -	4	8	6						
William Robinson, Draftsman, 32 days, at 5s.	8	–	–						
John Montgomery, Assistant Valuator, 35 days at 10s., to 9th February 1833 - - -	17	10	–						
Ditto, Draftsman, 32 days, at 5s., to February 9th	8	–	–						
James Millar, Office Assistant, 14 days, at 3s., to 14th January 1832 - - - - -	2	2	–						
James A. Neill, ditto, 29 days, at 2s. 6d., to November 16th, 1832 - - - - -	3	12	6						
James M'Elvary, ditto, 146 days, at 5s., to October 9th, 1832 - - - - - -	36	10	–						
William G. Kearns, ditto, 31 days, at 3s. 4d., to September 7th, 1832 - - - - -	5	3	4						
Ditto, more calculations, done by the piece -	3	11	11						
Robert Faggart, Clerk, 39½ days, at 3s., to September 13th, 1832 - - - - -	5	18	6						
James Kearns, ditto, 14 days, at 2s. 6d., to September 2d, 1832 - - - - - -	1	15	–						
Charles O'Kearn, ditto, 4 days, at 2s. 6d. to ditto	–	10	–						
Isaac Minagh, copying Valuations of Coleraine	3	–	–						
Francis O'Callaghan, Assistant Valuator, 28 days, at 10s. per day, to 26th February 1833	14	–	–						
Salaries and Allowances - - - £.				3,088	9	3			
Labour (Digging up Soil, to March 31st, 1833)	-	-	-	55	5	2			
Stationery - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	29	19	5			
Postage - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	10	11	9			
Office Rent and Fuel - - - - - -	-	-	-	18	–	9			
Incidents (Carriage of sundry parcels of Maps) -	-	-	-	9	1	–			
Amount for Five Quarters - - -	-	-	-				3,211	7	4
Carried forward - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,557	9	7½

AN ACCOUNT of Sums expended on Valuation of Land, &c.—*continued.* Appendix, No. 3.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - -	- - -	- - -	6,557 9 7½
SALARIES and ALLOWANCES:			
From April 1st, 1833, to March 31st, 1834.			
Richard Griffith, Commissioner of Valuation	- - -		
John Kelly, Baronial Valuator, 289 days, at £. 1 per day, to 4th March 1834 - - -	289 - -		
Ditto, for Travelling Expenses to ditto - -	2 8 4		
John Hampton ditto, 157½ days, at £. 1 per day, to 2d March 1834 - - - - -	157 10 -		
Ditto, Assistant ditto, 81 days, at 10 *s.* per day, to 31st January 1834 - - - -	40 10 -		
Ditto, extra time, ditto - - - - -	4 - -		
David Johnson, Assistant ditto, 41 days, at 10 *s.* per day, to 15th May 1834 - - -	20 10 -		
Ditto, Baronial Valuator, 66 days, at £. 1 per day, to 13th August 1834 - - - - -	66 - -		
Robert Warrick, ditto - - ditto, 34 days, at £. 1 per day, to 8th May 1834 - - - -	34 - -		
Dennis O'Connor, ditto - - ditto, 107 days, at £. 1 per day, to 11th October 1833 - -	107 - -		
Samuel Nicholson, ditto, 5 days, at £. 1 per day, to 5th December 1833 - - - -	5 - -		
Hugh Stephenson, Assistant, 17½ days, at 10 *s.* per day, to 3d March 1834 - - -	8 15 -		
Francis O'Callaghan, ditto, 11 days, at 10 *s.* per day, to 11th April 1833 - - - -	5 10 -		
Dennis Freeman, ditto, 1 day, to 1st April -	- 10 -		
James Johnson, ditto, 114 days, at 10 *s.* per day, to 13th August 1833 - - - - -	57 - -		
Patrick Daly, Assistant Valuator, 108 days, at 10 *s.* per day, to 11th October 1833 - -	54 - -		
Robert Wynne, Assistant Valuator, 120 days, at 10 *s.* per day, to 3d March 1834 -	60 - -		
Ditto, Extra time to ditto - - -	- 17 6		
Ditto, Travelling Expenses to ditto -	11 16 -		
Benjamin Given, Assistant, 17 days, at 10 *s.* per day, to 1st March 1834 - - - -	8 10 -		
James Kelly, ditto, 117 days, at 10 *s.* per day, to 7th October 1833 - - - - -	58 10 -		
Francis E. Browne, ditto, 113 days, at 10 *s.* per day, to 13th October 1833 - - - -	56 10 -		
Robert Kenneth, ditto, 53 days, at 10 *s.* per day, to 31st July 1833 - - - - -	26 10 -		
James Deering, ditto, 29 days, at 10 *s.* per day, to 11th October 1833 - - - -	14 10 -		
Peter M'Cann, ditto, 3 days, at 10 *s.* per day, to 21st April 1833 - - - - -	1 10 -		
William K. Rigg, ditto, 4 days, to ditto - -	2 - -		
Alexander M'Loughlin, ditto, 66 days, at 10 *s.* per day, to 31st July 1833 - - - -	33 - -		
John Montgomery, Draftsman, 32 days, at 5 *s.* per day, to 6th May 1833 - - - -	8 - -		
Ditto, Assistant Valuator, 7 days, at 10 *s.* per day, to October 1833 - - - -	3 10 -		
Ditto, Travelling Expenses - - - -	- 10 -		
John Long, Draftsman, 282 days, at 10 *s.* per day, to 23d February 1834 - - - -	70 10 -		
Ditto, Extra time to ditto - - - -	3 15 -		
Ditto, Travelling Expenses - - - -	8 10 6		
Patrick Ganly, Draftsman, 287½ days, at 4 *s.* 6 *d.* per day, to 31st March 1834 - - -	64 12 6		
Ditto, for extra time - - - - -	3 14 10		
Ditto, for Travelling Expenses - - -	1 7 6		
Richard Brassington, ditto, 81¼ days, at 3 *s.* 4 *d.* per day, to 26th March 1834 - - -	13 10 10		
Ditto, Piece-work and extra time - - -	3 2 4		
Henry Poole, Draftsman, 65 days, at 5 *s.* per day, to March 24th, 1834 - - - -	16 5 -		
John Charles White, copying Parish books, to May 26th - - - - - - -	2 11 9		
Robert Cumming, copying Valuation Books -	- 10 4		
William Fitzgerald, ditto - - ditto - - -	4 15 3		
Samuel Campbell, ditto - - ditto - - -	2 18 6		
Carried forward - - - £.	1,333 11 2	- - -	6,557 9 7½

Appendix, No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT of Sums expended on Valuation of Land, &c.—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	1,333	11	2	-	-	-	6,557	9	7½
Thomas Monday, Draftsman, 29 days, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, to 1st January 1834 - - -	3	12	6						
Ditto, Piece-work and extra time - - -	9	19	9						
Charles Leeds, ditto, 86 days, at 3*s.* per day, to 1st January 1834 - - - - - -	12	18	-						
Ditto, Piece-work and extra time - - -	3	6	1						
Alexander Foster, ditto, 200½ days, at 3*s.* 4*d.* per day, to 31st March 1834 - - -	33	8	4						
Ditto, extra time - - - - - -	-	11	8						
Richard M'Gee, ditto, 112⅓ days, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, to 27th October 1833 - - - -	14	-	10						
William Moffit, ditto, 17 days, at 3*s.* 4*d.* per day, to 30th June 1833 - - - - -	2	16	8						
John Cumming, ditto, 33 days, at 7*s.* per day, to 28th February 1834 - - - - - -	11	11	-						
Ditto, Piece-work and extra time - - -	4	4	-						
Isaac Watson, Clerk, 129½ days, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, to 31st March 1834 - - - - -	16	3	10						
Ditto, extra time - - - - - -	8	9	5						
Alexander Hay, ditto, 11 days, at 7*s.* per day, to 1st January 1834 - - - - - -	3	17	-						
Robert Stephenson, ditto, 5½ days, at 3*s.* 8*d.* per day, to 31st March 1834 - - -	-	19	3						
Salaries and Allowances - - - £.				1,459	9	6			
Labour (digging up Soil, to 31st March) - -	-	-	-	18	3	10			
Postage - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	6	12	9			
Stationery and Printing - - - - -	-	-	-	41	6	7			
Office Rent and Fuel - - - - - -	-	-	-	7	18	2			
Incidents (carriage of sundry Parcels of Maps)	-	-	-	16	18	8			
Amount of Four Quarters - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	9	6
GENERAL TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	£.	8,107	19	1½

(C.)

To His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. &c.

The MEMORIAL of the Grand Jury of the City and County of Londonderry, assembled at Spring Assizes 1835;

Sheweth,

THAT the Grand Jury assembled at Summer Assizes 1834, memorialised his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on the subject of the requisition to them directed, under 7 Geo. 4, cap. 62, for levying on their county by presentment the sum of 8,107*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.* for repayment of that sum advanced out of the Consolidated Fund for the valuation of this county, setting forth in such Memorial the hardship of this county being burthened with the whole of so enormous an expense for its valuation, increased greatly in consequence of the inexperience of the persons employed therein; and also praying to be furnished with the accounts whereon such requisition was grounded, and for a reduction of such amount, and time to levy the reduced amount by instalments on the county. That upon such Memorial and representation, his Excellency was pleased to direct a letter to be written to the foreman of the Grand Jury, stating that the said charge should be reduced by a sum of 500*l.*, and the particulars of the accounts were laid before your Memorialists at these Assizes, and they beg leave to represent to your Excellency the claims of this county for a considerable further reduction, for the following reasons, grounded on the information afforded by the said detail of charge, and other documents therein referred to; viz.

1st. That the valuation having commenced in this county, much time was expended in training persons unaccustomed to a work conducted on so extensive a scale, in which their judgment must be guided by an uniform standard, and therefore many expenses became necessary which tended to facilitate the valuation of other counties, whilst they greatly augmented the expenditure on this county; in proof of which fact, your Memorialists beg to call your Excellency's attention to the number of persons employed on this valuation, being,

1	Chief Commissioner employed - - - - -	29	months.
7	Chief Valuators - ditto - - - - -	4,114½	days.
19	Second Valuators - ditto - - - - -	6,077½	days.
21	Assistants - ditto - - - - -	2,121½	days.

Besides incidental labour; a large proportion of which time your Memorialists consider to have been occupied in the first formation, equipment and commencement of operation of so extensive a staff, extra to the actual valuation, from which extra expense your Memorialists humbly pray that your Excellency will relieve this county.

2dly. That it appears by Colonel Colby's Report to the House of Commons, printed 15th August 1834 (to which Memorialists beg to refer your Excellency), that the Ordnance Surveyors were obliged to recommence their work for the use of the Valuators in the year 1830; so that the work done by the Valuators in that year was of no use to the county, and should not be charged against it; and further, that it is plain by the printed lists of valuation, signed by the Chief Commissioner, and dated December 1832, and September 1834, that both the ground and calculations were again gone over subsequent to 1832, as a comparison of these lists shows different results in almost every townland in three entire baronies.

3dly. That Colonel Colby, in the Return above referred to, intimates that a difference of nearly one-third more work done resulted from increased efficiency produced by experience of the parties employed; and considering the same proportion of acceleration applicable to the valuation also, your Memorialists pray to have this county relieved proportionably.

4thly. That if the time employed on this county were to form a criterion for the whole kingdom, it would be absurd to continue the work, as by comparing the area of this county (508,000 acres) to that of all Ireland (20,000,000 acres, according to Colonel Colby) it would require 144 years to complete the work.

5thly. That it appears by the evidence of the Rev. H. F. Yeatman before the Lord's Committee on County Rates in England, given 22d April 1834, that a tender had been made by a very efficient person for the valuation of the county of Dorset, containing 750,000 acres, for the sum of 4,500*l.*; now, for the valuation of the county of Londonderry, containing only 508,000 acres, a demand has been made for 8,107*l.*, though the latter county has a much larger proportion of mountain and waste land, and the towns in it are much fewer and less valuable. That we most respectfully urge that your Excellency will take all these circumstances into your consideration, and direct that the requisition on this county should be reduced to a sum not exceeding 4,000*l.*, which we consider would be a very high charge upon the county of Londonderry.

(signed) *James Bruce*, Foreman.

(D.)

General Survey and Valuation Office,
Dublin, 20th July 1835.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 16th inst., inclosing a Memorial from the grand jury of the county of Londonderry, seeking a further deduction from the expense of the valuation of that county, over and above the sum of 500*l.* already allowed by the Lords of the Treasury, to be deducted from the gross expenditure of its valuation.

As the Memorial contains several statements respecting the unusual cost of the valuation, I beg to make a few short observations upon each.

In respect of the first statement, I have to observe, that previous to the commencement of the valuation of the county of Londonderry, the sum of 400*l.* was granted at my suggestion by the Lord Lieutenant, out of the civil contingencies, to be expended in training the valuators, and 396*l.* was actually paid to the valuators in the county of Londonderry between the 1st of May and 31st of July 1830, while training, during which time the whole of the parish of Ballyaghran and part of the parish of Coleraine were valued, which parishes, at the conclusion of the valuation, required, to be revised to ascertain whether the scale of value first commenced upon was the same as that finally adopted on the completion of the county. On this account the county of Londonderry derived some advantage from the grant made for training the valuators.

In respect to the numbers and expense of valuators employed, I have to observe, that, according to the Valuation Act, it is required that three valuators should at all times work together, the payment to each of whom is limited by the Act to the sum of 1*l.* per day; with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant I arranged the pay of the valuators, so that one only in each party should receive the sum of 1*l.* per day, and the other two the sum of 10*s.* per day, or 3*l.* per week each; by this means there was a saving of one-half the amount allowed by the Act, and this arrangement took place from the commencement.

Excepting towards the conclusion of the valuation of the county of Londonderry, there were never more than three parties of valuators acting at the same time, each of which consisted of one baronial or chief valuator and two assistant valuators; and although it is stated in the Memorial that seven chief valuators were employed, it is to be observed that not more than four of that class were engaged in that county at the same time, but, owing to the extension of the valuators into other adjoining counties, it was necessary to draft some of the experienced hands from the county of Londonderry, and replace them with others, so as to insure an uniformity with the system pursued in every county.

The assistants mentioned in the Memorial consisted of drawing calculations and copying clerks employed in preparing the valuation maps, calculating the amount of the valuation of the land and houses, and in making fair copies of the field books; these clerks were paid according to their qualifications, from 30*s.* to 15*s.* per week; had they not been employed, the work must have been performed by the assistant valuators at an expense of

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3*l.* per week for each; consequently by the arrangement adopted, a considerable saving was effected.

In respect to the second statement contained in the Memorial, I have to observe, that though it was found necessary to re-examine the whole of the valuation completed during the year 1830, in consequence of the alterations made in the Ordnance maps during the revision of the survey, still this examination did not occupy nearly as much time as the original valuation, and it was only a portion of the work that required such detailed examination and correction.

In reply to the third head, I have to state, that the persons employed by me as valuators in the county of Londonderry were experienced professional valuators previously to their appointments, and the quantity of work performed by them during a given time was nearly equal to that now performed by the same individuals in other counties; it is true that the system upon which the valuation was then conducted was not as perfect in all its details as it is at present, and consequently more check valuations were then deemed necessary than are at present required; in consequence, an unusual expenditure was incurred in this respect, but not by any means to the amount contemplated by the grand jury.

In respect to the fourth head, I have to observe, that at present there are five counties in progress of valuation, in which fourteen valuation parties are employed, and that it is intended to increase the establishment to seventeen parties during the present year; consequently the progress of the valuation will be, as compared to the county of Londonderry, as 17 to 3, or, perhaps, in consequence of the matured state of the system now adopted, as 20 to 3, and it is my intention further to increase the establishment in proportion as I receive printed maps of the counties from the Ordnance surveyors.

In reply to the comparison of the expenditure on the valuation of the county of Londonderry as contrasted with the proposal made for the valuation of the county of Dorset, I have to observe, that a valuation can be made by one individual cheaper than by three persons acting together, as is required by the Valuation Act; besides, it is probable that the proposer for Dorset did not mean to enter into the same minute detail in the valuations which I have deemed necessary to insure justice being done to all parties, and I must observe, from the commencement of the valuation to the present time, every exertion has been made on my part to keep down the expenditure as far as was consistent with accuracy in the detail.

In making an allowance to the county of Londonderry on account of the extra expense of its valuation, I would suggest that nothing definite be determined upon until the valuation of the counties of Antrim, Down, Tyrone and Donegal, shall have been completed; and when the average cost per 1,000 acres of those counties shall have been ascertained, a comparison may be instituted and a proportional allowance made to the county of Londonderry.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

To Sir William Gosset, &c. &c.

Richard Griffith.

(E.)

INSTRUCTIONS to the VALUATORS appointed under the 7 GEO. IV. c. 62; 1 & 2 WILL. IV. c. 51; and 2 & 3 WILL. IV. c. 73, for the uniform Valuation of Lands and Tenements in Ireland.

Two classes of Valuators.

1. THE Valuators are to be divided into two classes, viz. Baronial Valuators, and Assistant Valuators.

Assistant Valuators to obey Baronial Valuators.

2. Each Baronial Valuator is to be accompanied by two Assistant Valuators, who are to obey his directions, in carrying into effect the detail of these Instructions.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUISITE FOR THE VALUATORS.

Qualification of Baronial Valuators,

3. The Baronial Valuators must be experienced land valuators, land surveyors, and very neat draftsmen.

and of Assistant Valuators.

4. The Assistant Valuators must also be experienced land valuators, and land surveyors; it is not necessary that they should all be neat draftsmen, but the latter qualification would be advantageous.

Three Valuators to act together.

5. The Baronial Valuator is always to be accompanied in the field by two Assistant Valuators, and each of them is to set a value upon the portion of land under consideration, according to the plan hereinafter mentioned.

DUTIES OF THE BARONIAL VALUATORS.

Baronial Valuator to subdivide Townlands on the map;

6. The Baronial Valuator, when in the field, is to subdivide every townland shown on the Ordnance map of the parish, into any number of portions required, for the purpose of separating the different qualities of land from each other for valuation, according to the system hereinafter mentioned.

to ascertain the contents of the Subdivision;

7. In the house, he is to ascertain by measurement on the map, the contents of each of these subdivisions of land, and direct and aid the assistants in the performance of their portion of the office duty.

to keep a Diary, &c.;

8. The Baronial Valuator is to keep a regular diary, descriptive of the work performed in each day; and at the end of the month he is to transmit to the Commissioner of Valuation a return

a return of the progress made, according to the form, No. 1, copies of which will be supplied to him. Appendix, No. 3.

9. He will be responsible for the quantity and accuracy of the work performed; and it will be his imperative duty to report to the Commissioner of Valuation any instance of want of punctuality in the attendance of any of the assistants, either in the field or in the office; and also any apparent carelessness, inattention, or want of zeal in the performance of his duty. to be responsible for the quantity of work performed;

10. The Baronial Valuator is also to prepare on the fifth day of every month a return, as per form No. 2, of the several payments made by him during the preceding month. This return is to include his own salary, the salaries of the assistants, and any contingent expenses which may have arisen during the month, such as pay of attendant labourers, postage, and stationery. to prepare Pay Returns.

11. All note-books, forms for parochial and baronial tables, progress returns, and pay returns, will be supplied from the office of the Commissioner of Valuation, together with such other articles of stationery as may be requisite; consequently, unless in case of necessity, the Baronial Valuator is not to supply himself with any stationery. Commissioner of Valuation to supply all Stationery.

12. The Baronial Valuator is to take receipts for all payments made by him; and where such payments exceed the sum of 1 *l.* 16 *s.* 11 *d.* the receipt must be on a stamp. When under that sum, the person receiving is to write his name on the return, on a line with the sum paid to him; and if he cannot write, he is to make his mark, and such mark must be witnessed by some person present at the time, who can write, such person not being the individual who pays the money. Receipts. Payment.

Duties of the Assistant Valuators.

13. The Assistant Valuators are punctually to meet the Baronial Valuator, at any time and place in the parish then in progress, which he may appoint, and they are to act under his general direction, in deciding on the lines for the subdivision of each townland, for the purposes of its valuation; but of course the assistant is to give his advice and opinion on each line of subdivision, before it is determined on. Assistant Valuators to act under the direction of the Baronial Valuator, in the field

14. In the house, each of the assistants is to undertake such portions of the office duty, as may be directed by the Baronial Valuator. and in the office.

15. Each day's work is to consist of seven hours, either actually engaged in the field valuing, or in the office calculating, and drawing up parochial or baronial tables, exclusive of going to, or returning from work. A day's work to consist of seven hours.

Of the Valuation.

16. The intention of the Legislature in passing the General Valuation Act, 7 Geo. 4, c. 62, is, that a valuation of the lands of Ireland should be made on a uniform principle, and scale of prices for agricultural produce; so as to insure that the relative value of the lands within any county, though ascertained at different periods, (and also, that the relative value of the lands of different and distant counties, though ascertained at different and distant periods,) should be the same. Lands to be valued according to a uniform principle.

17. To effect this object, the Legislature has determined that the following scale of prices of agricultural produce shall be considered to be the standard for the valuation of Ireland; and all valuations must be given, as if the standard prices were the prices of the several kinds of agricultural produce, at the time the valuation was made. Scale of Prices.

Scale of Prices, according to the 7 Geo. IV. c. 62, s. 7.

18. Wheat, at the general average price of ten shillings per hundred-weight of one hundred and twelve pounds:

Oats, at the general average price of six shillings per hundred-weight of one hundred and twelve pounds:

Barley, at the general average price of seven shillings per hundred-weight of one hundred and twelve pounds:

Patatoes, at the general average price of one shilling and seven-pence per hundred-weight of one hundred and twelve pounds:

Butter, at the general average price of sixty-nine shillings per hundred-weight of one hundred and twelve pounds:

Beef, at the general average price of thirty-three shillings per hundred-weight of one hundred and twelve pounds:

Mutton, at the general average price of thirty-four shillings and sixpence per hundred-weight of one hundred and twelve pounds:

Pork, at the general average price of twenty-five shillings and sixpence per hundred-weight of one hundred and twelve pounds:

And that all houses shall be valued at the sum or rent for which every such house respectively could be let by the year, deducting therefrom one-third part of such sum or rent.

And by the additional Acts, the 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 51, and 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 73, it has been enacted that all houses which shall not exceed in annual value the sum of 3 *l.* sterling, shall be exempted from such valuation, and also all lands and tenements strictly of a public nature, or used exclusively for charitable purposes.

Valuators to be supplied with average prices of Produce for five years.

19. The Baronial Valuator will be supplied by the Commissioner of Valuation, with a schedule of the general average prices of agricultural produce, at the principal markets of Ireland, for the five years preceding the commencement of the valuation of any county or barony.

This schedule will enable the Valuators to distinguish between the standard prices abovementioned, and the prices of agricultural produce, which, at the time of the valuation, may be considered to be the scale for the then letting value of land.

Such average prices, and the prices in the standard, to be compared.

By comparing the prices contained in the two schedules, the Valuators can ascertain what addition to or deduction from the then letting prices of land, should be made to render the valuation conformable to the scale of prices prescribed by the Act; and this proportion will be directly as the prices of each article in the five years' schedule is to the standard prices of the same articles by the Act, so is the present letting value of any townland to the value to be returned for that townland.

Proportional Scale of Prices.

20. The Commissioner of Valuation will also furnish the Baronial Valuator with a proportional scale of value, deduced from the difference of the prices of agricultural produce, for the preceding five years, as compared with those prescribed by the Act.

Principle of Valuation in the field.

21. In practice, the Valuators are in the first instance to rate the land at the rent for which a fair landlord would let it to a respectable tenant, exclusive of all the buildings on such land, which exceed the sum of 3*l.* in annual value; such valuation being made with reference to the average prices of agricultural produce for the preceding five years, from the commencement of the valuation of any county; and afterwards a deduction from or addition to such present letting value, may be made according to the proportion alluded to in the foregoing section.

How to value Woods,

22. All woods and plantations are to be valued according to the agricultural value of the land on which they grow, without reference to the timber.

also Bogs.

23. All uncultivated bogs and mosses, or turbaries, are to be valued as pasture, and no price is to be set upon the turbary on account of its product as fuel; the vicinity to turf banks being one of the local circumstances to be considered, as tending to increase the value of the neighbouring arable land.

Commons.

24. All commons to be valued in the same manner as other lands.

How the Duties are to be performed.

Field Duties.

Land to be subdivided according to quality.

25. In commencing the valuation of any townland, the Valuators are to examine it generally, so as to ascertain whether or not it consists of one uniform quality of land; or whether, as will most frequently be the case, it contains several varieties, both in the quality and value. In the latter case, it will be necessary to subdivide the townland in such a manner, that each portion shall contain land of nearly the same quality and value.

Division of Land shown on the Ordnance Maps.

26. The divisions laid down on the Ordnance maps are confined to county, barony, parish and townland boundaries; but in addition to these territorial boundaries, the maps show all bogs, lakes, rivers, streams, roads, bye-roads, plantations, gardens, houses, ancient forts and other remarkable objects. These data, with occasional measurements, will be found sufficient to enable the Baronial Valuator to mark on the map any particular point or line of division he may require.

Let us suppose, for example, he wishes to draw a line on the map, dividing a dry upland hill from a moory pasture situated at its base.

How to lay out the Subdivisions on the Map.

27. To effect this object in an accurate manner, he is to fix himself on some angle or point which can easily be ascertained on the boundary of the townland, close to the change in the quality of the land; and then, looking along the line of such change, he will fix on some house or other object marked on the map either in the townland under consideration, or in an adjoining one, which coincides with such line; and then by applying a ruler to the map, he can draw a line from the angle point at which he stands towards the house or other object fixed on; by this means, he will be enabled, in a very accurate manner, to mark on the map the line of division required.

28. By following up this principle, every townland may be subdivided into any requisite number of portions, each representing a difference in the quality or value of the land.

Subdivisions to be numbered.

29. Each subdivision, when marked on the map, is to be numbered, and the valuation of it made on the spot.

Each Valuator is to enter his opinion of the value of the lot in his field-book.

30. In ascertaining the value of the land contained within the division of the townland under consideration, each of the Valuators is carefully to examine the whole of it; and having ascertained the nature and depth of the soil, and the quality of the subsoil, by digging up the surface, is to write down his opinion on a blank leaf of his note-book; afterwards, when called upon, he is to show his book to the Baronial Valuator, who will enter the opinions thus collected in *his* field-book, and having done so, read out the value noted by each Valuator.

Value of the lot to be agreed upon.

31. The three Valuators are then to converse on the matter, each giving his reasons in support of the value fixed on by him; and having considered the subject, they are to agree upon the value by the acre, which is to be put on the subdivision.

Where much difference occurs, lot to be subdivided.

32. When any considerable difference of opinion exists between the Valuators respecting the value of any subdivision, it is to be examined a second time; and if they do not then agree,

Appendix, No. 3.

agree, the subdivision is to be further divided into two or more parts, and a separate value set upon each.

33. When the value per acre of the subdivisions is determined, it is to be entered in the proper column in the field-book, on the same line with the number of the subdivision. Acreable value to be entered.

Duties in the House.

34. The Baronial Valuator will ascertain the contents of each subdivision of every townland that has been valued; and to effect this object in an accurate manner, he is to take a second copy of the Ordnance map of the parish, which is never to be taken into the field. On this map he is to lay down, by light red lines, the several subdivisions of townlands, which had been marked on the *field-map*, and compute the areas of each, either by triangles or by parallel lines drawn through the map, at the distance of 20 perches from each other, according to the scale; and afterwards equating the boundary lines of the subdivision, where they cross the parallels obliquely. This latter plan, in practice, will be found correct and expeditious. How to ascertain Contents of the Subdivisions.

35. The contents of the several subdivisions being thus ascertained, the value of each is to be calculated from the price fixed upon in the field, corrected by the additions or subtractions for local circumstances hereinafter described, and entered in the field-book in its proper column.—*See form of Field-book annexed.* Corrections for local circumstances, as hereinafter directed.

36. On the completion of the original field-books of any parish, a fair copy is to be made, having an index alphabetically arranged; and afterwards valuation tables of lands and houses are to be drawn out, according to the form given in the 10th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV. c. 62, and forwarded to the Commissioner of Valuation, together with the fair and rough field-books, and the map of the parish. Previously to transmitting which, each of the Assistant Valuators is to sign his own field-book, immediately below the amount of the valuation of each townland. A Fair Field-book to be made, also Valuation Tables. The whole to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Valuation, together with the Map of the parish. Rough Field-books to be signed,

37. It will also be the duty of the Baronial Valuator, together with the Assistant Valuators, to sign their names in one fair field-book for each parish, below the amount of the valuation of each townland. also fair Field-books.

PRINCIPLE ON WHICH THE VALUATION OF LAND IS TO BE MADE.

38. All lands are, in the first instance, to be valued as if placed in an ordinary situation, and any addition or deduction which it may be necessary to make on account of local circumstances, is to be reserved for consideration, until the out-door work of the valuation of any parish shall have been completed; at which time, it may be supposed that the Valuators will have become so well acquainted with the parish as to be enabled to form a just opinion of the proportionate addition or deduction which should be made on account of situation and local circumstances. But, as it may frequently happen that particular local circumstances may affect certain townlands, or portions of townlands, which are independent of their general locality, such peculiarities are to be taken into consideration on the spot. All Lands to be valued as if placed in an ordinary situation, and allowances for local circumstances are to be made in the house. Circumstances peculiar to the place to be considered on the spot.

39. The most important of these peculiar local circumstances are, These peculiar local circumstances are,

1. *Steepness, which creates additional expense in cultivating, carrying manure, crops, &c.*
2. *Exposure to injurious winds.*
3. *Different varieties of soil occurring in small patches in the same field.*
4. *Bad fences, and ill-shaped fields.*
5. *State of farm or townland roads.*

40. *Steepness.*—The deduction to be made for steepness should be proportioned to the inconvenience the farmer sustains in ploughing, manuring, &c., say from 1*s.* to 4*s.* per acre; but the latter deduction should only be made where the difficulty of ploughing, &c., on account of steepness is very great. Steepness,

Where land is so steep that it cannot be ploughed, but is cultivated by the spade, it might be valued as if under pasture. When it is so full of knolls or rocks, as not to be capable of being ploughed with convenience, it should also be valued as pasture land.

41. *Exposure.*—Where lands are exposed to westerly winds, the crops are frequently injured in the months of August and September: 3*s.* in the pound might be deducted from the value of such lands, as compared with similar lands in a sheltered situation. Exposure,

42. *Different varieties of soil*, occurring in the same field, lessen the value of good land, inasmuch as the crops will not ripen on lands of different qualities at the same time. Some must be cut earlier, some require more seed, &c. &c. In such situations the superior land should be reduced from 1*s.* to 3*s.* in the pound, from the price it should otherwise bear. occurrence of different kinds of soil in the same field;

43. *Bad Fences.*—For bad fences, and for ill-shaped fields, 1*s.* in the pound might be deducted from the value; when well fenced, &c., the value might be increased 1*s.* in the pound. bad fences and ill-shaped fields,

44. When the *farm roads* within any townland have been inconveniently laid out, and are not sufficiently formed, or drained, a slight deduction might be made, say about 6*d.* in the pound. and inconvenient farm-roads.

OF LAND IN AN ORDINARY SITUATION.

45. This term is meant to apply to all varieties of land, which may be considered to be in a medium situation, in respect to the *county* in which it is contained. Such land should be distant from three to five miles from a principal market-town, having a fair road to market, not Land in an ordinary situation is usually from three to five miles distant from a principal Market town.

In maritime Counties it is elevated from 100 to 150 feet above the sea.

not particularly sheltered or exposed, not very conveniently circumstanced as to fuel, lime or manures. In maritime counties, the elevation of land, in an ordinary situation, will be from 100 to 150 feet above the level of the sea. In inland counties, at the medium elevation of the low land, say from 200 to 300 feet above the level of the sea.

General circumstances which affect the value of Land.

46. The general circumstances which enhance the value of land, and which are to be taken into consideration in the house, are,

1. *Goodness of climate, which includes shelter from injurious winds, &c.*
2. *Vicinity to limestone quarries, to sea manure, or turbary.*
3. *Good roads to market, or to sea manure, or turbary.*

Value of Land increases in proportion to its vicinity to Towns.

In addition to which, it may be observed, that the value of land increases *in proportion to its vicinity to cities or towns*; and that the amount of such increase in value will, in a great measure, be regulated by the number and value of the houses of any town.

Value not affected beyond the distance of four miles.

47. With the exception of very large cities or towns, the value of land is rarely affected at the distance of four miles from any town; and in ordinary cases the influence of towns does not extend beyond three miles. It may be said to end where the distance renders it too expensive to draw stable or other manure from the town, or where the town is too remote, or too small to afford a convenient market for the sale of potatoes, milk, hay or straw.

Towns classed.

48. To enable the Valuators, in different baronies of the same county to make a similar increase in the value of land, as they approach towns of similar sizes and circumstances, it will be useful to attend to the following classification of towns:—

1. *Small villages*, containing from 30 to 60 houses.
2. *Large villages, and small market-towns*, having from 150 to 300 houses.
3. *Large market-towns*, having from 700 to 1,000 houses.

Small Villages only increase the value of the gardens.

49. *Small villages*, consisting of from 30 to 60 houses, do not influence the value of land in the neighbourhood beyond the gardens, or fields, immediately behind the houses; the increase in such cases, above the ordinary value of land, will rarely exceed 2 *s.* in the pound.

Large Villages increase the value of land for half a mile.

50. *Large villages and small market-towns*, containing from 150 to 300 houses, usually increase the value of land round the town for a distance of about half a mile. For the first quarter of a mile this increase will be about 5*s.* in the pound, and for the next quarter about half that sum.

Large Market-towns, one mile and one half.

51. *Large market-towns.*—The annual value of town parks, in the immediate vicinity of such towns, will exceed, by about 15*s.* in the pound, the price of similar land in ordinary situations, and such town parks will usually extend to about one furlong, in every direction from the town; beyond this point, to the distance of half a mile from the town, the adventitious value of the land will gradually decrease to 10*s.* in the pound; at half a mile to 5*s.* in the pound; at one mile to 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound; and at one and a half mile, the influence of such towns on the value of land may be said to terminate.

Cities and large Towns, three miles.

52. *For cities or large towns* a similar system must be followed. Here the annual value of the town parks will be at least double the price of similar land in ordinary situations, and this increased value will extend about one furlong, in every direction, from the houses of the town; beyond which point the adventitious value will gradually decrease, for the next quarter of a mile, to 15*s.* in the pound; at the termination of a mile, to 10*s.*; at two miles, to 3*s.*; and at three miles from the town its influence on the value of the land may be considered to be at an end.

Principle on which deductions are to be made.

53. It is to be observed, that the foregoing scale, for the increase in the value of land in the vicinity of towns, is not to be considered as limiting in any degree the judgment of the Valuators; but it is to be used by them as a principle upon which they are to act, being guided in each case by the peculiar local circumstances of the land under consideration.

Decrease in the Value of Land.

54. The principle on which a deduction is to be made from the value of land, of the same quality as other land in an ordinary situation, is similar to that which regulates the increase. The principal circumstances which have a tendency to lower land in value, in addition to those enumerated in Art. 2, are,

1. *Elevation, which, by deteriorating the climate, diminishes both the quantity and quality of the produce.*
2. *Distance from proper markets for the sale of the produce.*
3. *Difficulty of access on account of bad roads.*
4. *Distance from lime, from marl, from sea or other manures, and fuel.*

Inferiority of Climate owing to elevation.

55. *For inferiority of climate*, owing to elevation, whether in the interior or exterior of mountains, independent of other considerations, a deduction must be made from the value of each particular variety of soil, as compared with the same kind in an ordinary situation, of from 2*s.* to 5*s.* in the pound; but, in high mountains, it will be necessary sometimes to deduct as much as 10*s.* in the pound. It is to be observed, that the climate in the *interior* of mountains is much damper, more foggy, and more liable to frost and snow, than at the same elevation on the *exterior* declivities. It is also to be observed, that mountain grazing land is less valuable, in proportion to its extent and distance from the fertile country.

56. *Distance*

56. *Distance from markets* lessens the value of land. In corn countries, where oats bring a penny per stone less at the local market than at the county market, or next sea-port, or where it costs one penny per stone to carry it to such market, more than it would to carry it from land, in an ordinary situation, to the same market, the land should be valued 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound less than land of a similar quality in an ordinary situation. The distance which oats can be carried for one penny a stone is about 20 miles. Distance from Market lessens the value of land;

57. All lands which are difficult of access, on account of bad roads, which are distant from limestone quarries, from sea manure or from fuel, may be considered of less value than similar land in an ordinary situation, which does not labour under those disadvantages; and when any land is subject to the whole or any of those disadvantages, a proportionate diminution must be made in the value, say from 1*s.* to 3*s.* in the pound. also difficulty of access.

How to carry those Instructions into effect.

58. Having completed the out-door work of the valuation of any parish, the Valuators should, in the next place, consider whether as a whole such parish should be classed as one in an ordinary situation; that is to say, whether the quarter, or at least a considerable portion of the land comes within the description already given in section 45, of land in an ordinary situation, as respects the county at large. If it should appear, on consideration, that the parish is in an ordinary situation, then the allowances, whether in addition or deduction, need only be made on those lands whose local situation and circumstances render an addition or deduction necessary. To carry Instructions into effect. Valuators to consider whether the parish is in an ordinary situation, as respects the county at large;

59. If, on the contrary, it should appear that the parish is situated in a hilly or elevated country, at the base of mountains, or is partly hilly and partly mountainous, the valuators should consider what deduction should be made in the price of the land in an ordinary situation, as compared to the parish under consideration, and that of land in an ordinary situation, as compared with the county at large. Let us suppose that the parish under consideration is hilly, and situated at the base of mountains, and that its ordinary land is elevated 500 feet above the level of the sea; under these circumstances a deduction should be made of about 5*s.* in the pound, from the prices put on similar land in an ordinary situation in a better climate, distant from mountains, and say about 100 feet above the level of the sea. This being determined on, the scale for the parish may be said to be formed; as from this, as a ground work, the several additions or deductions for local situation or circumstances are to be made. if not, a proportionate deduction should be made; for a hilly parish, about 5*s.* in the pound.

60. In following up this plan, the relative value to be placed on land in an ordinary situation, in any parish, may be determined, as compared with that in an ordinary situation in respect to the county at large, and the relative additions or deductions made with respect to the local circumstances of all other lands within the parish. But in addition to the elevation, and other circumstances to be taken into consideration by the Valuators, while determining the proportionate value of the ordinary land of any parish, as compared with the ordinary land of the county at large, they should also consider the prices which the principal kinds of agricultural produce bear, in the neighbouring or local market, as compared with those which the same kinds of agricultural produce bear at the principal markets or sea-ports of the country, and make suitable deductions on account of those disadvantages. Local prices of agricultural produce should be taken into consideration.

DESCRIPTION AND ARRANGEMENT OF SOILS.

61. It is of importance that the Baronial, as well as the Assistant Valuators, should enter in their field-books a short but clear description of the nature of the soil and sub-soil of every valuation lot or portion of ground which may come under their consideration, and that precisely the same meaning should be applied by all the Valuators to the same descriptive word. Clear and accurate description of Soils important.

62. To render this description as uniform as possible, it will be desirable that the following classification and description of soils should be adopted:

63. All soils, with the exception of peat, are composed of certain mixtures or combinations of some of the primitive earths, together with animal and vegetable matter in a decomposed state, and certain saline compounds and the oxide of iron. These bodies always retain water, and exist in different proportions in different lands. Soils chiefly composed of combinations of the primitive earths.

64. The primitive earths which usually enter into the composition of soils are three in number; namely, Primitive earths.

1. *Clay, or Argillaceous,*
2. *Silex, or Siliceous, and*
3. *Lime, or Calcarious.*

65. Argillaceous earth forms the basis of all clays; in soils it is usually combined with siliceous sand; this is the case in potters' clay or pipe clay, where the proportion of siliceous sand generally amounts to 60 per cent. Argillaceous earth, the basis of all clays, is usually combined with siliceous sand.

66. Brick clays are composed of argillaceous earth, combined with the siliceous, and sometimes with calcarious earth, but the siliceous always predominates. The colour of clays, as yellow, blue, brown and red, is derived from an admixture of different proportions of the oxide or rust of iron with the clay. Brick Clays.

Silex, or Siliceous Earth.

Siliceous Earth. Rabbit, and other sands, are nearly pure siliceous earth.

67. This earth is the principal ingredient in most soils; it is found nearly in a pure state, in flint and in transparent siliceous sand. Rabbit sand is, for the most part, siliceous; it is usually whitish, yellowish or brownish white, and rarely red. These several tints of colour are occasioned by the admixture of different proportions of oxide of iron.

Calcarious Earth, or Lime.

Calcarious Earth,

68. This earth usually occurs in the form of limestone, in which case the pure lime, or calcarious earth, is combined in nearly equal portions with an aerial acid, called carbonic acid, which is expelled by the heat of our common limekilns.

in soils is usually combined with carbonic acid;

69. Calcarious earth, as it occurs in soils, is usually combined with carbonic acid, though sometimes it occurs combined with sulphuric acid; in this latter case it is called gypsum. All shells contain lime and carbonic acid.

effervesces when touched with acids.

70. The presence of calcarious earth in a soil may be easily detected, by pouring a few drops of oil of vitriol, or diluted muriatic acid (spirit of salt), on a small portion of it; if the soil contains lime an effervescence will take place, and the briskness and duration of effervescence will be in proportion to the quantity of lime contained in the soil.*

Primitive Earths, when pure, are white and infusible.

71. All the foregoing primitive earths, argil, silex and lime, when in a pure state, appear in the form of white powder, like flour; and each of them, when unmixed with other substances, is infusible in the strongest heat of our furnaces.

Arrangement of Soils.

Soils classed under four heads.

72. All soils may be arranged under four heads, each representing the characteristic ingredients; as,

1. *Argillaceous, or clayey,*
2. *Siliceous, or Sandy,*
3. *Calcarious, or limy, and*
4. *Peaty.*

Classes subdivided.

73. For practical purposes, it will be desirable to subdivide each of these classes:—

Thus argillaceous soils may be divided into three varieties; viz.

Clayey,
Clayey Loam, and
Argillaceous Alluvial.

Of Siliceous soils there are four varieties; viz.

Sandy,
Gravelly,
Slaty, and
Rocky.†

Of Calcarious soils, we have three varieties; viz.

Limestone,
Limestone Gravel, and
Marl.

Of Peat soils, two varieties; viz.

Moor, and
Peat, or Bog.

Of Clayey Soils.

In clayey soils argillaceous earth is the characteristic ingredient.

74. All soils in which clay forms the predominant ingredient should be termed clayey; but the proportion as well as the colour of the clay which enters into the composition of such soils are various.

Clay, on a retentive subsoil, is nearly unfit for tillage; may be improved by adding sand. Clayey soils graduate from cold and stiff to open.

75. When a soil consists chiefly of blue or yellow tenacious clay, upon a retentive subsoil, it is nearly unfit for tillage, while on an open subsoil it may easily be improved; clayey soils, containing a due admixture of sand, lime and vegetable matter, are well suited to the growth of wheat, and are classed among the most productive soils, where the climate is favourable; soils of this description will therefore graduate from cold stiff clay soils to open clay soils, in proportion as the admixture of sand and vegetable matter are more or less abundant, and the subsoil more or less retentive of moisture.

Loamy

* Should it be necessary (as may sometimes happen) to ascertain the exact proportion of lime a soil may contain, the object can easily be effected by weighing half an ounce of the soil, and having poured on it a wine glass full of dilute muriatic acid, let the mixture stand for 24 hours, then pour off the clear liquid; add water, and stir; when the earthy matter has subsided, pour off the clear water, and suffer the residuum to dry, till it assumes the same consistence it had when the acid was first poured on; weigh the residuum, and the loss of weight will indicate the proportion of lime to the insoluble matter.

† It is to be observed, that rocky soils are usually siliceous; but in calcarious countries we sometimes meet with rocky soils, the base of which is limestone; where such occur, they should be classed accordingly.

Loamy Soils.

76. Loam is an earthy compound, consisting chiefly of the argillaceous and siliceous earths; it frequently contains lime, and also considerable portions of vegetable and animal matter, the whole being friable, and reduced to a finely pulverized state. When a fine loam is mixed with sand, gravel, clay or peaty matter, it is called sandy, gravelly, clayey or peaty loam, as the case may be; but the term loam is here meant to comprehend soils of a fine tilth, which are chiefly composed of the argillaceous and siliceous earths, and do not form clods if ploughed in wet weather.

Loam, an earthy compound, containing argil and silex, and frequently lime, and vegetable and animal matter.

77. A stiff clay, by a judicious admixture of sand, peat, lime and stable manure, may become a rich loam after long cultivation; but numerous ploughings, exposure to winter frosts, &c., are requisite to pulverize the clay and intermix with it the sand, lime, peat, &c.

A stiff clay may be converted into a rich loam.

78. A strong clayey loam usually contains about one-third part, and sometimes more, of clay, the other ingredients consisting of sand or gravel, lime, and vegetable and animal matter, the sand being the predominant ingredient.

Strong clayey loams contain one-third part of clay.

79. A friable clayey loam differs from a strong clayey loam in its containing less clay and more sand; in this case the clay is more perfectly intermixed with the sand, so as to produce a finer tilth, the soil thereby becoming less retentive of moisture is more easily cultivated in wet weather. *Sandy* or *gravelly* loams are those in which sand or gravel predominate so much as to render the soil open and free, and not sufficiently retentive of moisture.

Friable clayey loams contain more sand, are less retentive of moisture. Sandy loams not sufficiently retentive.

Argillaceous Alluvial Soils.

80. Alluvial soils are generally situated in flats, on the banks of rivers or lakes, or on the sea shore, and are evidently a deposition from water; they are frequently composed of a fine argillaceous loam, but as might be expected from such an origin, the subsoils usually consist of different materials, arranged in successive layers of clay, shells, sand, &c. On the sea shore and on the margins of lakes, the clay subsoils usually contain much calcareous matter, in the form of broken shells, and sometimes thick beds occur, consisting altogether of shells or of white marl. As the value of the subsoil, as well as the soil itself, will in a great measure depend on the proportion of lime it may contain, it will occasionally be advisable to ascertain this proportion, which may easily be effected by the system of analysis already described in Section 70.

Alluvial Soils, situated in flats, have been deposited by water; their subsoils usually contain shells.

81. Rich alluvial soils are more productive than any other species when out of the influence of floods; but, as usual, there are great varieties in the nature and values of such soils; we meet with clayey, loamy, sandy, &c.

Alluvial Soils very productive.

82. The flat land, or holmes, on the banks of rivers, are occasionally open and sandy, but frequently they are composed of the most productive loams.

Of Siliceous Soils.

Sandy Soils.

83. Sandy soils will give all the gradations from an open sandy loam to pure sand. Such soils vary very much in their colour and value, according to the quality of the sand. White shelly sands, which are usually situate near the sea shore, are sometimes very productive, though they contain but a small portion of earthy matter.

Sandy Soils graduate from sandy loams to pure sand; are of different values according to the quality of the sand.

Gravelly Soils.

84. Gravelly soils are those in which coarse sand or gravel predominates. Where there is a sufficient admixture of loam, such soils usually produce excellent corn crops.

Gravelly Soils.

Slaty Soils.

85. Slaty soils occur in mountains which are composed of slate rock, either coarse or fine grained; in ploughing or digging the shallow soils on the declivities of such mountains, a portion of the substratum of slate gradually intermixes with the soil, which thus becomes slaty.

Slaty Soils contain shivered slate.

Rocky Soils.

86. A soil may be denominated rocky where it is composed of a number of fragments of rock, intermixed with mould. Such soils are usually shallow, and the substratum consists of loose broken rock, presenting angular fragments.

Rocky Soils.

Of Calcarious Soils.

87. Calcarious, or limestone soils, are those which contain an unusual quantity of finely pulverized limestone. Such soils are rarely met with, except in limestone counties, where the substratum is limestone. The best grazing lands are of this kind.

Limestone Soils rest on a substratum of limestone.

Of Limestone Gravel Soils.

88. In limestone counties we frequently find calcarious or limestone gravel, and sometimes calcarious sand, forming a predominant ingredient in soils; consequently when this occurs, the term calcarious, or limestone gravel, or sand, should be introduced.

Limestone Gravel Soils.

89. *Of marly soil* there are two kinds, that which contains clayey marl, or calcarious matter, combined with clay and white marl, which is evidently a deposition from water, and is only found on the margins or bottoms of lakes, sluggish rivers and small bogs. On the banks of the Shannon, beds of white marl of this kind occur upwards of twenty feet in thickness.

Marly Soils contain clay marl and white marl.

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90. Where either clayey or white marl enters into the composition of soils, so as to form an important ingredient, such soils may be denominated marly.

Moory Soils.

Moory Soils consist of peaty matter combined with clayey loam.

91. Flat moory soils are distinguished from all the foregoing, by their containing more or less peaty matter, assuming the appearance of a black, or dark brown friable earth. Upland moory soils, and those on the sides of mountains, usually contain a portion of gravel, which has been turned up by the plough or spade. Moory soils are specifically light, in proportion to the quantity of peaty matter they contain. Where the peat amounts to one-fourth, and the remainder consists of a clayey loam, the soil is usually productive, particularly when the substratum consists of clay or clayey gravel.

92. When the peaty matter amounts to one-half, the soil is less valuable, inasmuch as it will not produce good corn crops, unless frequently manured.

93. When the peat amounts to three-fourths of the whole, the soil becomes very light, and the value decreases in proportion to the increase of the quantity of peat in the soil.

Peaty or Boggy Soils.

Boggy Soils essentially composed of peat.

94. Peaty or boggy soils are essentially composed of peat or bog, and when first brought into cultivation, usually present a fibrous texture, and contain no earthy matter beyond that which is produced by burning the peat. When the bog is shallow, the residuum produced by burning sometimes yields red or yellow ashes, amounting in weight to one-eighth of that of the bog previous to burning, but it rarely happens that the ashes amount to more than one-tenth or one-twelfth of the original weight of the bog. In deep bogs, the ashes produced by burning the surface are usually light and white, and do not amount to more than one-eightieth part of the original weight of the bog.—Such white ashes are of little or no value as manure.

Valuable in proportion to their production of red or yellow ashes.

95. Peat soils may therefore be considered to be valuable in proportion to their production of red or yellow ashes.

White ashes of little value.

96. Where peat soils yield only a small quantity of white ashes, their value is trifling, unless when covered by a heavy coat of loamy earth or clay. This gives a comparative solidity to the soil, and renders it capable of producing corn crops; but frequent manuring will be requisite to ensure tolerable crops. For this reason all peat soils should be valued at a low rate, as compared with earthy soils, though this latter do not, perhaps, yield much more abundant crops; but it is to be borne in mind, that corn grown on bog is usually specifically lighter, has a thicker husk, and yields less flour or meal than corn grown on earthy soils; and that the quantity of inferior grain produced, is much less than might be expected from the bulk of straw.

Corn grown on peat, of inferior quality.

97. In describing, in the field-book, the different qualities of soils, the following explanatory words may be used as occasion may require:—

Stiff,	Dry,	Sandy or gravelly,
Friable,	Wet,	Slaty,
Strong,	Sharp,	Worn,
Deep,	Fine,	Poor,
Shallow or light,	Cold,	Hungry.

Explanation of the above Terms.

98. *Stiff.*—Where a soil contains a large proportion, say one-half, or even more, of tenacious clay, it is called stiff. In dry weather this kind of soil cracks and opens, and has a tendency to form into large and hard lumps, particularly if ploughed in wet weather.

99. *Friable.*—Where the soil is loose and open, as is generally the case in sandy, gravelly and moory lands.

100. *Strong.*—Where a soil contains a considerable portion of clay, and has some tendency to form into clods or lumps, it may be called strong.

101. *Deep.*—Where the soil exceeds ten inches in depth, the term deep may be applied.

102. *Shallow.*—Where the depth of the soil is less than eight inches; in describing soils the word light is sometimes used instead of shallow.

103. *Dry.*—Where the soil is friable, and the subsoil porous (if there be no springs), the term dry should be used.

104. *Wet.*—Where the soil or subsoil is very tenacious, or where springs are numerous.

105. *Sharp.*—Where there is a moderate proportion of gravel or small stones.

106. *Fine.*—Where the soil contains no gravel, but is chiefly composed of very fine sand.

107. *Cold.*—Where the soil rests on a tenacious clay subsoil, and has a tendency, when in pasture, to produce rushes, and other aquatic plants.

108. *Sandy or Gravelly.*—Where there is a large proportion of sand or gravel through the soil.

109. *Slaty.*—Where the slaty substratum is much intermixed with the soil.

110. *Worn*

110. *Worn.*—Where the soil has been a long time under cultivation without rest or manure. Appendix, No. 3.

111. *Poor.*—Where the land is naturally of bad quality.

112. *Hungry.*—Where the soil contains a considerable proportion of gravel or coarse sand resting on a gravelly subsoil; on such land manure does not produce the usual effect.

113. The *colours of soils* may also be introduced, as brown, yellow, blue, grey, red, black, &c.

114. Also, where applicable, the words steep, level, shrubby, rocky, exposed, &c., may be used.

Classification of Soils,

With reference to their Value.

115. Soils, with reference to their value, may be divided into Six Classes :— Soils classed with reference to their value.

A. *Prime Land, rich loamy earth.*
B. *Medium Land.*
C. *Poor clayey, shallow or strong arable.*
D. *Cultivated Moors or Bogs.*
E. *Natural Pastures, and Bogs.*

		May be valued at per statute acre, from	
	Prime Soils.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
116. A 1.	Superior arable, strong, deep, rich, either alluvial or upland, and clear of spots of waste, springs or other imperfections	30 –	to 27 6
A 2.	Superior arable, strong, deep and rich, with spots of moory or wet land intermixed, and which have been deducted and valued at a lower price	27 –	to 25 6
A 3.	Superior arable, not so deep or strong as the foregoing, or being a little steep or exposed	24 –	to 21 6
	Medium Soils.		
117. B 1.	Good medium loams, or inferior alluvial land of an even quality	21 –	to 17 6
B 2.	Good loams, mixed with moory or light hilly spots, deducted	17 –	to 14 6
B 3.	Medium land, even in quality, but rather shallow, steep, rocky or exposed to injurious winds	14 –	to 11 6
	Poor Soils.		
118. C 1.	Rather shallow, or cold, or mixed, or steep (inferior land)	11 –	to 9 6
C 2.	Cold, or shallow, or gravelly, or mixed, or steep, poor, or worn (bad land)	9 –	to 7 6
C 3.	Very shallow, or very wet, or very cold, worn out, or sandy, with porous subsoil, or high, or steep, or very stony (very bad land)	7 –	to 4 6
	Cultivated Moors or Bogs.		
119. D 1.	Good moory soil, well drained, on a good subsoil	15 –	to 11 6
D 2.	Medium moory soil, drained, and in good condition	11 –	to 7 6
D 3.	Poor moory, or boggy arable, wet, or unmixed with earth	7 –	to 4 –
	Natural Pastures.		
120. E 1.	Good green, shrubby, or rocky, or steep, low land pasture, or green pasturable mountain, with spots of rock, or heath interspersed	8 –	to 5 6
E 2.	Good heathy mountain, with green pasture through the heath	5 –	to 3 6
E 3.	Good heathy pasture, with spots of green pasture intermixed	3 –	to 1 6
E 4.	Heathy pasture, high, and remote, or cut away bog, partly pasturable	1 –	to – 4
E 5.	Red bog, or coarse high, remote mountain tops	3 to –	1

Prime Soils.

Medium Soils.

Poor Soils.

Cultivated Moors, and Bogs.

Good Pastures.

High Mountain Pasture, and Bog.

121. The foregoing classification and scale of prices for different kinds of land are merely intended to assist the Valuators in forming their judgment; but the extremes of the value set down for each variety is, by no means, to limit the price which the Valuators may think it right to determine on for any particular lot of land. Foregoing not to limit the judgment of the Valuators.

122. The letters affixed to the different qualities and values of soils will be useful to the Valuators in selecting the proper class for each kind of soil, and may be used by them in conversation; but these letters are not to be entered in their field-books with the description of the soil in each lot, as such description should be full and clear, so as to be easily understood by any person who may have occasion to read them. Letters not to be used in field-books.

Appendix, No. 3.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE VALUATION OF HOUSES.

All Houses to be valued which exceed in value the sum of 3*l.* per ann.

123. According to the Valuation Act, 7 Geo. IV. cap. 62, sec. 7, and 1 & 3 Will. IV. cap. 73, sec. 2, already quoted in section 17 of these Instructions, all houses, whether public or private, which exceed in annual value the sum of £.3 sterling, are to be valued at the sum or rent they would reasonably let for by the year in the state in which they are found at the time of valuation; and subsequently one-third part is to be deducted from such valuation.

Valuation to be made independently of the land.

124. In carrying this enactment into effect, the valuation is to be made as if each house were to be let independently of all the land; but it is to be borne in mind, that the person who occupies the house is also in possession of the land, the whole of which will have been included in the valuation of the townland.

The value of a house is the sum which a solvent tenant would pay for it on lease for a term of years.

125. The yearly rent at which a house should be valued, is the sum which a solvent tenant would contract to pay for it on a lease for a term of years; the tenant being obliged by the covenant to keep all the buildings in repair, and to give them up in good tenantable order at the termination of the lease.

Houses, whether finished or unfinished, to be valued in the state in which they are found.

126. Houses that are building are to be valued in the state in which they are found, and this principle of valuation extends to stores, yards, inclosed wharfs, &c. in towns.

Corn-mills to be valued as ordinary buildings, but an addition is to be made for water power;

127. Corn-mills should be valued as ordinary buildings of the same description, and afterwards an addition is to be made for water-power, and also for local situation if near a town, or in a good corn country distant from other mills.

also flax-mills;

128. Flax-mills are to be valued in a similar manner to corn-mills; but in consequence of the declining state of the linen manufacture, the addition for water-power or local situation should be moderate, say about one-half the sum, added for corn-mills under similar circumstances.

also manufactories, but no addition to be made for machinery.

129. Bleach-mills, manufactories, distilleries and such like are to be valued as buildings independently of their machinery.

Houses of a public or charitable nature, not to be included in the parish lists;

130. In making up the tables or lists for the country valuation, all houses, tenements or lands of a public nature, or which are used solely for charitable purposes within any parish, are to be deducted from the valuation of such parish, 2 & 3 Will. IV. cap. 73, sec. 2; but in the fair field-book such houses, tenements, &c. are to be entered by themselves, at the bottom of the leaf or leaves containing the detail of the valuation of any townland.

their value to be entered separately.

Lists of exemptions from county assessments.

131. The greater number of houses, lands and tenements which should be exempted from the valuation as above stated, will be found in the following lists; viz.

Houses of worship and consecrated burying grounds.

132. All parish churches, Presbyterian meeting-houses and other meeting-houses, and Roman Catholic chapels, exclusively used for public worship or for schools, together with the inclosed yards belonging to each; also all consecrated burying grounds:

Gaols, and other county buildings.

133. All gaols, houses of correction, court-houses, sessions-houses, hospitals, infirmaries, lunatic asylums, almshouses, public workhouses, police barracks and other buildings exclusively used for public purposes, together with the yards or gardens belonging to each and inclosed within their walls:

Public buildings belonging to towns.

134. All public exchanges, mayorality houses, public market-houses, shambles for the sale of flesh or fish, for which no custom or rent is paid to private individuals:

School-houses.

135. All parish or other charity school-houses exclusively used for that purpose:

Ordnance buildings.

136. All barracks, forts, Ordnance storehouses, water-guard barracks and stores, being the property or in the occupation of the Crown, together with all property belonging to the Crown included within the precincts or inclosures of all barracks, forts, &c.:

Customs, and Excise buildings.

137. All custom-houses, excise-houses, offices, stores, storeyards and vaults belonging to the Crown.

138. It will sometimes happen that a school-house or other building, strictly of a public or charitable nature, may not exceed the sum of 3*l.* in annual value, and consequently must be omitted in the list of exemptions; but if it should happen that a small inclosed yard or garden be attached to such school-house or other public building, it will be necessary to value such separately from the townland in which it may be situated, in order that it may be deducted as not liable to taxation; and such yard or garden so deducted shall be entered in the fair field-book at the bottom of the leaf containing the exemptions, as already directed in section 130.

Of Tenements.

Of Tenements.

All buildings connected with or contiguous to any dwelling-house, form a part of the same tenement.

139. All dwelling-houses, with their out-buildings, barns, stables, warehouses, yards and offices belonging to or contiguous to any house, and occupied therewith by one and the same person or persons, or by his or their servants, as one entire concern or undivided tenancy or holding, are to be valued together, and shall be considered to be one tenement. All porters' lodges are to be considered to form a portion of the house tenement, unless the occupier pays a rent for it.

The payment of rent by a tenant creates a distinct

140. Where a cottier tenant occupies one end of a farm-house, for which he pays an annual rent, and has access to his portion by an outside door made for the purpose, such occupation forms a distinct tenement.

Tenement.

141. Where a similar dwelling accommodation is given to a cottier tenant, as a portion of his annual wages, such dwelling is also to be considered as a separate tenement.

142. Where

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142. Where a portion of a farm-house has been given up by a farmer to his father or mother, and no rent is paid for it to the farmer, or where a father or mother, in giving up a farm to their son, retains a portion of the house for his or her dwelling-house, during his or her lifetime, such occupation does not form a distinct tenement from the farm-house, no consideration in the way of rent being paid for such portion.

Where no rent is paid, a house, though divided, to be valued as one tenement.

System by which the Valuation of Houses is to be determined.

143. As houses in the country are rarely let separately from the land, some difficulty arises in determining what would be the fair letting value of such buildings.

144. To lessen this difficulty, and at all events to equalize the valuation of country houses, tables have been prepared by which the value of any building may be determined by ascertaining its cubical contents; (particular tables being used for each variety of building;) and also the state of repair of the building at the time of measurement.

Value of houses determined by measurement, and calculated by tables.

145. It is to be observed, that houses of one story in height are more valuable, that is, they let at a higher rate, in proportion to their cubical contents, than houses of two stories; and that houses of more than two stories, diminish in value, as ascertained by their cubical contents, in proportion to their height.

Houses diminish in value, as ascertained by their cubical contents, in proportion to their heights.

146. To meet this difficulty, the tables have been calculated on a portion of a house, containing 10 square feet, multiplied by the height; and it has been so arranged, that the proportionate price given for a measure containing 10 square feet, and 10 feet in height, is greater than for a square containing 10 feet, and 20 feet in height, or for a square containing 10 feet, and 30 or 40 feet in height: for example, in an ordinary new dwelling-house, the price given by the table for a square containing 10 feet, and 10 feet in height, is 1*s.* 1½*d.* For a square containing 10 feet of a similar house, 20 feet in height, the price is 1*s.* 11*d.* For a square containing 10 feet, and 30 feet in height, the price is 2*s.* 5¾*d.*; and for a square containing 10 feet, and 40 feet in height, the price is 2*s.* 9*d.*

Tables have been calculated to meet this difficulty.

147. In order to determine the value of any house, the Baronial Valuator and his assistants are, in the first instance, to ascertain by measurement of the external walls the number of measures, each consisting of 10 square feet, it contains; they are also to measure the height, and afterwards having examined the building with care, each Valuator is to enter in his book, in a similar manner to that directed for the valuation of land, the quality letter, which according to the tables determines the price at which each measure containing 10 square feet multiplied by the height is to be calculated.

All houses to be measured, length breadth and height.

Quality letter to be entered by each Valuator in his field-book.

148. In carrying this measurement into effect, one of the Assistant Valuators and the attendant labourer are to take the dimensions, the whole of which are to be entered in two field-books, one to be kept by the Baronial Valuator, and the other by the second assistant.

The signification of the letters as given in the tables are as follows:

Quality letters are,

New, or nearly new.

A. New, or nearly new;

149. *A.+ Built or ornamented with cut stone, and of superior solidity and finish.*
A. Very substantial building and finish, without cut stone ornament.
A.— Ordinary building and finish, or either of the above when built 20 or 25 years.

Medium.

B. Medium;

B.+ Medium (not new), but in sound order, and good repair.
B. Medium, slightly decayed, but in good repair.
B.— Medium, deteriorated by age, and not in perfect repair.

Old.

C. Old;

C.+ Old, but in repair.
C. Old and out of repair.
C.— Old and dilapidated, scarcely habitable.

Further explanation of letters.

150. It is to be observed that the letter A. in the tables represents all buildings which are new, or nearly new; the letter B. all buildings which cannot be considered to be either new or old, and which in the tables are called medium; and the letter C. represents old buildings. But as it may sometimes happen that a house or other building of several years standing, which if new, or nearly so, should be marked A.+, is perhaps too good to be rated as B.—, or medium; in such cases, according to circumstances, the letter A. or A.+ may be used, and the building calculated accordingly. It will generally happen that a building of superior solidity and finish, though erected, say 30 years, will still appear so sound and perfect, that it could not justly be classed as medium, while a house nearly new, but of very inferior building and finish, should be classed in the B. or medium column; no buildings which show evident signs of deterioration should be classed higher than medium; and it will even be necessary in some cases, to class houses in the C. or old column, though they may not have been built more than 10 or 15 years, in consequence of bad masonry and materials; but such instances will rarely occur, except in office buildings.

 151. Each

Valuators to enter their opinions of the annual value of each house.

151. Each Valuator is to enter in his book, at the same time with the quality letter, the sum which in his opinion the building under consideration would let for by the year, in an ordinary situation.

152. The Baronial Valuator having entered his opinion in his book, is successively to copy into his book, from the books of his assistants, the quality letter and estimated value of the building as made by each of them. He is afterwards to read aloud the three opinions, and having conversed on the matter, the quality letter, and estimated value of the building, are to be agreed upon by the party, and entered in each of their field-books.

Where they differ in opinion, the interior of the house to be examined.

153. Where a doubt exists on the minds of the Valuators as to the value of a house, it will be necessary that one or more of them should examine the interior of such house.

Where a doubt exists as to whether a house is or is not worth more than £. 2. 10s. per ann. such house to be measured and calculated on the spot.

154. In estimating the value of a house, if it should happen that some of the Valuators value it under 2 *l.* 10 *s.*, and others above that sum, such house is to be measured, and calculated on the spot, so as to assist the judgment of the Valuators on future similar occasions.

All buildings to be valued as if placed in an ordinary situation.

And an allowance, whether in addition, or deduction, to be made after the valuation of the parish has been completed.

155. It is to be observed, that this estimated valuation is to be made on the supposition that the building under consideration is placed in an ordinary situation; and any allowance, whether in addition or deduction, on account of the local situation being favourable or unfavourable, is to be made after the valuation of the land and houses of the parish has been completed; at which period it may be supposed that all the Valuators will have become so well acquainted with the relative value of different situations in the parish, as to be enabled to give a just opinion as to what per centage, whether in addition or deduction, should be allowed for any building, on account of local situation.

Particular local circumstances to be noted on the spot.

156. To enable the Valuators to form a correct opinion of the particular local circumstances of any house, each is to enter in his field-book, on the spot, any peculiarity in the situation which occurs to him, namely, the elevation, aspect, exposure to winds, abundance or scarcity of water, or any other peculiar local advantage or disadvantage.

Of the Tables.

Description of the Tables, nine in number.

157. The tables that have been calculated for determining the value of buildings by measurement, are nine in number, four of which relate to dwelling-houses, and five to offices of different descriptions.

Table for Dwelling-houses.

Dwelling-houses slated,

thatched,

with inferior building, or materials.

158. 1. Includes all *slated dwelling-houses,* built with stone, or brick and lime mortar.

2. *Thatched Houses,* built with stone, or brick and lime mortar.

3. *Thatched Houses,* having stone walls, with mud or puddle mortar; dry stone walls pointed, or mud walls of the best kind.

4. *Basement stories* of slated houses *used as dwellings.*

Table for Offices.

Offices slated,

thatched,

with inferior walls, &c.

dry stone walls,

1. Includes all *slated offices* built with stone, or brick walls with good lime mortar.

2. *Thatched offices* built with stone, or brick walls and lime mortar.

3. *Thatched offices* having stone walls with mud or puddle mortar, dry stone walls pointed, or good mud walls.

4. *Thatched offices* built with dry stone walls.

5. *Basement stories* or cellars *used as stores.*

for open sheds proportionate deductions to be made.

159. Where offices consist of open sheds, as is frequently the case with cow-houses, turf-houses, &c., the price per square, according to the quality letter, should be reduced one-fourth, one-third, one-half, &c. in proportion as the building is more or less perfectly enclosed or finished with lofts, doors, windows, &c., in the manner of stables, coach-houses, graneries, &c.

New additions to houses generally lessen the value of the older portions.

160. Where new fronts or other additions have been made to gentlemen's houses, care should be taken to ascertain whether any portion of the original house has become useless, or comparatively of little value, in consequence of the erection of the new building; that is to say, windows may have been built up, certain rooms may have necessarily become passages to the new building, &c. In all such cases a considerable deduction should be made from the prices given by the tables, for such portions of the house, say one-fourth, one-third, one-half, as each case may require.

Where there are too many offices, a deduction should be made;

161. When an unusual number of farm buildings or other offices connected with a gentleman's residence have been erected, notes should be taken of such as are not in use, and which show evident signs of dilapidation, with a view to their being rated low or omitted altogether as useless.

also for manufactories not in use.

162. Where buildings belonging to linen bleach greens or other manufactures are out of use, and show evident signs of abandonment and dilapidation, such buildings should be rated very low,—one-third, one-half, two-thirds, &c. being deducted, as the case may require, from the amount given by the tables.

163. The

163. The Valuators should bear in mind, that all buildings are to be valued at the sum or rent they would reasonably let for by the year, in the situation in which they are placed; and if the buildings belonging to bleach-greens or other manufactures have been originally erected in injudicious situations, or if, owing to the decline of the business for which they were erected, they have been abandoned and become useless, such buildings should be considered rather as an incumbrance than a benefit to the land, and consequently a nominal value only should be placed on them, unless it is probable that they may be beneficially converted to other uses; but such deductions or omissions, whether for farm buildings or manufactories, should never be finally determined on, until the approbation of the Commissioner of Valuation be first received on each particular case.

Valuators to remember that no building should be valued at more than it would reasonably let for at the time, and in the state in which it is found.

Where large deductions are proposed, Commissioner of Valuation to be consulted.

164. Where a number of farm-houses are clustered together, a deduction of from five to ten per cent. should be made from the usual value of such buildings, to cover the injury and inconvenience the occupants sustain from this circumstance.

Deduction for farm-houses clustered together;

165. Where a townland is occupied by a farmer or a number of farmers, on which large houses have been erected which are unsuitable for farm dwellings, care should be taken that the value of the land and houses united, does not exceed their fair letting value; where this happens to be the case, a deduction should be made from the value of the houses, on the ground of their being unsuitable; but this observation does not extend to houses in the occupation of, or suitable for the residences of gentlemen, or persons who do not derive their *whole* support from the cultivation of the farm on which they reside.

also for houses not suited to the purpose for which they are used.

166. Large public buildings are to be valued as dwelling-houses, due allowance being made for deficiency in internal divisions and finishing; namely, ten, twenty, thirty per cent. &c.

Public buildings to be valued as dwelling-houses, with an allowance for want of internal finish.

167. Large mills, store-houses, manufactories, bleaching concerns, &c. of a superior class are to be valued as offices, a proportional per centage in addition being made for unusual solidity and finish.

Manufactories to be valued as offices, with an addition for solidity, &c.

Houses in Cities and Towns.

168. In valuing houses in towns and cities, the same tables are to be used as for houses in the country; but as houses in towns are more valuable in proportion to their cubical contents than country houses, an addition to the price per square, containing ten feet, is in every case to be made, equal to the difference.

In valuing houses in towns, a per centage must be added to the amount given by the tables.

169. The rents paid for some of the houses in any town can easily be ascertained, and this information will enable the Valuators to determine the allowance, in addition, which should be made to the price given by the tables; but, as owing to peculiar local circumstances, the houses of different streets in the same town will let at very different prices, it will be necessary, where the town is large, to make several classes of situations, and to fix a particular addition or per centage to the prices given in the tables for each class.

Amount of per centage to be determined by the average of the rents paid.

Streets or situations in towns to be classed.

170. In small towns, two or three classes will generally be found sufficient; but in large towns there will frequently be from eight to ten, and even more.

In small towns there will be two or three classes, but ten or even more in large towns.

171. In *villages* and *small market-towns*, an addition of twenty-five per cent. to the prices of the tables will generally be found sufficient.

For villages, 25 per cent. to be added to tables.

172. *In moderate-sized market towns*, the prices given in the tables will be doubled for the best situations in the main street near the market place; and in the second and third classes, the prices will vary from fifty to twenty-five per cent. above the tables; and *in large market towns*, the prices for houses of the first class in the best situations, will be about twice and one half those of the tables.

For moderate-sized towns the table prices will be doubled for the best situations.

173. In dividing the streets or houses of any town into classes, the Valuators are, in the first instance, to fix on a medium situation or street, and having ascertained the rents of a number of houses in it, they are, by measurement, to determine what per centage, in addition to the country table, should be made, so as to produce results similar to the average of the ascertained rents.

In classing towns, a medium situation to be taken, as the standard to or from which additions or deductions may be made.

174. It is to be observed, that owing to peculiar circumstances, the rents of similar houses in towns, in similar situations, will not always be the same; but in a general valuation for taxation, the relative value of houses is to be ascertained, without any regard to such contingencies or peculiarity of tenure, as may affect the actual rent paid; consequently the average rent of similar houses is to be taken as the guide.

175. Having determined the per centage to be added to the price given in the tables, for houses in medium situations, the standard for the town about to be valued, may be considered as formed, and from this standard, per centages in addition are to be made for better and best situations, or for any number of superior classes of houses, or of situations, which the size of the town may render necessary.

176. In a similar manner, per centages in deduction from the medium standard, are to be made for houses in inferior and bad situations, &c., and these per centages, whether in addition or deduction, must, in a great measure, be regulated by the variation in the amount of the average of the ascertained rents.

Land occupied by houses, streets, yards, &c. to be deducted from the townland as waste.

177. In valuing cities and towns, the quantity of land occupied by the streets, houses, offices, warehouses, or other back buildings belonging to the tenement, together with the yard, is to be deducted from the contents of the townlands, and entered as waste lands; the value of such land being included in the value of the houses, &c.

Yard room to be considered.

178. Attention should also be paid to the extent of yard room in the rear; where the yard is large and easy of access, a proportionate addition to the value of the tenement should be made, and a deduction where the yard is small, or of difficult access, or both.

Back buildings.

179. Where buildings in the rear of houses in towns have been converted into dwellings, offices or stores, and let as such by the year, they should be valued as separate tenements from the original house.

A shop the most valuable part of the house.

180. *In towns, a shop for the sale of goods* is always the most valuable part of a house; and any house that has much front, and affords room for two or three shops, is much more valuable than the same bulk of house with only one shop, or without any, as in a private house.

Addition to be made for shops in small houses.

181. *Where a large house and a small one* have each a shop equally good, the small house is more valuable in proportion to its cubical contents. In small towns, from three to eight pounds should be added to the value of the lesser building, as ascertained by measurement, on account of the shop; and in large towns from five to twenty pounds, according to situation.

182. *Lease Rents.*—It is generally admitted to be more advantageous for landlords to have tenants bound by lease, than to let their houses by the year, or half year, though at an increased rent.

Rents of houses let on lease lower than those let to tenants at will.

183. *Where the tenant has a lease,* he is obliged to keep the house in repair at his own expense, and there is no risk of its being occasionally unoccupied. In valuing houses, therefore, a difference should be made between a yearly rent and a lease rent; for a new house, the deduction should be about two shillings in the pound in favour of the lease rent; for a medium house, about three shillings in the pound; and for an old house, about four shillings in the pound.

184. *In all houses, whose annual value is under five pounds,* the rent from year to year is higher in proportion to the cubical contents than in larger houses let in the same manner; but the landlord runs a greater risk of tenants running away without paying their rent, and from dilapidation; for this reason, in reducing such small houses, when let by the year or half year, to lease rents, five shillings in the pound at least should be deducted.

Value of large houses lessened by the vicinity of mean houses.

185. *Where large houses and small mean houses* are situated close to each other in the same street, the small houses are advanced in value by the proximity of the large ones, and the large ones are deteriorated, particularly where the latter are used as private dwellings; in such cases a proportionate allowance should be made.

Name of occupant of house to be entered in field-book.

186. *The name of the person who occupies any house that is measured* must be entered and numbered in the field-book, and a corresponding number written on the field-map; afterwards, in making out the fair field-book and fair map, all houses which, on calculation and consideration, are deemed under the value of three pounds a year, should be rejected, and a new series of numbers adopted, and entered in the fair field-book and fair map.

Houses though occupied by more than one family to be one tenement.

187. *Every house, having but one outside door* of entrance in front, no matter how occupied, is to be numbered as one tenement. Where there are two outside doors, one of which is to a shop, to which there is internal access from the house, the whole is still to be valued as one tenement.

188. *Where a number of houses,* belonging to one individual, are let from year to year, or otherwise, to a number of families, each distinct house is to be valued as one tenement.

189. *Where two houses, adjoining each other,* have been so let that the whole of one house and a portion of the other, are held by one tenant, and the remainder by another, such are to be noted as two houses, the name of both the occupants being inserted, but valued in one number, leaving the tenants to subdivide their proportions afterwards.

Buildings held under different landlords to be distinct tenements.

190. *Buildings occupied by the same individual,* whether adjoining or detached, and whether situated in towns or in the country, if held under different landlords, or under different tenures from the same landlord, are to be numbered and valued as distinct tenements.

Offices held in common to be divided among the occupants.

191. *Where different individuals reside in separate houses,* but have offices in common, such offices are to be divided between them.

192. *Slated houses,* measuring eight or nine feet in height to the eave, without upper floors, should be reduced one foot of the height, or more, upon the same principle that additions are made to the height when there is a story in the roof.

193. *In country mills,* the mill and kiln, together with the houses occupied by the miller and kiln-man, where there are such, are to be considered as one tenement.

194. *All fair-greens* are to be valued as private property, inasmuch as the individual who receives the customs derives advantage from them. If no tolls are demanded, and the fair-green be an open common, it should be exempt.

195. All

195. *All charitable school-houses*, whether built by private individuals or by grants from public bodies, should be exempt; but the land which surrounds them, whether inclosed or otherwise, should be valued. Should a deed of the land attached to the school-house have been made by the proprietor, either to some public body or to the individuals who erected it, such land should be exempt.

Charitable school-houses exempt.

196. *Gardens in towns.*—In valuing towns, the houses, offices and yards attached to them are to be valued as one tenement, but the value of the garden is not to be included. In fixing a value on a garden belonging to a house in a town, it is to be observed that, according to the Act, all lands are to be valued as if yielding some kind of agricultural produce, which includes green crops of all kinds for feeding cattle, as well as potato, meadow and grazing ground; but neither orchards, vegetable gardens or pleasure gardens, in the immediate vicinity of towns, can be rated as such; they must be valued as if producing agricultural crops under the most favourable circumstances.

Gardens to be valued as if producing crops under the most favourable circumstances.

197. *The gardens in a town*, or adjoining a town, may be valued in one lot, or more, if they should appear to be of various qualities.

Town gardens to be valued in lots.

198. *The boundary of gardens* is always laid down on the Ordnance plans, but it will be necessary for the Valuators to make such measurements as will enable them to lay down the line of division between the yards and gardens.

199. *Yards.*—Where a house in a town is under the annual value of 3 *l.*, the yard connected therewith is to be considered as waste, and no value put upon it: it is by law exempt, as being a part of the tenement.

Commercial yards to be valued.

200. *Where a timber yard* or commercial store yard may be worth above 3 *l.* a year, it must be valued; and should there be any offices within it, or adjoining, and belonging to the same individual, their value is to be added to the value of the yard.

Yards adjoining houses not to be valued as agricultural land.

201. *The waste land or yard* adjoining a house in the country, is to be valued as such, whether the house be worth 3 *l.* a year or not; and when, in a village, no house exceeds the annual value of 3 *l.*, the area of the whole street or other waste land must be deducted; but, in such cases, something additional should be put upon the village gardens, as being better than the ordinary land of the surrounding fields.

Richard Griffith,
Commissioner of Valuation.

General Valuation Office, Dublin,
1st January 1835.

VALUATION OF IRELAND.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Regulation for Working Hours.

1. In order to insure to the Commissioner of Valuation that the full time required has been devoted each day to field or office work, it will in future be the duty of all the Valuators to note in their field-books the time they commence and leave off work every day respectively; and at the termination of a month, each Valuator is to enter, in a certificate, the time he was at work on each day during the month. This certificate, signed by all the Valuators, is to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Valuation, together with the monthly progress return; and afterwards, if required, to be verified upon oath.

2. A day's work is to consist of at *least* seven hours, exclusive of going to and returning from work, during nine months of the year; that is to say, between the 10th of February and 10th of November; but between the 10th of November and 10th of February, a day's work is to consist of full six hours in the field or seven hours in the house.

3. In broken weather, the time which may necessarily be lost in taking shelter from heavy showers must be allowed as if at work in the field; but the Valuators may be employed in comparing their field-books during such intervals.

4. In conducting the work, the Baronial Valuator is to complete the field work of one parish before he commences another, unless he previously obtains permission to do otherwise, from the Commissioner of Valuation.

5. On the completion of the field work of any parish, the valuation party should remain in the office to compare their field-books, to lay down from the *field map* on the *office map*, the lines of the valuation lots, to ascertain the contents of each of the lots, and enter them in the field-books, to determine the amount of the per-centages, whether in addition or deduction, on all lands and country houses, and having signed and dated the books, to send two of them to the Commissioner of Valuation, who will employ suitable persons in his office to make the *money* calculations for land, and *all* the calculations for houses.

6. The field work being the most important and valuable part of the duty of the Valuators, nothing but snow, continued rain, dense fogs or severe frosts, when lots cannot be laid out, nor the soil and subsoil examined, should detain the Valuators in the house beyond the time absolutely

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absolutely necessary for preparing the field-books, previously to their being sent to the Commissioner's office, or in the examination of the books, subsequently to their having been calculated, or during the temporary illness, or unavoidable absence, of one of the party.

7. Should any of the Valuators choose to enter his field notes in a rough field-book or blotter, from which he afterwards means to make a copy in the regular field-book, he may do so; but such copy must be made at his leisure hours, and not during any part of the time allotted for work; but as the use of such blotters has led to many inaccuracies, it is very desirable that they should be discontinued, and that the large field-book should exclusively be used.

8. Should an assistant be removed from one district to another, or should he leave the service, it will be the duty of the Baronial Valuator to require such assistant to sign all the field-books, and to give up his own field-book of the parish then in progress. Should he refuse to do so, the Baronial Valuator is to withhold the pay of such assistant until he complies with this regulation.

Of Valuation Lots.

9. In laying out lots for valuation, it is of the utmost importance, as far as is practicable, that each should consist of land of similar quality; but where the nature or composition of the soil differs considerably in very short distances, this cannot be effected without inconvenience and delay. In such cases, deductions of the land which is better or worse than that which composes the larger part of the lot, should be made from it and valued separately.

Extent of Lots.

10. In cultivated lands, valuation lots should rarely contain more than thirty acres, and never exceed fifty acres, unless under very peculiar circumstances; and even where lands are nearly of the same value, the result will be more to be depended on, if they be divided and valued in two or more portions, than if valued in one large lot.

11. In determining the boundaries of lots, on the Ordnance map, where they are situated close to the edge of a sheet, it is desired that the marginal line of the sheet shall be the boundary of the lot; by this arrangement, each sheet will be perfect in itself as far as the lots are concerned, and the sheets composing the entire of any one barony can be bound in a book without any inconvenience in respect to the reference to lots.

12. Should a lot of any townland which adjoins the margin of a sheet, contain small portions of soil differing from the general lot, such portions should be valued as deductions.

13. It will be necessary to write the name on the portion of any townland contained in a sheet on which such name shall not have been engraved.

14. In mountain districts, the farmers usually divide pastures into two qualities, called inside and outside grazing; it is advisable that another be added by the Valuators, namely, the mountain tops, which are grazed only in calm or warm weather; this division may be called the *remote*. The inside grazing is preserved for milch cattle and winter grass; the outside and the remote are both allotted as summer grazing for dry cattle and sheep. The inside grazing, or pasture about the homestead, is usually separated from the others by a fence, which should be made the boundary of a lot by the Valuators. Should there be no fence, as sometimes is the case, care should be taken to ascertain the range of the home or winter grazing, so that it may be separated as nearly as possible, and valued in a distinct lot.

In mountain districts, though the quality of the pastures be the same, the value, owing to the local circumstances of each class, will be different, in the proportions of about 3, 2 and 1; that is, the inside pasture will be 3, the ordinary 2, and the remote 1; or, in other words, if the ordinary mountain pasture be fixed at a certain value, add half to lots of the same quality about the homestead, and take half the ordinary for the remote or elevated mountain grazing.

15. Particular attention is required in valuing those low, flat and usually wet and cold soils, which either have never been tilled or have not been tilled for many years, but which are usually mowed every year; such lands, when examined by digging, present so cold and unfruitful an appearance, that the Valuators have been in the habit of rating them on a very low scale, and much lower than, in the estimation of any farmer, they are worth, as compared to the adjoining upland; such meadows should not be valued solely according to the appearance of the soil when turned up, but partly by it and partly by the quality of the natural herbage which grows on the surface. It is to be observed, that natural meadow lands yield a crop every year, without any expense to the farmer, and when let for the crop bring very high prices. This is particularly the case when large tracts of such land occur on the banks of rivers or surrounding lakes; in all such cases inquiries should be made as to the rate usually paid by the crop for such meadows, and some price, varying from 10*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* in the pound on such annual letting price, should be fixed on as the value.

When the meadows are liable to injury from floods, deductions in proportion to their average injury should be made; but care should be taken to value such meadow lands at a rate proportioned to their value, as compared with the adjoining upland arable or pasture lands.

16. In arranging the lines round towns and villages for the purposes of addition, on account of vicinity, as set forth in Sections 49, 50, 51 and 52, it is to be observed, that the centre

centre point between the extreme of each division is the place on which the addition mentioned should be written; thus, in Section 50, "for the first quarter of a mile, the increase will be on an average about 5 *s.* in the pound, and for the second, half that sum." To carry this into effect, at the distance of one furlong from the town, the line of 5 *s.* should be placed. The addition for the gardens behind the houses should be about 7 *s.* in the pound; and half-way between them and the 5 *s.* line, about 6 *s.* should be added; beyond the 5 *s.* line, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the town, 3 *s.* 6 *d.* should be added; and half-way between the 5 *s.* line and the quarter of a mile, 4 *s.*

In like manner, at the distance of three furlongs from the town, the line for 2 *s.* 6 *d.* should be placed; and half-way between it and the quarter of a mile, about 3 *s.*; between the 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and the end of half a mile, 1 *s.* 3 *d.* may be added; and nothing at the termination of half a mile, except on the side of the principal road or roads, where some addition should be made for a distance of about one mile from the town. The additions for Sections 51 and 52, are to be made in a similar manner.

	s.	*d.*
½ Mile	—	
	1	3
3 Furlongs	2	6
	3	–
¼ Mile	3	6
	4	–
1 Furlong	5	–
	6	–
Gardens	7	–

Street of Town.

17. The foregoing rule is applicable to the highly improved lands easy of access in the neighbourhood of towns. In hilly or mountainous districts, it will frequently happen that steep, hilly or rocky land, difficult of access, will occur close to a town. In such cases, the addition for local advantages will be regulated according to the peculiar circumstances of the lot or lots under consideration; but in all cases the distance from the town is to be ascertained by measuring on the map the usual road or passage by which the farmers have access to the land, and not by the direct line from the town to the point or lot in question.

18. In respect to houses, I have particularly to desire, that in all cases the directions respecting the lettering and the estimated value of all tenements contained in Sections 151, 152, 153, 154, 155 and 156 of the Instructions, be strictly attended to. I regret to observe, that some parties have omitted to estimate the value of tenements worth less than 10*l.* a year or thereabouts, which is quite contrary to the Instructions; such omissions must not take place in future.

19. In lettering houses, care should be taken to do so strictly, according to their age or quality; but as it will frequently happen, from some peculiarity in the building under consideration, that it may be necessary to make an addition or deduction on account of unusual finish or want of finish, &c. &c., such addition or deduction is to be made by adding or deducting a per centage, or one or more shillings in the pound, to meet the peculiarity, taking care to enter in the field-book the cause of such addition or deduction. This system is preferable to that adopted by some parties, of lettering higher or lower, as the case may require; a practice which is countenanced in Sec. 150 of the Instructions, but which experience has proved to be injurious.

20. It occasionally happens that the walls of farm-houses, without lofts, exceed 8 and even 12 feet in height. In such cases, the height to be entered in the field-book should not exceed eight feet, otherwise the amount by the tables will exceed considerably the estimated value; but where one-half of the house is lofted, the full height should be entered for that portion, or a suitable addition made on the whole, as the Valuators may think proper. In measuring houses it has sometimes occurred, that only one of the party wrote down the dimensions, and afterwards those notes were copied by another Valuator. It is desired in future that Section 148 of the Instructions may be strictly carried into effect.

Check Valuations.

21. It is desirable that each party should occasionally make check valuations within its own district, to ascertain whether or not the same scale has been preserved throughout; but no such check should be made, excepting on lands which had been valued at the least six months previously. And before commencing, the Baronial Valuator should lock up all the books or notes connected with the townlands to be re-valued, so as to ensure that no reference be made to them till after the check valuation had been completed.

22. Where there have been several changes of assistants in any party, a greater number of such check valuations will be necessary; but such checks should only be made with the permission of the Commissioner.

23. With a view to ascertain whether each individual employed values according to the same relative scale, it is desired that the first week in May, September and January in every

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year, or as near as possible to those periods, each party shall work, for three days at least, without holding any communication with each other, and afterwards, that each individual shall write his opinions of the value of every lot or deduction on a sheet of paper, and seal it up; that these sheets, so sealed, shall be transmitted by the Baronial Valuator to the Commissioner, and subsequently to their being despatched, the party shall discuss and settle the price of the lots, or re-examine and subdivide them if necessary; after which a copy of such final settlement shall also be forwarded to the Commissioner.

A similar system is to be adopted for the first three days after a new assistant shall join a party.

24. As a further check on the relative valuation, I am desirous that all the Valuators in each party should endeavour, by judicious inquiries, to ascertain the rents paid for town lands, particularly those which are considered to be fairly let; but it will also be useful to ascertain the rents of those which may be considered to be too high or low let, the term of the lease, the period at which it was granted, whether a fine was paid, the name of the landlord, &c.

25. In pasture or mountain townlands it is important to ascertain the number of sums that are usually grazed on each, and the prices paid for each sum; such inquiries will not only serve as a check on the valuation, but will also enable the Valuators to meet an appea with greater confidence.

26. In future it is expected that the blank leaves in each parish field-book will contain information of the kind described in Section 24; and also statements respecting the average prices of agricultural produce at the market or markets which the farmers of the parish in question usually frequent, and a comparison of the prices at such local markets with those given at the nearest seaport, together with the cost per cwt. or per ton for carriage from the local market to the nearest seaport, with notes of any peculiarity in the parish generally or partially in respect to climate, roads, lime, sea manure, turbary, &c. &c.

27. It is necessary, for the sake of uniformity among the different valuation parties, that all the Instructions, whether printed or communicated in the form of circular letters, should be strictly attended to; and whenever it shall appear that any part of such Instructions shall have been neglected, or the work imperfectly or carelessly conducted, and in consequence that a more extended revision shall be necessary for the purpose of correcting errors or omissions, the Baronial Valuator in such cases will be charged with the whole expense of such revision.

28. All Instructions or circular letters on business are to be communicated by the Baronial Valuator to the assistants, and they shall be at liberty to read and copy them if they think fit.

Conduct of the Valuators.

29. It is to be considered as the imperative duty of the Baronial Valuator to report specially to the Commissioner of Valuation on any cases of want of punctuality in his assistants, as to the hours of coming to work, objections to going out in apparently unfavourable weather, carelessness and inattention when on duty, quarrelling or showing bad temper or sulkiness, using irritating or slighting expressions, &c.; the Baronial Valuator, on his part, taking care by steadiness of conduct and kind and conciliatory manners, to promote harmony. If the duty be not carried on with civility and good-will towards each other, by all the Valuators, the public interest must suffer; and no person can be retained in the service who is unable to restrain his temper, and who does not perform his duty cheerfully and anxiously, both with respect to the accuracy and progress of the work.

Valuation of Corn-mills and Flax-mills.

30. Corn-mills and flax-mills, having been hitherto subject to county assessments, are to be valued as such, according to a moderate scale of value.

In valuing mills two distinct considerations are required:

1st. The buildings, which are to be valued as houses or offices of the same description (*see* Sec. 126, printed Instructions.)

2d. The water-power, which is to be valued in proportion to the effect produced; that is, the work performed during twelve months.

Under ordinary circumstances, the effect produced may be difficult to ascertain if reference be had solely to the quantity of water and its fall; as the amount of power which would be deduced from a calculation founded on such data might not be used or required, and it is the actual effective power employed that is to be valued.

The most simple means of determining this power is to ascertain the number of pairs of millstones employed in each mill, their diameter, state of working order, and the number of months in which the mill is at full or partially at work during the year.

It is to be observed, that a new mill with new millstones and machinery will grind nearly double as much as an old mill with old millstones and machinery, while at the same time the

the new mill costs little to keep it in order, and the old will require a considerable outlay and constant attention to retain it in a working state. It is, therefore, evident that a new mill is fully twice as valuable as an old mill, though the actual power of the water may be the same; and in this view the following table has been calculated, showing the relative value of mills of different classes, which, for the sake of unifomrity with the house tables, have been arranged as new, medium and old, with the usual quality letters, A. B. and C. prefixed.

31. In valuing a mill, the Valuators are first to measure and value the buildings connected with it, in the ordniary manner; they will next ascertain from the miller, or from some person employed in the mill or who may reside in the vicinity, the average number of months during which the mill is at work in a year; they will also count the number of pairs of millstones at work, and inquire whether any are used solely for shelling and others for grinding; and whether at one period of the year all the working power of the mill, that is all the millstones, are at work, while at others only two-thirds or one-half are employed; they will likewise examine into the state of the interior of the mill, and particularly the millstones, and observe whether, in point of wear, they should be classed as new, medium or old, and whether this classification corresponds with that of the exterior; if it do, as will generally be the case, the same quality letter will answer for the building and the water-power; but if it should happen that one or more pairs of new millstones, or new or partially new machinery, have been introduced into an old mill, a higher quality letter may be inserted for the water-power, taking care not to letter the millstones too high; for though they may be new, or nearly so, the machinery will probably be old, or at least a part of it; and consequently the new millstones will not produce the same effect as if the water-wheel and the whole of the machinery were new.

The above-mentioned circumstances having been ascertained, the Valuators will letter the water-power of the mill, and at the same time, as a check on such lettering, they will give in their opinions in the usual manner as to the annual value of the mill concern, including the building and the water-power in the state in which they find it, and under all the local circumstances in which it is placed. It is to be observed, that the number of months during which a mill is at work in one year comprehends all local circumstances. Should a mill be far from a town, or in the neighbourhood of other mills, though there should be abundance of water and the works in good order, still if it has not work for more than three months in the year, the value, according to the table, will be low. If, on the contrary, there be a similar mill in a good situation, having abundance of custom, the number of working months will be considerable, and the value, according to the table, will be proportionably increased.

Where mills are worked during a part of the year by water-power and a part by steam, care should be taken to ascertain the proportion during which water is employed, as that only is to be taken into account.

32. In corn-mills, where there are two pairs of millstones, one of which is used for shelling meal and the other for grinding, the pair used for shelling is not to be counted; where there is only one pair of millstones, which are occasionally used for shelling as well as grinding, one fourth of the annual working time is to be deducted.

(signed) *Richard Griffith.*

CORN MILLS.

TABLE showing the Value of the Water-power of Corn Mills, which is to be added to the Value of the Buildings, ascertained in the usual Manner.

Superior Mills, or (A.) where the works are all new and in the best order.
Medium — or (B.) where the works are not new and in good order.
Inferior — or (C.) where the works are old

		(A.) £. s. d.	(B.) £. s. d.	(C.) £. s. d.
1.	Mills having four pair of Millstones, a constant supply of water, and a situation where constant work can be obtained	60 – –	48 – –	36 – –
	Mills having four pair of Millstones, where, from a deficiency of water or of work, they can be employed only nine months of the year	42 – –	34 – –	24 – –
2.	Mills with three pair of Millstones and twelve months' employment	45 – –	36 – –	27 – –
	Mills with three pair of Millstones and nine months' work	31 – –	25 – –	19 – –
3.	Mills with two pair of Millstones and constant work	30 – –	24 – –	18 – –
	Mills with two pair of Millstones and only nine months' employment	21 – –	17 – –	13 – –
	Mills with two pair of Millstones and six months' employment	12 – –	10 – –	7 – –
4.	Mills with one pair of Millstones and employed the year round	15 – –	12 – –	9 – –
	Mills with one pair of Millstones and employed nine months	10 – –	8 – –	6 – –
	Mills with one pair of Millstones and six months working	6 – –	5 – –	4 – –
	Mills with one pair of Millstones and four months' work	4 10 –	3 10 –	2 10 –

Where the Mill may happen to be a shade better or worse than (B.) or (C.) as above, proportional additions to or deductions from the sums given in the Table are to be made, according to the judgment of the Valuators.

FLAX MILLS.

TABLE showing the Value of the Water-power of Flax Mills, which is to be added to the Value of the Buildings, ascertained in the usual Manner.

Superior – – – – – – (A.)
Medium – – – – – – (B.)
Inferior – – – – – – (C.)

		(A.) £. s. d.	(B.) £. s. d.	(C.) £. s. d.
1.	Flax Mills having eight stocks or berths, a constant supply of water and constant work	24 – –	19 – –	14 – –
	Flax Mills having eight stocks and a supply of water, or of work, for nine months only	18 – –	14 – –	10 – –
	Flax Mills having eight stocks and a supply of water, or of work, for six months only	10 – –	8 – –	6 – –
2.	Flax Mills having six stocks and constant work	18 – –	14 – –	10 – –
	Flax Mills having six stocks and nine months' work	13 – –	10 – –	7 – –
	Flax Mills having six stocks and six months' work	8 – –	6 – –	4 – –
3.	Flax Mills having four stocks and constant work	12 – –	9 10 –	7 – –
	Flax Mills having four stocks and nine months' work	9 – –	7 – –	5 – –
	Flax Mills having four stocks and six months' work	5 – –	4 – –	3 – –
4.	Flax Mills having three stocks and constant work	9 – –	7 – –	5 – –
	Flax Mills having three stocks and nine months' work	6 – –	5 – –	4 – –
	Flax Mills having three stocks and six months' work	4 – –	3 10 –	2 10 –
5.	Flax Mills having two stocks and constant work	6 – –	5 – –	4 – –
	Flax Mills having two stocks and nine months' work	4 10 –	3 10 –	2 10 –
	Flax Wills having two stocks and six months' work	3 – –	2 10 –	2 – –
	Flax Mills having two stocks and four months' work	2 – –	1 12 –	1 5 –

When the Mill may happen to be a shade better or worse than (B.) or (C.) as above, proportional additions to, or deductions from, the sums given in the Tables are to be made, according to the judgment of the Valuators.

TOWNLAND

TOWNLANDS
OF
LONGFIELD-BEG AND CREGAN,
in the
PARISH OF FAUGHANVALE,
and County of
LONDONDERRY.

Copied from the Ordnance Survey

SCALE
Six Inches to one Mile

NOTE. *The dotted lines represent the subdivisions made by the Valuators to separate the different qualities of Land from each other.*

The numbers of the subdivisions are written thus IV.

Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed.
James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons, Printers.

TOWNLAND OF LONGFIELDBEG.

No.	Sub-denominations and Observations.	Quantity.	Rate per Statute Acre.	Amount of Land.	Amount of Houses, deducting one-third.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Arable, very stiff clayey loam, shallow, rather too flat, clay subsoil	41 2 22	– 14 –	29 2 11	
	Also, wet, low pasture	1 – –	– 7 –	– 7 –	
2	Arable, mostly stiff clayey soil, rather shallow, flat, but has fall enough for drainage	21 3 11	– 15 –	16 7 3	
3	Arable, strong, deep, sharp loam, lies well	18 3 26	1 6 –	24 11 8	
	Also wet meadow, and shallow, moory, arable	7 – –	– 12 –	4 4 –	
4	Arable, one-half shallow, clayey loam, one-half wet, moory land	4 – 30	– 12 6	2 12 4	
5	Arable, two-thirds deep strong loam, on a good subsoil, one-third inferior	10 – 3	– 19 –	9 10 4	
6	Arable, cold, shallow, white clayey loam	8 1 10	– 10 6	4 7 3	
	Also cold moory arable, and brick yard	3 – –	– 4 –	– 12 –	
		—	—	91 14 9	
	Add 2s. per pound for convenience to sea manure and other circumstances	- - -	- - -	9 3 6	
	TOTAL	115 3 22	- - -	100 18 3	

John Kelly, Baronial Valuator,
David Johnston, Assistant Valuator,
Hugh Stevenson, Assistant Valuator,
} Valued the Land.

5 *March* 1833.

	HOUSES.				
1	William Gillespie—House and Offices	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 10 –
2	James Smith—House and Offices	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 –
3	Grocers' Company's Pottery, Manufactory, and Steward's House	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 17 –
	TOTAL	115 3 22	- - -	100 18 3	13 13 –

Robert Warwick, Baronial Valuator,
Benjamin Given, Assistant Valuator,
Robert Wynne, Assistant Valuator,
} Valued the Houses.

7 *May* 1833.

TOWNLAND OF CREGAN.

No.	Sub-denominations and Observations.	Quantity.	Rate per Statute Acre.	Amount of Land.	Amount of Houses, deducting One-third.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Arable, high, rather shallow, cold	5 1 25	– 11 –	2 19 5	
2	Arable, three-fourths medium land, strong, one-fourth wet; the whole rather steep and exposed to N.W. winds	43 3 30	– 18 6	40 12 9	
	Also furzy, and rocky pasture, and shallow arable	3 2 –	– 6 –	1 1 –	
	Also Chapel-yard, pasturable	– 1 35	– 6 –	– 2 10	
3	Arable and pasture, some wet, and mixed with rocky knolls	11 – 6	– 9 –	4 19 4	
4	Natural wood, pasture, and flag quarry	2 3 12	– 2 6	– 7 –	
5	Arable, mostly stiff clayey loam, tenacious, part, say one-eighth, boggy and wet arable	58 – –	– 11 6	33 7 –	
	Also pasture at shore	2 – –	– 6 –	– 12 –	
6	Arable, mostly cold, clayey, and steep rocky plantation	11 3 2	– 10 6	6 3 5	
7	Arable, deep, strong, clayey loam, lies well	12 3 38	20 – –	12 19 9	
				103 4 6	
	Add 2s. per pound for convenience to sea manure, and good road	- - -	- - -	10 6 9	
	HOUSES.				
	James Major, esq., House and Offices	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 – –
	Roman Catholic Chapel	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 4 –
	TOTAL	151 3 28	—	114 11 –	14 4 –

Robert Warwick Baronial Valuator.
Benjamin Given, Assistant Valuator.
Robert Wynne, Assistant Valuator.

10 *April* 1832.

	EXEMPT.				
	Roman Catholic Chapel and Yard	– 1 35	– 6 –	– 2 10	4 4 –
	TOTAL, exclusive of Exemptions	- - -	- - -	114 8 2	10 – –

FORM of FIELD-BOOK, showing the Detail for the Measurement and Valuation of Houses.

TOWNLAND OF BALLINAFOY.

No.	Names and Description.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	No. of Squares of 10 Feet each.	Rate per Square.	Amount.	Total Amount.
		F. I.	F. I.	F. I.	SQ. F.	s. d.	£. s. d.	
1	William Courtenay,							
	House - - - 2 A	35 6	19 –	8 –	67 4	– 10	2 16 3	
	Add, for good situation, one shilling per pound	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	– 2 10	
							2 19 1	Exempt.
2	Mr. Lennan,							
	House - - - 1 A	60 6	41 –	26 –	248 –	2 $5\frac{3}{4}$	30 14 10	
	Offices, Stores - 1 C†	56 –	21 –	11 –	117 6	– $5\frac{1}{4}$	2 11 5	
	Office, Stables - 2 B–	51 –	15 –	7 6	76 5	– $3\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 4	
	Coal House - - 1 C	16 –	8 –	7 –	12 8	– $2\frac{3}{4}$	– 2 11	
	Fowl House - - 1 C	16 –	8 –	7 –	12 8	– $2\frac{3}{4}$	– 2 11	
							34 14 5	
	The house unfinished, 50*l.* would be required to complete it, or per year, at seven per cent.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 10 –	£. s. d. 31 4 –
3	James Carolan,							
	House - - - 1 C†	36 –	20 6	12 6	73 8	– $10\frac{3}{4}$	3 6 2	
	Offices - - 1 C†	31 –	20 6	12 6	63 5	– 6	1 11 9	
							4 17 11	
	Deduct, for close neighbourhood, two shillings per pound - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	– 8 11	4 9 –
4	James Giles,							
	House - - 3 B†	83 –	16 –	7 6	132 8	– $6\frac{1}{2}$	3 11 11	
	Return to House - 2 B	20 –	6 6	5 –	13 –	– $4\frac{1}{2}$	– 4 10	
	Office, Coal House 1 C†	11 –	7 –	6 –	7 7	– 3	– 1 11	
	1 C†	44 6	10 6	6 –	46 8	– 3	– 11 8	
	1 B	69 –	20 –	18 –	138 –	– $9\frac{1}{2}$	5 9 3	
							9 19 7	
	Add, for neatness of situation and covenience to Belfast, three shillings per pound -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 9 9	11 9 4

No. 1.] DIVISION No.

GENERAL VALUATION OF IRELAND.

County of Barony of

RETURN of Progress made between the Day of and the Day of 183

PARISHES.	WEEKS.	Number of Days in Field.	Number of Acres valued, chiefly Arable.	Number of Acres valued, chiefly Mountain.	Total Number of Acres valued.	Number of Days in Office.	OBSERVATIONS.
TOTAL - - -							

To *Richard Griffith*, Esq.
Commissioner of Valuation.

} Baronial Valuator.

No. 2.] DIVISION No.

GENERAL VALUATION OF IRELAND.

County of Barony of

RETURN of the several Payments made between the Day of and the Day of 183

Names of Persons employed.	Nature of Employment.	Number of Days.	Rate per Week.	Amount of Salary.	Labour.	Postage.	Stationery.	Total Amount.	We, the undersigned, have received the sums placed opposite our names.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	

GENERAL VALUATION OF IRELAND.—COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

ABSTRACT of the VALUATION of the LANDS, &c. within the several Parishes of the County of *Londonderry*, arranged in Baronies, made in pursuance of the Acts 7 Geo. IV. c. 62; 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 51; and 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 73; for the uniform Valuation of the Lands of *Ireland*.

NAMES of BARONIES and PARISHES.	Content in British Statute Acres.	Annual Value of Land.	Annual Value of Houses, deducting One-third.	TOTAL Value.	Amount of the County Cess collected at Summer Assizes 1833, including the County at large, and Baronial Presentments.	Proportion of County Cess in £. 1. sterling, in the value of Lands and Houses.	Comparison of the Assessment on the Coun large, for the Year 1831, with the new Valua: Proportion, according to Old Assessment, £. 13,719. 13. having been levied off the County at large.	Proportion to be paid according to the New Valuation, supposing that the sum of £. 13,719. 13. was levied off the County at large.	An Assessm amounting 1s. in the po on the Ne Valuation would give following Su on each Bar
NORTH-WEST LIBERTIES OF LONDONDERRY:	A. R. P.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Templemore -	11,865 – 4	7,978 14	18,223 17	26,256 11	1,161 9 5¼	– – 10¾	709 6 4½	1,612 18 7	1,312 16
TIRKEERAN:									
Banagher - -	14,723 3 17	2,558 14	193 16	2,752 10	152 8 2	– 1 1¼			
Clondermot -	21,489 – 5	11,460 –	1,813 10	13,273 10	834 12 5	– 1 3			
Cumber, Lower -	14,907 1 11	3,811 19	500 13	4,312 12	227 1 4	– 1 –½			
Cumber, Upper -	23,064 – 27	5,268 4	598 5	5,866 9	246 18 7½	– – 10			
Faughanvale -	18,572 1 38	6,980 12	720 18	7,701 10	513 12 2½	– 1 4			
TOTAL - -	92,756 3 18	30,079 9	3,827 2	33,906 11	1,974 12 9	– 1 1¾	2,220 18 2	2,080 18 5	1,695 6
KEENAGHT:									
Aghanloo - -	8,250 1 13	3,315 16	167 9	3,483 5	213 15 1½	– 1 2½			
Balteagh - -	11,500 3 35	4,391 3	390 12	4,791 15	266 4 2	– 1 1¼			
Banagher - -	17,745 – 20	2,387 4	196 12	2,583 16	64 10 9	– – 5			
Bovevagh - -	19,633 – 29	4,781 18	345 15	5,127 13	156 7 10	– – 7¼			
Dungiven - -	29,323 3 18	5,825 4	650 11	6,475 15	189 5 3½	– – 6¼			
Drumacose - -	11,678 3 27	5,284 7	2,069 7	7,353 14	514 13 1½	– 1 4¾			
Magilligan - -	13,123 1 26	3,468 6	365 11	3,833 17	343 14 3	– 1 9½			
Tamlaght-finlagan	17,395 3 20	9,294 18	908 17	10,203 15	783 5 7	– 1 6¼			
TOTAL - -	128,651 2 28	38,748 16	5,094 14	43,843 10	2,521 16 1½	– 1 1¾	2,991 – –	2,693 6 6	2,192 3
COLERAINE:									
Aghadowey -	16,297 2 4	6,681 1	880 10	7,561 11	534 1 6½	– 1 4¾			
Agivey - -	1,672 – 27	736 2	40 13	776 15	77 13 2	– 2 –			
Desertoghil -	11,465 – 15	4,448 15	230 4	4,679 10	316 2 4	– 1 4			
Dunboe - -	14,807 – 6	5,420 3	481 1	5,901 4	537 14 3	– 1 9¾			
Errigal - -	19,621 1 25	4,076 –	592 6	4,668 6	313 17 7	– 1 4			
Kilowen - -	1,794 2 28	1,539 15	904 9	2,444 4	175 5 6	– 1 5			
Kilrea - -	1,033 3 14	370 3	9 –	379 3	37 4 6	– 1 11			
Macosquin -	17,733 3 18	7,142 15	625 12	7,768 7	519 10 4	– 1 4			
Tamlaght-O'Crilly	1,332 3 34	490 –	27 8	446 8	34 16 –	– 1 6½			
TOTAL - -	85,758 2 11	30,833 14	3,791 3	34,625 8	2,546 7 2½	– 1 5½	2,738 4 –	2,127 1 –	1,731 5
NORTH-EAST LIBERTIES OF COLERAINE:									
Ballyachran -	3,893 – 8	2,467 6	824 19	3,292 5	168 17 11½	– 1 –¼			
Ballymoney -	612 2 37	138 3	5 4	143 7	12 4 9	– 1 8½			
Ballyrashane -	3,670 1 30	2,050 8	164 1	2,214 9	164 19 2½	– 1 6¼			
Ballywillen -	3,052 – 29	1,830 1	153 17	1,983 18	144 17 2½	– 1 5¼			
Coleraine - -	4,822 2 14	4,166 18	4,274 11	8,441 9	386 16 –½	– 10¾			
Kildollagh - -	1,935 1 10	998 2	43 11	1,041 13	80 11 4½	– 1 6¾			
TOTAL - -	17,986 1 8	11,650 18	5,466 3	17,117 1	958 6 6½	– 1 1¼	1,166 16 11	1,051 9 6	855 17
LOUGHINSHOLIN:									
Arboe - -	1,357 – 5	739 7	37 16	777 3	46 17 –	– 1 2½			
Artrea - -	16,143 3 3	7,507 9	862 11	8,370 –	507 9 6½	– 1 3¾			
Ballynascreen -	32,487 1 26	5,911 10	225 2	6,136 12	426 – –	– 1 4¾			
Balliuderry -	2,929 1 23	1,642 18	124 7	1,767 5	101 3 2	– 1 1½			
Ballyscullion -	9,339 – 5	3,337 14	465 5	3,802 19	235 19 4½	– 1 2¾			
Derryloran -	2,443 2 36	1,248 16	52 12	1,301 8	107 2 2½	– 1 7¾			
Desertlyn - -	5,552 2 29	2,982 12	260 8	3,243 –	227 16 6	– 1 4¾			
Desertmartin -	9,575 1 22	3,892 7	187 11	4,079 18	274 19 4	– 1 4			
Kilcronaghan -	7,989 – 2	2,870 –	269 15	3,139 15	202 8 10	– 1 3¼			
Killelagh - -	10,268 3 –	2,450 19	59 14	2,510 13	169 9 –	– 1 4½			
Kilrea - -	5,137 3 26	2,145 4	334 1	2,479 5	170 – 11	– 1 4½			
Lissan - -	11,762 1 38	3,513 14	175 8	3,689 2	225 4 10½	– 1 2½			
Maghera - -	24,785 1 12	9,624 19	1,024 16	10,649 15	568 14 8	– 1 –½			
Magherafelt -	8,286 3 31	4,870 17	1,650 19	6,530 16	284 12 8	– – 10½			
Tamlaght - -	2,505 1 38	1,367 4	76 6	1,443 10	65 5 8	– – 10¾			
Tamlaght-O'Crilly	15,453 1 37	5,425 5	283 14	5,708 19	334 1 6	– 1 2¼			
Termoneeny -	4,771 1 34	1,919 8	71 5	1,990 13	135 12 –	– 1 4½			
TOTAL - -	170,789 1 7	61,450 3	6,170 10	67,620 13	3,982 17 3	– 1 2	3,893 7 7	4,153 19 –	3,381 –
							13,719 13 –	13,719 13 –	11,168 9

Appendix, No. 4.

Appendix, No. 4.

PROPORTION of TITHE to the GOVERNMENT VALUATION, in the County of *Londonderry*.

PARISH.	Annual Value of Land.	Annual Value of Land exempt from the Tithe Composition.	Annual Value of Titheable Land.	TITHE.	Proportion of TITHE to £.1., in the Value of Titheable Land.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Templemore	8,362 14 –	384 – –	7,978 14 –	763 15 2	– 1 11
Banagher	4,950 2 –	184 16 –	4,765 6 –	650 – –	– 2 9
Glendermot	11,480 5 –	471 8 –	11,008 17 –	920 11 8	– 1 8
Upper Cumber, including 169*l.* 1*s.* in Tyrone	5,477 5 –	401 18 –	5,075 7 –	740 – –	– 2 11
Lower Cumber	3,812 10 –	127 17 –	3,684 13 –	560 – –	– 3 –½
Faughan Vale	6,987 10 –	224 19 –	6,762 11 –	687 16 2½	– 2 –½
Ahanloo	3,315 16 –	21 5 –	3,294 11 –	315 – –	– 1 11
Balteagh	4,391 3 –	- none -	4,391 3 –	373 18 6	– 1 8½
Bovevagh	4,781 18 –	42 12 –	4,739 6 –	580 – –	– 2 5½
Dungiven	5,679 17 –	1,576 6 –	4,163 17 –	480 14 8	– 2 4
Drumachose	5,284 7 –	63 16 –	5,220 11 –	424 12 3½	– 1 7
Magilligan	3,468 6 –	17 18 –	3,450 8 –	425 – –	– 2 5½
Tamlaght Finlagan	9,294 18 –	163 3 –	9,131 15 –	1,000 – –	– 2 2¼
Ballyachran	2,469 5 –	44 2 –	2,425 3 –	240 – –	– 2 –½
Ballyrashane	2,050 8 –	26 16 –	2,023 12 –	217 8 2½	– 2 1¾
Ballywillen	1,830 1 –	17 4 –	1,812 17 –	182 10 8	– 2 –
Coleraine	4,168 13 –	- - -	4,168 13 –	450 – –	– 2 2
Ballymoney	138 3 –	- none -	138 3 –	10 – –	– 1 5½
Kildollagh	998 2 –	- none -	998 2 –	73 – –	– 1 6
Aghadowey, including Agivey	7,417 3 –	897 15 –	6,519 8 –	500 – –	– 1 6½
Desertoghil	4,448 15 –	4 8 –	4,444 7 –	290 – –	– 1 3½
Dumboe	5,420 3 –	205 16 –	5,214 7 –	480 – –	– 1 10
Errigal	4,076 – –	129 19 –	3,946 1 –	371 10 9	– 1 10½
Killowen	1,539 15 –	43 16 –	1,495 19 –	160 – –	– 2 2
Macosquin	7,142 15 –	206 1 –	6,936 14 –	600 – –	– 1 9
Artrea	7,507 9 –	- none -	7,507 9 –	631 9 8½	– 1 8
Arboe	739 7 –	- - -	739 7 –	59 1 7	– 1 7¼
Ballynascreen	5,911 10 –	282 15 –	5,628 15 –	623 1 6½	– 2 2¾
Ballinderry	1,642 18 –	261 16 –	1,384 2 –	127 5 2	– 1 10
Ballyscullion	3,337 14 –	- none -	3,337 14 –	350 – –	– 2 1¼
Derryloran	1,248 16 –	- none -	1,248 16 –	109 8 5	– 1 9
Desertlin	2,982 12 –	213 2 –	2,769 10 –	230 15 4½	– 1 8
Desertmartin	3,892 7 –	166 10 –	3,725 17 –	400 – –	– 2 2
Kilcronaghan	2,870 – –	113 16 –	2,756 4 –	350 – –	– 2 6½
Killylagh	2,450 19 –	99 14 –	2,351 5 –	197 7 4	– 1 8
Kilrea	2,518 9 –	- none -	2,518 9 –	258 9 3	– 2 –½
Lissan	3,513 14 –	- none -	3,513 14 –	371 12 4	– 2 1¾
Maghera	9,624 19 –	205 15 –	9,419 4 –	1,015 7 7½	– 2 2
Magherafelt	4,870 17 –	- none -	4,870 17 –	450 – –	– 1 10
Tamlaght	1,367 4 –	50 – –	1,317 4 –	103 2 3½	– 1 6¾
Tamlaght O Crilly	5,844 5 –	410 16 –	5,433 9 –	435 19 –	– 1 7¼
Termoneeny	1,919 3 –	- none -	1,919 3 –	220 – –	– 2 4
TOTAL £.	181,127 15 –	7,059 19 –	174,231 4 –	17,428 17 9	– 2 –

Appendix, No. 5.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the GRAND JURY of the County of *Dublin*, at Easter Term, 1834.

THE Committee appointed to examine the several Acts of Parliament referred to them with a view to ascertain what Presentments are, and what are not, imperative on the Grand Jury to present without investigation, and whether the Amounts annually paid to the Commissioners of Wide Streets and Officers of the County are compulsory or not, beg leave to report, That having looked into the different Acts of Parliament and Abstracts of Presentments, they have made out the following Table, by which will be seen at one view the Amount of all Sums presented by the Grand Jury, half-yearly, for the different Officers, the Authority under which such Presentments are made, and the Observations of the Committee with regard to their being compulsory or otherwise.

		Half-yearly. £. s. d.		
Treasurer - - -	Salary - - - - -	115 7 6	- 26 G. 3, c. 14. and 43 G. 3.	Not imperative in amount.
	Ditto - Wide Street Act -	34 12 4	47 G. 3, c. 74 -	-- Not to exceed 50 *l.* for Treasurer and Secretary.
	Ditto - Uppercross House Tax Act.	13 16 11	51 G. 3, c. 56. -	Not imperative.
	Ditto - Newcastle - ditto -	13 16 11	51 G. 3, c. 56. -	- ditto.
	Ditto - Rathdown - ditto -	13 16 11	50 G. 3. - -	- ditto.
	£.	191 10 7		
Secretary - - -	Salary - - - - -	9 4 8	26 G. 3, c. 14 - -	Not to exceed 10 *l.* Irish.
	Ditto - under Wide Street Act	11 19 9	47 G. 3, c. 74 -	-- Not to exceed 50 *l.* for Secretary and Treasurer.
	Ditto - for drawing Schedule, &c.	50 - -	59 G. 3, c. 84, s. 42.	-- Imperative as to the necessary expense.
	Ditto - Uppercross Act -	9 4 7	51 G. 3, c. 56 -	Not imperative.
	Ditto - Newcastle Act -	9 4 7	51 G. 3, c. 56 -	- ditto.
	Ditto - Rathdown Act -	9 4 7	50 G. 3. - -	- ditto.
	£.	98 18 2		
	Taxed Bill of Costs - -	22 18 10	26 G. 3, c. 14 - -	Variable.
Inspector - - -	Salary - - - - -	50 15 4	26 G. 3, c. 14 -	Not imperative.
	Ditto - Uppercross Act -	13 16 11	51 G. 3, c. 36 -	- ditto.
	Ditto - Newcastle Act -	13 16 11	51 G. 3, c. 56 -	- ditto.
	Ditto - Rathdown Act -	13 16 11	50 G. 3. - -	- ditto.
	£.	92 6 1		
Deputy Clerk of Crown	Fees for Prisoners, at Commission.	86 6 1½	- 49 G. 3, c. 101; 1 & 2 G. 4, c. 77.	-- Imperative according to a scale of fees.
	Salary for Criminal Returns to Parliament.	4 12 2½	56 G. 3, c. 120 -	Not imperative.
	£.	90 18 4		
Clerk of Peace - -	Salary for keeping Records of Turnpike Roads.	14 15 4	26 G. 3, c. 14 -	Not to exceed 16 *l.* Irish.
	Fees for discharging Prisoners at Quarter Sessions.	45 10 9	49 G. 3, c. 101 -	-- Imperative according to scale of fees.
	Salary for Criminal Returns to Parliament.	4 12 3	56 G. 3, c. 120 -	-- Compensation imperative, but not amount.
	£.	64 18 4		
Deputy Clerk of Peace	Fees for Prisoners tried and convicted.	131 17 9	1 & 2 G. 4, c. 77 -	-- Imperative according to scale of fees.
	Salary for registering arms -	9 4 7	- 47 G. 3; 50 G. 3, c. 4; 10 G. 4, and 1 & 2 W. IV.	-- Grand Jury to present "what is requisite."
		141 2 4		
Clerk of Commissioners of Wide Streets.	Salary - - - -	13 16 11	47 G. 3, c. 74 -	-- Not imperative, but not to exceed 15 *l.* Irish.

		Half-yearly. £. s. d.		
GAOL:				
Local Inspector	Salary	92 6 1	7 G. 4, c. 74	- Grand Jury shall present a reasonable sum.
Chaplain	- ditto	27 13 10	- ditto	-- Not more than 100 *l.* nor less than 50 *l.*
Roman Catholic ditto	- ditto	27 13 10		
Surgeon	- ditto	55 7 8		A reasonable sum as salary.
Gaoler	- ditto	138 9 2	7 G. 4.	- Such salary as Grand Jury shall think proper.
Ditto	Fees at Commission and Sessions.	4 12 3	26 G. 3, c. 14.	
Ditto	Fees for discharging Prisoners	36 9 2	-- 49 G. 3, c. 101; and 1 & 2 G. 4, c. 77.	
	£.	179 10 7		
Deputy Gaoler	Salary	46 3 1	7 G. 4.	
Ditto - as Turnkey	Fees for discharging Prisoners	19 15 6	-- 49 G. 3, c. 101;	-- It appears doubtful how far these Acts warrant the Presentment.
Assistant Turnkey	Salary	36 18 6	1 & 2 G. 4, c. 77.	
3 Turnkeys	Salaries	72 - -		
2 Assistant Guards	- ditto	52 - -		
Schoolmaster	Salary	22 - -		
Matron	- ditto	16 5 -		
Inspector of Prisons	- ditto	20 6 -		
	TOTAL of GAOL	667 14 1		
Expenses of Gaol, Food, Clothing for Prisoners, &c.		1,044 12 11		
Under Sheriff	Salary for discharging Prisoners.	9 4 7	26 G. 3, c. 14	-- It is questionable how far this Act is superseded by the following.
Ditto	Fees for ditto	21 4 9	1 & 2 G. 3, c. 14.	
Ditto	For providing bolts and attending executions.	9 4 7	26 G. 3, c. 14	-- Not imperative, but not to exceed 10 *l.*
	£.	39 13 11		
Criers:				
King's Bench	Salary	4 4 -	26 G. 3, c. 14	-- Not imperative; not to exceed 4 *l.* 4 *s.*
Sessions	- ditto	4 4 -	26 G. 3, c. 14	-- It appears doubtful to the Committee whether the following Presentment does not supersede this one.
Ditto	Fees for discharging Prisoners	18 13 4	- 49 G. 3, c. 101, and 1 & 2 G. 4, c. 77.	-- Compulsory, according to scale of fees in the Act.
Commission	- ditto	3 17 10	- ditto	- ditto.
Court Keepers:				
King's Bench	Salary	4 4 -	26 G. 3, c. 14	- Not imperative; not to exceed 4 *l.* 4 *s.*
Commission	- ditto	4 4 -	- ditto	- ditto.
Ditto	For Fire and Candles	4 4 -	- ditto	- ditto.
Ditto	Stationery	4 4 -	- ditto	- ditto.
Sessions	Salary	11 3 6	- 49 G. 3, c. 101, and 1 & 2 G. 4, c. 77.	
Regimental Stores		25 - -	10 G. 4, c. 59	-- Imperative on order of Chief Secretary.
Orders to Witnesses		100 - -	7 & 8 G. 4, c. 67	Imperative.
Coroner's Orders		150 - -	10 G. 4, c. 37	-- Imperative, but not to exceed 5 *l.* for each witness.
Coroner's Salaries		35 6 -	1 G. 4, c. 28	-- Not imperative; not to exceed 5 *l.* 5 *s.* for each inquest, or 42 *l.* in whole.
Constabulary		1,455 6 9	3 G. 4, c. 103	Imperative.
County Hospital		230 15 4	45 G. 3, c. 111	-- Not imperative; not to exceed 500 *l.*
Ditto		46 3 1	26 G. 3, c. 14	-- Not imperative; not to exceed 50 *l.*: the Committee do not see why a Presentment should be made under this as well as under the 45 Geo. 3.
Dispensaries		1,012 10 -	56 G. 3, c. 47	Not imperative.
Cholera Advances		694 1 8		Imperative.
Lunatic Asylum		332 10 -	-- 6 G. 4, 11 G. 4, and 1 W. IV. c. 43.	

Appendix, No. 6.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

A RETURN of each District Lunatic Asylum established in *Ireland*; specifying the Name, the Year in which opened, the Number of Patients for which intended, the Quantity of Land purchased, the Price by the English Acre, Amount of Purchase Money, Cost of Building, Amount of Furniture, Bedding, and other Contingencies, and Total Expenditure; also, the Names of the Counties attached to each, with the Population as in 1831, and the Total Population of each District.

Name of the District Asylum.	Year opened.	Number of Patients intended for.	Land purchased. English.	Price per Acre. English.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Amount of Building.	Furniture, Bedding, and other Contingencies.	TOTAL.
			A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Armagh - -	1825	104	*8 - 23	81 3 11	1,090 5 7	18,094 4 8½	1,715 14 2	20,900 4 5½
Limerick -	1827	150	11 3 12	259 6 9	3,840 2 10¼	24,120 - 6	1,896 8 1	29,856 11 5¼
Belfast - -	1829	104	21 1 11	77 1 11	2,070 - -	21,838 7 4	1,411 5 8	25,319 13 -
Derry - -	1829	104	12 5 2	76 4 9	752 18 5	23,507 9 10	1,417 14 1	25,678 2 4
Carlow - -	1831	104	15 - 39	152 2 6	2,289 - 3	18,474 5 9	1,789 4 4	22,552 10 4
Maryborough -	1833	104	22 2 17	50 8 4	1,140 8 -	21,518 13 6	1,513 1 -	24,172 2 6
Connaught - -	1833	150	22 2 28	69 16 2¼	1,582 19 5	23,581 9 10	1,965 15 3	27,130 4 6
Waterford - -	1835	100	14 2 12	85 15 -	1,262 14 10	14,313 1 10	1,311 15 11	16,887 12 7
Clonmel - -	1835	60	11 1 14	119 15 9	1,347 16 9	14,019 6 1	1,220 16 5	16,587 19 3
							TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - £.	209,085 - 4¾

* Armagh rents five acres, exclusive of the above.

(signed) *William Abbot*, Accountant, 1835.

NAME OF ASYLUM.	COUNTIES, &c. Attached to each District.	POPULATION, in 1831.	TOTAL POPULATION of each District.
Armagh - - - - - -	Armagh - - - - - -	220,134	
	Fermanagh - - - - -	149,763	
	Monaghan - - - - -	195,536	
	Cavan - - - - - -	227,933	
			793,336
Limerick - - - - -	Limerick, County - - - -	248,801	
	Ditto, City - - - - -	66,554	
	Clare - - - - - -	258,322	
	Kerry - - - - - -	263,126	
			836,803
Belfast - - - - - -	Down - - - - - -	352,012	
	Antrim - - - - - -	316,909	
	Carrickfergus - - - - -	8,706	
			677,627
Derry - - - - - -	Londonderry, City - - - -	19,620	
	Londonderry, County - - -	202,392	
	Tyrone - - - - - -	304,468	
	Donegal - - - - - -	289,149	
			815,629
Carlow - - - - - -	Carlow - - - - - -	81,988	
	Kilkenny, County - - - -	169,945	
	Ditto, City - - - - -	23,741	
	Wexford - - - - - -	182,713	
	Kildare - - - - - -	108,424	
			566,811
Maryborough - - - - -	Queen's County - - - -	145,851	
	King's County - - - -	144,225	
	Westmeath - - - - -	136,872	
	Longford - - - - -	112,558	
			539,506
Connaught - - - - -	Galway - - - - - -	381,564	
	Ditto, Town - - - - -	33,120	
	Mayo - - - - - -	366,328	
	Roscommon - - - - -	249,613	
	Leitrim - - - - - -	141,524	
	Sligo - - - - - -	171,765	
			1,343,914
Waterford - - - - -	Waterford, County - - - -	148,233	
	Ditto, City - - - - -	28,821	
			177,054
Clonmel - - - - - -	Tipperary, County - - - -	- - -	402,563
Dublin - - - - - -	Dublin, County - - - -	114,851	
	Dublin, City - - - - -	265,316	
	Meath - - - - - -	176,826	
	Wicklow - - - - -	121,557	
	Louth - - - - - -	107,481	
	Drogheda - - - - -	17,365	
			803,396
Cork provides an Asylum for its own Lunatics.	Cork, County - - - - -	703,716	
	Ditto, City - - - - -	107,016	810,732
	TOTAL - - -	- - -	7,767,401

By Order of the Board,

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 7 August 1835.

Henry R. Paine, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 6.

A RETURN of the Proportions which each County was to pay of the First Expense of each District Lunatic Asylum, so far as relates to the Privy Council Office.

NAME OF ASYLUM.	COUNTIES comprised in the District of each Asylum.	PROPORTION which each County was to pay of the First Expense of each Asylum.	By 14 equal Annual Instalments, as under-mentioned.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Armagh	Armagh	6,018 9 4 3/4	429 17 9 3/4
	Monaghan	5,325 11 1 3/4	380 7 11 1/4
	Fermanagh	3,993 7 7 3/4	285 5 10
	Cavan	5,946 16 – 3/4	424 15 5 1/4
	Total Expense £.	21,284 4 3	
Belfast	Antrim	11,161 9 11	797 5 –
	Down	13,817 9 6	986 19 2 1/2
	County Town of Carrickfergus	340 13 4	24 6 8
	Total Expense £.	25,319 12 9	
Carlow	Carlow	3,246 3 1	231 17 4 1/4
	Kildare	4,313 12 –	308 2 3
	Wexford	7,281 15 2	520 2 6
	Kilkenny	6,736 5 6	481 3 3
	Kilkenny, County of City	944 14 6	67 9 7
	Total Expense £.	22,522 10 4	
Clonmel	Tipperary	16,587 19 3	1,185 17 1
	Total Expense £.	16,587 19 3	
Connaught	Galway	8,133 4 7	580 18 10 1/2
	Mayo	7,590 1 7	542 2 11 1/2
	Sligo	3,537 16 4	252 14 –
	Roscommon	4,948 12 11	353 9 5 1/2
	Leitrim	2,914 15 1	208 3 11 1/2
	Total Expense £.	27,124 10 6	
Limerick	Limerick, County	9,400 10 8 1/2	671 9 4
	Limerick, City	2,541 1 8 1/4	181 10 1 1/2
	Clare	8,955 8 1 3/4	639 13 5 1/4
	Kerry	9,303 16 7 1/2	664 11 2 1/4
	Total Expense £.	30,200 17 2	
Londonderry	Londonderry, County and City	7,071 5 –	505 1 9
	Donegal	9,055 10 1	646 16 5
	Tyrone	9,551 7 3	682 4 10
	Total Expense £.	25,678 2 4	
Maryborough	King's County	6,391 7 4	456 10 6 1/2
	Queen's County	6,471 17 3	462 5 6 1/2
	Westmeath	6,321 9 6	451 10 8
	Longford	4,987 8 3	356 4 10 1/2
	Total Expense £.	24,172 2 4	
Waterford	Waterford, County	14,136 4 5	1,009 14 7 1/2
	Waterford, City	2,751 8 2	196 10 7
	Total Expense £.	16,887 12 7	

Council Office, Dublin Castle, 19 August 1835.

John Ebbs.

RETURN of the EXPENSE and PATIENTS from each County.

* Date in which the Expenditure took place.	Total Expense.	Total Expense of a Patient for the Period.	Number of Patients from each County.						Total Patients.	Sums charged to each County in the Period.					
			Armagh.	Fermanagh.	Monaghan.	Cavan.	Tyrone.	Donegal.		Armagh.	Fermanagh.	Monaghan.	Cavan.	Tyrone.	Donegal.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.								£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
From 16 September 1826 to 16 December 1827.	2,300 - -	24 4 2½	28	5	24	6	16	16	95	677 17 10	121 1 3	581 1 -	145 3	387 7 4	387 7 4
From 16 December 1827 to 16 June 1828.	913 3 8	9 18 6	31	5	27	8	12	9	92	307 13 6	49 12 11	267 19 6	79 8 5	119 2 5	89 6 11
From 16 June 1828 to 16 February 1829.	1,366 16 4	13 - 4	40	7	32	9	9	8	105	520 13 4	91 3 -	416 10 8	117 3 8	117 3 8	104 2 8
From 16 February to 6 July.	838 4 8	8 5 11¾	37	9	29	10	9	7	101	307 1 3	74 15 4	240 13 5	82 19 10	74 13 10	58 1 11
From 6 July 1829 to 1 March 1830.	1,441 15 4	15 6 9	45	6	31	12	- -	- -	94	690 3 9	92 1 4	475 9 3	184 1 -	—	—
From 1 March to 17 June 1830.	528 3 9	5 17 4½	41	6	31	12	- -	- -	90	240 12 4½	35 4 3	181 18 7½	70 8 6	—	—
From 17 June 1830 to 11 Feb. 1831.	1,175 4 2	12 15 5¾	40	6	35	11	- -	- -	92	510 19 2	76 12 11	447 1 9	140 10 4	—	—
From 11 February to 11 June 1831.	656 3 6	6 9 11	45	8	34	14	- -	- -	101	292 6 3	52 1 3	220 17 2	90 18 10	—	—
From 11 June 1831 to 2 February 1832.	1,440 8 7	14 5 2¾	40	6	38	17	- -	- -	101	570 9 2	85 12 5	541 18 9	242 8 3	—	—
From 2 February to 8 June 1832.	696 18 7	7 - 9½	44	7	35	13	- -	- -	99	309 14 10	49 5 8	246 7 9	91 10 4	—	—
From 8 June 1832 to 16 Jan. 1833.	1,203 1 5	11 11 4¼	47	5	37	15	- -	- -	104	543 13 8	57 17 4	428 - 1	173 10 4	—	—
From 16 Jan. to 3 June 1833.	861 2 6	7 12 4¾	50	5	37	21	- -	- -	113	380 19 10	38 3 8	281 18 8	160 - 4	—	—
From 3 June 1833 to 19 Jan. 1834.	1,138 17 6	9 8 2¾	50	8	39	24	- -	- -	121	470 11 6	75 7 7	367 - 11	225 17 6	—	—
From 19 January to 4 June 1834.	1,027 2 11	8 17 1	50	7	37	22	- -	- -	116	442 14 2	62 - 10	327 12 1	194 15 10	—	—
From 4 June 1834 to 10 January 1835.	1,172 17 1	10 11 3¾	46	9	40	16	- -	- -	111	486 - 4	95 3 3	422 12 6	169 1 -	—	—
From 1 April 1835 to 31 March 1836.	2,107 4 -	18 1 5½	41	12	39	21	- -	- -	113	913 15 -	214 15 8½	697 16 2	373 13 1½	—	—

* The sum charged each County for the Patients is not regulated to the 5th January in each Year, but from one Assizes to another, previous to which a Return is called for, and furnished to the Council-Office, Dublin Castle; which Return specifies the number of Patients in the Asylum from each County (within the period), the sum expended, and the proportion of that sum to be repaid by the respective Counties, according to the number from each, arranged and calculated at so much per head.

RETURN of the PATIENTS in the *Armagh* District Asylum.

Number of Patients in each Year.	Admitted.	Discharged			Died.	Total Discharged and Died.	Number to whom Admission was refused.	Average Number in the Asylum.
		As Cured.	As Relieved.	As Incurable and Harmless.				
On 5th January								
1826 - - 51	47	22	7	1	4	34	About 22 Idiots and epileptics.	64
1827 - - 64	71	33	4	6	8	51	- - -	84
1828 - - 84	77	27	13	6	10	56	- - -	105
1829 - - 105	74	49	13	27	8	97	- - -	90
1830 - - 87	69	38	19	7	3	67	- - -	90
1831 - - 89	78	32	18	8	10	66	- - -	101
1832 - - 101	73	33	9	11	17	70	- - -	113
1833 - - 104	80	34	19	5	8	66	- - -	124
1834 - - 118	78	34	21	12	20	87	- -	109
31st March								
1835 - - 113	86	48	19	9	10	86	- - -	112

RETURN from the *Armagh* District Lunatic Asylum.

DATE given the Date of the Day on which the Year ends.	Total Expenditure.	Total Cost per Head, per Annum; calculated from the Average Number of Patients during the Year.	Expenditure in Furniture, Linen, and Bedding.	Expenditure in Fixtures, Additions, Alterations, Workmen's Bills, &c.	Expenditure in Clothing.	Expenditure per Head, per Annum, in Clothing; calculated from the Average Number.*	Expenditure in Salaries and Servants' Wages.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Salaries and Servants' Wages; calculated from the Average.	Expenditure in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Food only.†	Cost per Head, per Week, in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Diem, in Food only.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
From 14 July 1825 to 5 January 1826 - - -	700 - -	- -	84 7 4	24 15 4	36 12 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year ending 5 Jan. 1827 -	1,768 8 9	21 1 2	60 3 4	168 10 7½	138 1 -	1 6 6	519 11 9	6 3 8	625 9 5½	7 8 11	2 10 -	4 ¾
— 5 Jan. 1828 -	1,737 18 11	20 13 9	27 14 11	221 11 9	90 7 4	1 1 6	469 18 6	5 11 10	582 5 4	6 18 7	2 7 ¾ -	4 ¼
— 5 Jan. 1829 -	2,225 16 5	21 8 -	76 11 5	233 17 10	121 18 4	1 3 5	629 5 10	6 1 -	765 10 -	7 7 2	2 9½ -	4 ¼
— 5 Jan. 1830 -	2,026 14 4	22 10 5	79 19 -	208 16 10	134 6 1	1 5 9	529 8 8	5 17 7	762 - 9	8 9 4	3 3 -	5 ¼
— 5 Jan. 1831 -	1,964 18 7	21 16 7	117 9 3	194 6 2	61 5 6	- 18 5	532 10 2	5 18 4	777 12 5	8 12 9	3 3 ¾ -	5½
— 5 Jan. 1832 -	2,093 13 1	20 18 8	89 6 10	181 1 8	103 19 1	1 - 9	535 18 -	5 7 2	837 9 4	8 7 5	3 2½ -	5 ¼
— 5 Jan. 1833 -	2,196 9 11	21 10 8	127 9 9	299 4 1	161 7 2	1 - -	545 18 -	5 7 -	723 - 1	7 1 9	2 8½ -	4 ¼
From 5 Jan. to the 31 Mar.	272 10 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year ending 31 Mar. 1834	2,370 19 -	20 19 7	84 17 1	181 17 1	214 15 2	1 5 -	644 2 11	4 18 7	877 12 11	7 15 9	2 11 ¾ -	5
— 31 Mar. 1835	2,124 12 6	17 2 8	92 16 1	178 1 6	103 17 6	1 2 -	544 19 8	4 7 10	819 1 4	6 12 1	2 6¼ -	4
— 31 Mar. 1836	2,107 4 -	18 1 5½	93 9 11	137 1 6	164 1 3	1 9 3½	554 10 6	4 19 -	792 19 3	6 6 9	2 5¼ -	4¼

* The Keepers and Nurses are allowed a suit of clothes in the year; and as there has been no separate account for them, the above average is more than what it otherwise would have been.

† The servants have a more expensive diet than the patients; and as the account is kept under the one head, the above average for the patients is more than it would otherwise have been. A more correct average for patients would be 6*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* per annum, 2*s.* 4*d.* per week, and 4*d.* per diem.

PARTICULARS and AMOUNT of SALARIES.

Year.	Manager and Matron.	Physician.	Apothecary.	Total Salaries.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
From July 1825 to October 1826 - -	225 7 -	110 - 3	35 12 7	370 19 10
For year ending 5th October 1827 - -	250 - -	100 - -	Half-year only 15 - -	365 - -
,, year ending 5th January 1828 - -	250 - -	100 - -	- discontinued -	350 - -
,, 1¼ year ending 5th January 1829 -	312 10 -	125 - -	- - - -	437 10 -
,, year ending 5th January 1830 - -	250 - -	100 - -	- - - -	350 - -
,, year ending 5th January 1831 - -	250 - -	100 - -	- - - -	350 - -
,, year ending 5th January 1832 - -	250 - -	100 - -	- - - -	350 - -
,, year ending 5th January 1833 - -	250 - -	100 - -	- - - -	350 - -
,, 1 year and 84 days to 30th March 1834	307 10 8	123 - 3	- - - -	430 10 11
,, 1 year ending 30th March 1835 -	250 - -	100 - -	- - - -	350 - -
,, 1 year ending 30th March 1836 -	250 - -	100 - -	- - - -	350 - -

5 August 1835.

J. Jackson, Manager.

LIMERICK ASYLUM,

Comprising the Counties of *Clare*, *Kerry* and *Limerick*, and City of *Limerick*.

RETURN of the YEARLY EXPENSE of the *Limerick* District Lunatic Asylum.

Year ending 5 Jan.	Total Expense per Annum.	Expense of a Patient per Annum.	Number of Patients from each County.				Sum charged to each County in each Year.			
			City Limerick.	County Limerick.	County Clare.	County Kerry.	City Limerick.	County Limerick.	County Clare.	County Kerry.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1828	2,402 1 10	20 4 $-\frac{1}{2}$	30	19	20	15	1,103 10 –	718 13 3	971 16 –	526 7 2
1829	2,672 8 11	21 5 6	32	35	35	17	947 16 8	820 2 3	927 18 1	528 7 6
1830	3,142 5 6	17 4 $6\frac{1}{2}$	24	54	46	22	398 1 7	1,004 11 8	912 9 1	550 14 9
1831	3,094 16 $3\frac{1}{2}$	14 11 $3\frac{3}{4}$	24	48	51	22	433 18 10	990 19 $-\frac{1}{2}$	961 18 7	617 5 $5\frac{1}{2}$
1832	3,194 2 9	13 14 $6\frac{1}{4}$	30	52	53	30	505 2 7	1,018 8 –	682 12 3	721 2 4
1833	3,391 12 1	14 3 3	33	54	58	32	571 3 10	1,079 17 8	1,108 7 4	760 16 4
1834	3,141 5 2	14 17 7	39	53	62	38	642 5 6	1,093 15 9	1,156 8 1	879 5 10
1835	3,878 11 11	13 6 $3\frac{1}{2}$	37	58	63	47	579 19 9	989 18 4	1,034 2 7	852 1 11
1836	4,417 5 6	14 16 $7\frac{1}{4}$	49	77	71	49	757 14 4	2,361 6 5	1,301 14 –	1,038 15 3

RETURN of PATIENTS in the *Limerick* District Lunatic Asylum.

Number of Patients on 5 January in each Year.	Admitted.	Discharged			Died.	Total Discharged and Died.	Number to whom Admission was refused.	Average Number in the Asylum, ending 5 Jan. in each year.
		As Cured.	As Relieved.	As Harmless and Incurable.				
1828 - - 84	111	20	2	2	3	27	No patients have been refused admission, but are instantly admitted on application, should a vacancy occur at the time.	67
1829 - - 119	95	52	4	1	3	60		102
1830 - - 146	88	36	8	6	11	61		132
1831 - - 145	70	52	4	6	9	71		146
1832 - - 165	80	37	5	9	9	60		155
1833 - - 177	104	64	8	4	16	92		171
1834 - - 192	93	57	5	1	15	78		185
1835 - - 205	74	41	2	- - -	18	61		199
1836 - - 246	90	33	4	- - -	11	48		226

RETURN from the *Limerick* District Lunatic Asylum.

Date given the Day on which the Year ends.	Total Expenditure.	Total Cost per Head per Annum, calculated from the Average Number of Patients during the Year.	Expenditure in Furniture, Linen and Bedding.	Expenditure in Fixtures, Additions, Alterations, Workmen's Bills, &c.	Expenditure in Clothing.	Expenditure per Head, per Annum, in Clothing, calculated from the average Number.	Expenditure in Salaries and Servants' Wages.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Salaries and Servants' Wages, calculated from the Average.	Expenditure in Food only.	Cost per Head per Annum, in Food only.	Cost per Head per Week, in Food only.	Cost per Head per Diem, in Food only.
5 Jan.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1828 -	2,402 1 10	20 4 $-\frac{1}{2}$	177 18 4	351 10 1	185 16 4	1 13 6	727 16 –	6 11 $1\frac{1}{2}$	597 11 7	5 4 5	2 3	– 4
1829 -	2,672 8 11	21 5 6	182 8 5	359 6 3	121 12 11	1 – 3	635 9 10	5 5 –	979 6 4	8 4 7	3 2	– $5\frac{1}{2}$
1830 -	3,142 5 6	17 4 $6\frac{1}{2}$	158 4 10	565 1 5	138 18 9	– 19 –	732 – –	5 – 3	1,113 8 7	7 12 6	2 11	– 5
1831 -	3,094 16 $3\frac{1}{2}$	14 11 $3\frac{3}{4}$	206 – 6	297 12 2	138 3 4	– 19 –	795 4 3	5 9 8	1,133 8 9	7 16 4	3 –	– 5
1832 -	3,194 2 9	13 14 $6\frac{1}{4}$	92 2 3	463 15 4	95 7 7	– 11 7	796 14 –	4 16 7	1,370 4 2	8 6 1	3 $2\frac{1}{2}$	– $5\frac{1}{2}$
31 March												
1833 -	3,391 12 1	14 3 3	222 4 9	419 19 1	185 3 3	1 – 4	954 3 6	5 7 9	1,712 16 6	7 10 6	2 11	– 5
1834 -	3,141 5 2	14 17 7	159 – 2	211 11 5	164 8 4	– 16 8	765 7 10	4 – –	1,523 17 3	7 14 8	3 –	– 5
1835 -	3,878 11 11	13 6 $3\frac{1}{2}$	189 10 9	589 18 8	210 19 5	1 – 5	776 17 6	3 15 9	1,685 15 7	8 3 8	3 2	– $5\frac{1}{2}$
1836 -	4,417 5 6	14 16 $7\frac{1}{4}$	471 10 6	439 14 9	291 5 4	1 2 6	808 5 4	3 9 7	1,807 1 4	7 – –	2 8	– $4\frac{1}{2}$

PARTICULARS and AMOUNT of SALARIES.

Year.	Rank.	Salary.	Total Amount of Salaries paid to 5th January.
Opened for the reception of Patients in the month of January 1827, but occupied by the Manager and Matron 13 October 1826.	Manager and Matron - -	£. 250 per Annum -	£. s. d.
	Physician - - - -	- 150 „ - -	In the year 1828 - - - 570 2 8
	Apothecary - - -	- 30 „ - -	- „ 1829 - - - 347 10 –
	Accountant - - -	- 40 „ - -	- „ 1830 - - - 470 – –
			- „ 1831 - - - 470 – –
			From 5 Jan. 1832 - - - 470 – –
			to 31 Mar. 1833 - - - 578 10 –
			„ 1834 - - - 470 – –
			„ 1835 - - - 470 – –
			„ 1836 - - - 470 – –

Patrick Donnell, Accountant.

BELFAST ASYLUM,

Comprising the Counties of *Antrim* and *Down* and County of Town of *Carrickfergus*.

RETURN of the YEARLY EXPENSE of the *Belfast* District Lunatic Asylum.

Year ending 5 Jan.	Total Expense per Annum.	Expense of a Patient per Annum.	Number of Patients from each County.			Sum charged to each County in each Year. †			
			Antrim.	Down.	Carrickfergus.	Antrim.	Down.	Carrickfergus.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1830	1,440 2 1	36 – –½	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 – –	482 2 10½	17 17 3	1,000 – –
						677 12 6	816 12 6	34 15 –	1,528 19 –
1831	4,438 4 1	47 14 6	57	54	2	1,502 19 7	1,449 6 1	53 13 6	3,005 19 2
						957 4 1	990 4 2	35 – 1	1,980 8 4
1832	3,529 7 11	27 18 –	70	71	2	714 17 2½	790 13 7	32 9 10½	1,538 – 8
						700 11 6½	651 18 6¼	48 13 1¼	1,401 3 1
1833	3,051 19 9	22 18 11	56	64	4	706 3 9	823 17 10	52 6 2	1,582 7 9
						576 4 10	717 15 2	60 13 –	1,354 13 –
1834*	2,921 3 5	21 8 8	58	77	6	580 – 10	720 – 10	60 – –	1,360 1 8
						560 16 6¾	636 3 1⅛	41 14 11⅜	1,238 16 8
1835	3,013 3 4	19 6 3¾	78	79	5	700 2 6	727 1 –¼	44 17 7¼	1,472 1 2
						604 13 3	643 18 6½	47 2 4	1,295 14 2
1836	3,089 1 1½	18 17 10	81	76	4	726 16 11	717 12 11¼	36 16 1	1,481 6 –
						852 5 1½	787 1 –½	39 9 7½	1,678 15 9½

* Ending 31 March, the Account having to be furnished to the Audit Office up to this period, in place of 5th January each year, as ordered by the Commissioners.

† This shows the sums charged to each County, as sent half-yearly to the Council Office for the grand juries of each County, and which have been made up to 31st May and 30th November in each year, in order to have them ready for the ensuing assizes.

RETURN of PATIENTS in the *Belfast* District Lunatic Asylum.

Number of Patients on 5 January in each Year.	Admitted.	Discharged			Died.	Total Discharged and Died.	Number to whom Admission was refused.	Average Number in the Asylum.
		As Cured.	As Relieved.	As Harmless and Incurable.				
1830 - - 59	79	16	- - -	None were discharged as harmless or incurable. In 1829 one was transferred to Derry District; in 1832 twelve were removed by their friends by reason of cholera, and in the same year two were transferred, one to Cholera Hospital, Belfast, and the other to St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin.	3	20	Admission has not been refused to any who appeared to come within the regulations.	40
1831 - - 113	95	27	8		6	41		93
1832 - - 143	101	51	5		15	71		126½
1833 - - 124	74	46	10		23	93		133
1834 - - 141	76	40	8		11	59		136¼*
1835 - - 162	84	38	10		15	63		156
1836 - - 161	77	49	13		16	78		163½

* The average from this made up to 31st March in each year, to correspond with the expenditure.

RETURN from the *Belfast* District Lunatic Asylum.

Date given the Date of the Day on which the Year ends.	Total Expenditure.	Total Cost per Head, per Annum; calculated from the Average Number of Patients during the Year.	Expenditure in Furniture, Linen and Bedding.	Expenditure in Fixtures, Additions, Alterations, Workmens' Bills, &c.	Expenditure in Clothing.	Expenditure, per Head, per Annum, in Clothing; calculated from the Average Number.	Expenditure in Salaries and Servants' Wages.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Salaries and Servants' Wages; calculated from the Average.	Expenditure in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Week, in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Diem, in Food only.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 Jan. - 1830	1,440 2 1	36 – –½	162 7 1	283 19 2	141 9 7	3 10 8¾	349 – 9	8 14 6	272 1 6	6 16 –¼	2 7	– 4½
5 Jan. - 1831	4,438 4 1	47 14 6	208 7 10	2,049 15 8	192 8 3	2 1 4½	559 18 5	6 – 4¾	1,008 12 1	10 16 10¾	4 2	– 7¼
5 Jan. - 1832	3,529 7 11	27 18 –	238 8 3	1,114 3 6	178 8 10	1 8 2½	574 2 6	4 11 1	963 19 11	7 12 5½	2 11	– 5
5 Jan. - 1833	3,051 19 9	22 18 11	153 6 2	595 19 11	175 11 6	1 6 4¾	582 – 6	4 7 6	1,007 4 9	7 11 5½	2 11	– 5
31 Mar. - 1834	2,921 3 5	21 8 8	202 19 5	527 9 9	212 2 2	1 11 –	621 2 11	4 11 2	969 19 6	7 2 3	2 8½	– 4½
31 Mar. - 1835	3,013 3 4	19 6 3¾	209 12 8	268 9 –	242 6 –	1 11 –	699 11 8	4 9 8¾	1,180 – 6	7 11 3½	2 10½	– 5
31 Mar. - 1836	3,089 1 1½	18 17 10	219 18 5	392 14 7	296 9 6	1 16 2	621 9 –	3 16 –	1,129 10 11½	6 18 2	2 7¼	– 4½

Under the head of clothing is included the clothing of the servants of the establishment, which, if left out, would make the average expense of clothing male and female patients, about 1 *l.* per annum.

Under the head of fixtures, additions, alterations, &c. are included the following sums, viz. for raising boundary wall, removing entrance gate, porter's lodge, &c. 665 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.*; sinking for supply of water, 295 *l.*; making roads, 138 *l.* 13 *s.* 10 *d.*; flagging yards, 505 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*; erecting drying-house to laundry, 135 *l.*; excavating and removing high grounds in the rear of the building to fill up and to raise the front subject to inundation, 644 *l.* 9 *s.*; erecting straw-lofts, &c. 256 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.*; embanking river, making sewers, drains, &c. &c.

PARTICULARS and AMOUNT of SALARIES.

Year.	Rank.	Salary.	Total Amount of Salaries.	
			In the year. £. s. d.	
Ending 5th Jan. 1829 -	Manager and Matron -	250 *l.* per annum - -	254 6 9	Not a full Year.
	Physician - - -	100 *l.* „ - -		
	Clerk and Storekeeper -	30 *l.* „ - -	380 – –	
„ „ 1830	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - - -	380 – –	
„ „ 1831	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - - -	380 – –	
„ „ 1832	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - - -	380 – –	
„ „ 1833	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - - -	380 – –	
„ „ 1834	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - - -	380 – –	
„ „ 1835	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - - -	467 10 –	15 Months.
„ „ 1836	- - ditto - -	- - ditto* - - -	404 12 4	

* In August 1835 the clerk's salary was raised to 60 *l.* per annum.

Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, 14 June 1836. *Robert Stewart*, Resident Manager.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM,

Comprising the Counties of *Donegal, Londonderry* and *Tyrone.*

RETURN of the YEARLY EXPENSE of the *Londonderry* District Lunatic Asylum.

YEAR ending 5 January.	Total Expense per Annum.	Expense of a Patient per Annum.	Number of Patients from each County.			Sum charged to each County in each Year.		
			Derry.	Donegal.	Tyrone.	Derry.	Donegal.	Tyrone.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1830	1,173 10 4	not a full year	21	25	27	- none -	- none -	- none.
1831	2,050 11 6	25 10 3½	36	35	39	1,091 3 10	1,193 11 11	1,087 14 3
1832	2,605 16 7	20 16 5	48	49	45	897 8 -	838 16 1	890 5 10
1833	2,878 4 3	20 3 4	50	54	39	894 11 5½	998 15 9½	806 12 9
31 March 1834 (15 months)	2,881 5 7	20 - 2½	47	49	44	764 18 7	807 9 4	717 13 9
1835	2,491 6 8	16 18 11	46	55	46	773 18 9	931 16 -	767 5 -
1836	2,640 17 5	17 5 2½	55	62	41	890 19 1½	943 17 -½	702 1 -

RETURN of PATIENTS in the *Londonderry* District Lunatic Asylum.

Number of Patients on 5 January in each Year.	Admitted.	Discharged			Died.	Total Discharged and Died.	Number to whom Admission was refused.	Average number in the Asylum in each Year since opened.
		As Cured.	As Relieved.	As Harmless and Incurable.				
1830 - - 73	87	8	1	-	5	14	No record kept till 1833.	—
1831 - - 110	84	36	4	2	5	47		82
1832 - - 142	81	32	5	1	11	49		124
1833 - - 143	66	42	7	3	13	65		144
1834 - - 148	74	41	6	3	19	69	8	144
1835 - - 147	70	43	5	4	19	71	11	147
1835, 1 April - 148	86	49	9	4	14	76	17	153

RETURN from the *Londonderry* District Lunatic Asylum.

DATE given the Date of the Day on which the Year ends.	Total Expenditure.	Total Cost per Head, per Annum; calculated from the Average Number of Patients during the Year.	Expenditure in Furniture, Linen and Bedding.	Expenditure in Fixtures, Additions, Alterations, Workmen's Bills, &c.	Expenditure in Clothing.	Expenditure, per Head, per Annum, in Clothing; calculated from the Average Number.	Expenditure in Salaries and Servants' Wages.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Salaries and Servants' Wages; calculated from the Average.	Expenditure in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Week, in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Diem, in Food only.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 Jan. - 1830	1,173 10 4	not a full yr	127 3 -	102 5 4	110 18 3	not a full yr	301 14 6	not a full yr	261 10 4	- -	not a full Year.	
5 Jan. - 1831	2,050 11 6	25 10 3	110 7 -	85 17 3	147 - 2	1 15 10	544 11 -	6 12 10	731 18 1	8 18 6	3 6¼	- 6$\frac{1}{28}$
5 Jan. - 1832	2,605 16 7	20 16 5	206 16 8	266 19 -	206 15 4	1 13 8	556 15 -	4 9 9	930 15 10	7 10 1½	2 10½	- 4$\frac{27}{28}$
5 Jan. - 1833	2,878 4 3	20 3 4	178 14 5	386 13 9	167 15 3	1 3 4½	560 13 4	3 10 6	1,088 7 1	7 9 9¼	2 10¼	- 4$\frac{25}{28}$
31 March 1834*	2,881 5 7	20 - 2½	252 1 6	178 13 -	198 9 4	1 7 6½	717 13 10	4 19 9	1,192 5 9	8 5 7	2 6½	- 4$\frac{7}{7}$
31 March 1835	2,491 6 8	16 18 11	172 12 5	219 13 11	248 8 5	1 13 9	579 2 -	3 18 9	882 11 11	6 - 1	2 3¾	- 3$\frac{27}{28}$
31 March 1836	2,640 17 5	17 5 2½	229 1 4	465 5 1	165 11 2	1 1 7	583 6 -	3 16 3	906 18 5	5 18 6	2 3½	- 4

* The expense put down in this line is for 15 months.

PARTICULARS and AMOUNT of SALARIES.

Year.	Rank.	Salary.	Total Amount of Salaries in the Year.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5 Jan. - - - 1831	Manager and Matron - - -	250 - -	
	Physician - - - - -	100 - -	- 370 11 7
	Clerk and Storekeeper - - -	20 11 7	
,, - - - 1832	Manager and Matron - - -	250 - -	
	Physician - - - - -	100 - -	- 371 - -
	Clerk and Storekeeper - - -	21 - -	
,, - - - 1833	Manager and Matron - - -	250 - -	
	Physician - - - - -	100 - -	- 373 5 -
	Clerk and Storekeeper - - -	23 5 -	
15 Months to 31 March 1835	Manager and Matron - - -	312 10 -	
	Physician - - - - -	125 - -	
	Clerk and Storekeeper - - -	37 10 -	- 485 - -
	Apothecary - - - - -	10 - -	
31 March - - - 1835	Manager and Matron - - -	250 - -	
	Physician - - - - -	100 - -	
	Clerk and Storekeeper - - -	30 - -	- 390 - -
	Apothecary - - - - -	10 - -	
,, - - - 1836	Manager and Matron - - -	250 - -	
	Physician - - - - -	100 - -	
	Clerk and Storekeeper - - -	30 - -	- 390 - -
	Apothecary - - - - -	10 - -	

Londonderry, 8 June 1836.

D. Cluff, Manager.

CARLOW ASYLUM,

Comprising the Counties of *Carlow*, *Kildare*, *Kilkenny*, *Kilkenny* City, *Wexford* County.

RETURN of the Yearly EXPENSE of the *Carlow* District Lunatic Asylum.

Year ending 5 January.	Total Expense per Annum.	Expense of a Patient per Annum.	Number of Patients from each County.					Sum charged to each County in each Year.				
			Carlow.	Kildare.	Wexford.	Kilkenny County.	Kilkenny City.	Carlow.	Kildare.	Wexford.	Kilkenny County.	Kilkenny City.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5 Jan. - 1833	1,583 10 6	*33 13 10	21	9	1	16	9	473 15 -½	144 3 8½	432 11 1	370 15 3	185 8 2
31 Mar. - 1834 (15 Months.)	2,265 12 6½	28 13 6¾	26	13	30	18	10	513 14 9	218 2 7½	636 15 4	372 1 5	218 1 11½
31 Mar. - 1835	2,141 12 6½	22 6 2	25	16	34	14	9	536 4 5½	303 2 6½	647 10 9	312 1 7	194 11 10
31 Mar. - 1836	2,048 13 4	18 2 7	35	23	37	16	9	546 11 4½	416 1 5	621 - 2½	260 18 8	158 12 8½

* The average cost of a patient could not heretofore be fairly calculated, as the house was never full, and the expense of officers, servants, fuel and other contingencies the same as if it were full.

RETURN of the PATIENTS in the *Carlow* District Lunatic Asylum.

Number of Patients in each Year.	Admitted.	Discharged			Died.	Total Discharged and Died.	Number to whom Admission was refused.	Average Number in the Asylum.
		As Cured	As Relieved.	As Harmless and Incurable.				
5 Jan. 1833 - - 56	59	2	- - -	- - -	1	3	Every patient, for whom application for admission was made, has been hitherto admitted, agreeably to the rules laid down by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Idiots so born, and cases subject to epilepsy, are not admissible by the rules.	47
31 Mar. 1834 - - 97	63	24	2	- - -	6	32		79
31 Mar. 1835 - - 98	50	31	4	- - -	4	39		96
31 Mar. 1836 - - 120 (the day on which the year terminates.)	48	21	1	- - -	4	26		113

RETURN from the *Carlow* District Lunatic Asylum.

Date given the Date of the Day on which the Year ends.	Total Expenditure.	Total Cost per Head, per Annum; calculated from the Average Number of Patients during the Year.	Expenditure in Furniture, Linen and Bedding.	Expenditure in Fixtures, Additions, Alterations, Workmen's Bills, &c.	Expenditure in Clothing.*	Expenditure, per Head, per Annum, in Clothing; calculated from the Average Number.	Expenditure in Salaries and Servants' Wages.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Salaries and Servants' Wages; calculated from the Average.	Expenditure in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Week, in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Diem, in Food only.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 Jan. 1833	1,583 10 6	33 13 10	105 9 6½	158 2 9	56 6 5½	1 3 11½	688 16 5½	14 13 1¼	241 10 8½	3 15 5¼	1 5¼	- 2½
31 Mar. 1834 (15 months.)	2,265 12 6½	28 13 6¾	92 6 10½	105 9 11	182 8 9½	2 6 2¼	680 14 4	8 12 4	841 15 7½	8 5 -¼	3 2	- 5½
31 Mar. 1835	2,141 12 6½	22 6 2	80 17 10½	78 9 5	151 12 1½	1 11 7½	636 7 11	6 12 7	857 4 11½	6 19 4½	2 8¼	- 4½
31 Mar. 1836	2,048 13 4	18 2 7	133 11 9	91 6 10	151 16 9	1 6 10¼	582 3 -	5 3 -¼	732 16 1½	5 4 8¼	2 -¼	- 3½

* The expense of clothing the servants (about £. 40 a year) is included under this head, and as they are not included in the average, the cost of a patient seems higher than what it really is.

PARTICULARS and AMOUNT of SALARIES.

Year.	Rank.	Salary.	Total Amount of Salaries.
Ending 5 January 1833 -	Manager {From date of his appointment, 1st October 1831 - -}	At £. 220 per ann. 278 - 2½	In the year £. s. d.
,, ,, ,, -	Matron, from same date to same date - -	,, 100 ,, 126 7 4½	- 1833 - 555 14 11½
,, ,, ,, -	Physician {From date of appointment, 30th June 1831 - - - -}	,, 100 ,, 151 7 4½	
,, 31 March 1834 -	Manager - - - - - - -	,, 220 ,, 220 - -	
,, ,, ,, -	Matron - - - - - - -	,, 100 ,, 100 - -	- 1834 - 420 - -
,, ,, ,, -	Physician - - - - - - -	,, 100 ,, 100 - -	
,, ,, 1835 -	Manager - - ¾ year - - - -	,, 220 ,, 165 - -	
,, ,, ,, -	New Manager - ¼ year - - - -	,, 150 ,, 37 10 -	- 1835 - 402 10 -
,, ,, ,, -	Matron - - - - - - -	,, 100 ,, 100 - -	
,, ,, ,, -	Physician - - - - - - -	,, 100 ,, 100 - -	
,, ,, ,, -	Manager - - ¾ year - - - -	,, 150 ,, 112 10 -	
,, ,, ,, -	Ditto - - - - ¼ year - - - -	,, 180 ,, 45 - -	- - - - 357 10 -
,, ,, ,, -	Matron - - - - - - -	,, 100 ,, 100 - -	
,, ,, ,, -	Physician - - - - - - -	,, 100 ,, 100 - -	

Carlow District Lunatic Asylum, 13 June 1836.

P. McCaffray, Manager.

MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM,

Comprising the Counties of *King's, Longford, Queen's* and *Westmeath.*

RETURN of the YEARLY EXPENSE of the *Maryborough* District Lunatic Asylum.

Year.	Total Expense per Annum.	Expense of a Patient per Annum.	Number of Patients from each County.				Sum charged to each County in each Year.			
			King's County.	Queen's County.	Westmeath.	Longford.	King's County.	Queen's County.	Westmeath.	Longford.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
From the opening To 5 Jan. 1834	2,305 4 6	46 2 1	16	20	14	10	596 8 2	720 13 3	581 2 7	407 – 6
To 5 Jan. 1835	2,207 6 1	27 2 9	27	26	21	11	650 2 5	664 1 2	548 – 1	345 2 5
31 Dec. 1835*	2,276 12 4	23 8 9	33	32	28	16	715 14 6	627 12 10	597 3 3	336 1 9

* The Council Office, Dublin Castle, requires the Accounts for five months to 31 May, and seven months to 31 December in each year, to transmit them to the respective Grand Juries in the District.

RETURN of PATIENTS in the *Maryborough* District Lunatic Asylum.

Number of Patients on 5 January in each Year.	Admitted.	Discharged			Died.	Total Discharged and Died.	Number to whom Admission was refused.	Average Number each Year to
		As Cured.	As Relieved.	As Harmless and Incurable.				
5 Jan. 1834 - - 60	72	8	—	1	3	12	None.	31 Mar. 1834 - 50
								31 Mar. 1835 - 81½
5 Jan. 1835 - - 85	64	20	4	5	10	39	- - 2, not being considered as eligible.	31 Mar. 1836 - 163 In the Asylum
								31 Mar. 1836 - 114
5 Jan. 1836 - - 109	57	24	3	1	5	33	4	97

RETURN from the *Maryborough* District Lunatic Asylum.

DATE given the Date of the Day on which the Year ends.	Total Expenditure.	Total Cost per Head, per Annum; calculated from the Average Number of Patients during the Year.	Expenditure in Furniture, Linen and Bedding.	Expenditure in Fixtures, Additions, Alterations, Workmen's Bills, &c.	Expenditure in Clothing.	Expenditure per Head, per Annum, in Clothing; calculated from the Average Number.	Expenditure in Salaries and Servants' Wages.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Salaries and Servants' Wages; calculated from the Average.	Expenditure in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Week, in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Diem, in Food only.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
From 31 Oct. 1832 To 31 Mar. 1834	2,674 5 3	53 9 8½	143 3 1	657 4 1	197 12 1	3 19 –½	705 4 7	14 – 5	450 17 7	6 7 –	2 5½	– 4¼
To 31 Mar. 1835	2,306 15 9	28 7 3	184 4 –	224 6 5	129 4 6	1 11 9½	615 5 1	7 11 2½	752 10 9	7 2 9	2 8½	– 4
To 31 Mar. 1836	2,116 2 3	20 10 10	93 8 2	115 11 8	117 10 10	1 2 10	600 16 –	5 16 8	844 2 4	6 14 –	2 7	– 4
Extra Expenditure for additional Accommodation of Patients to 31 Mar. 1836.	270 16 6											

Order to extend the Asylum from 100 to 150 Patients.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE:—The heavy expenses for outfit and additional buildings in the first and second years, calculated from the small average number of patients supported, makes the rate per head appear high. Average, 1st year, 50 patients; 2d year, 81½ ditto.

CLOTHING:—Materials for clothing were purchased for the full number; but the calculation is made from the average number supported, as ordered.

FOOD:—The Keeper's and Servants' food is included under this head, and they receiving a larger and more expensive allowance than the patients, the rate per head may appear high.

PARTICULARS and AMOUNT of SALARIES.

Year.	Rank.	Salary.	Total Amount of Salaries.
		£. s. d.	
To 31 March 1836 - -	Manager and Matron, joint Salary	250 – –	- in the Year.
	Surgeon - - - - - -	100 – –	
	Apothecary - - - - -	30 – –	
	Clerk and Storekeeper to 7 March 1836 - - - - - -	28 12 –	£. s. d. 408 12 –

Maryborough Lunatic Asylum, 8 June 1836.

Wm. Abbott, Manager.

CONNAUGHT ASYLUM,

Comprising the Counties of *Galway*, *Leitrim*, *Mayo*, *Roscommon* and *Sligo*.

RETURN of the YEARLY EXPENSE of the *Connaught* District Lunatic Asylum.

Year ending 5 Jan.	Total Expense per Annum.	Expense of a Patient per Annum.	Number of Patients in each County.						Sum charged to each County in each Year.					
			Town Galway.	County Galway.	Mayo.	Ros-common.	Leitrim.	Sligo.	Town Galway.	County Galway.	Mayo.	Ros-common.	Leitrim.	Sligo.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.							£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1834	- * -	- * -	- -	8	- -	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1835	1,909 5 1	21 4 3½	4	39	40	26	13	2	- - -	330 12 -	330 12 -	291 14 1¼	48 12 4¼	9 14 5½
1836	2,476 18 7	16 14 8$\frac{24}{37}$	7	42	42	37	13	3	98 6 11½	797 3 8¼	768 1 3¼	579 5 2¾	231 15 10	45 5 2¼

* The expense incurred from the opening of this Asylum to the 5th January 1834, is 420*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

RETURN of PATIENTS in the *Connaught* District Lunatic Asylum.

Number of Patients in each Year.	Admitted.	Discharged			Died.	Total Discharged and Died.	Number to whom Admission was refused.	Average Number in the Asylum.
		As Cured.	As Relieved.	As Harmless and Incurable.				
On 5 Jan. 1834 - - 11	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	None.	In the year ending 31st March 1835, 111
„ 1835 - - 124	148	28	- - -	3	4	35	—	
31 Mar. 1835 - - 136	85	40	8	5	24	77	—	In the year ending 31st March 1836, 148

RETURN from the *Connaught* District Lunatic Asylum.

DATE given the Date of the Day on which the Year ends.	Total Expenditure.	Total Cost per Head, per Annum; calculated from the Average Number of Patients during the Year.	Expenditure in Furniture, Linen and Bedding.	Expenditure in Fixtures, Additions, Alterations, Workmen's Bills, &c.	Expenditure in Clothing for Patients only.	Expenditure per Head, per Annum, in Clothing; calculated from the Average Number.	Expenditure in Salaries and Servants' Wages.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Salaries and Servants' Wages; calculated from the Average.	Expenditure in Food only for Patients.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Week, in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Diem, in Food only.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31 Mar. - 1834	721 16 6	- * -	105 8 3	12 1 3	70 13 6	- * -	204 5 11	- * -	23 10 5½	- * -	2 9¼	- 4¼
31 Mar. - 1835	2,305 17 3	20 11 9$\frac{9}{15}$	86 13 6	79 14 5	116 10 -	1 - 9$\frac{9}{14}$	678 - 5	6 1 1	712 19 -	6 9 3¼	2 5¾	- 4¼
31 Mar. - 1836	2,476 18 7	16 14 8$\frac{24}{37}$	71 4 10	215 11 4	248 15 2	1 13 7	591 8 -	5 19 11	874 8 4	5 18 1	2 3	-

* The blank spaces cannot be filled up, this Asylum having been opened for the reception of lunatics only four months previous to 31st of March 1834, the period for closing this account.

PARTICULARS and AMOUNT of SALARIES.

Year.	Rank.	Salary.	Total Amount of Salaries.
		£. s. d.	
From 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1834 -	Manager - - - -	200 - -	In the year £. s. d.
	Physician - - - -	100 - -	1834 - - - 390 - -
	Matron - - - -	60 - -	
	Apothecary - - - -	30 - -	
From 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1835 -	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	1835 - - - 390 - -
From 1 Jan. to 31 Mar. 1836 -	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	1836 - - - 97 10 -

John B. M'Kiernan, Manager.

WATERFORD ASYLUM.

The Asylum did not open for the reception of Patients until the 7th of July 1835.

RETURN of PATIENTS in the *Waterford* District Lunatic Asylum.

Number of Patients.	Admitted.	Discharged			Died.	Total Discharged and Died.	Number to whom Admission was refused.	Average Number in the Asylum.
		As Cured.	As Relieved.	As Harmless and Incurable.				
On 5 January 1836 to 31 March 1836 55	35	7	- - -	- - -	1	8	None.	On 31 March 1836 -- 82.

RETURN from the *Waterford* District Asylum.

DATE given the Date of the Day on which the Year ends.	Total Expenditure.	Total Cost per Head, per Annum, calculated from the Average Number of Patients during the Year.	Expenditure in Furniture, Linen and Bedding.	Expenditure in Fixtures, Additions, Alterations, Workmen's Bills, &c.	Expenditure in Clothing.	Expenditure, per Head, per Annum, in Clothing, calculated from the Average Number.	Expenditure in Salaries and Servants' Wages.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Salaries and Servants' Wages; calculated from the Average.	Expenditure in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Week, in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Diem, in Food only.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March 31, 1836	1,339 6 8	16 6 8	54 13 7	129 – 1	221 16 3	2 14 $1\frac{1}{5}$	427 13 –	5 4 4	339 17 3	4 2 $9\frac{1}{4}$	1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	– $2\frac{3}{4}$

PARTICULARS and AMOUNT of SALARIES.

Year.	Rank.	Salary.	Total Amount of Salaries.	——
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
	1 Manager	200 – –		
	1 Physician	100 – –		
	1 Matron	70 – –		
	1 Apothecary	30 – –		
	1 Clerk	30 – –		
	1 Gardener	20 – –		The Asylum not being open for the reception of Patients until the 7th of July 1835, this Return can only be made out for nine months.
	1 Gate-keeper	8 8 –		
	1 Porter	10 – –		
	1 Keeper	15 – –		
	2 Ditto, at £. 12 each	24 – –		
	3 Nurses, at £. 6. 6 s. each	18 18 –		
	5 Assistants ditto, at £. 4. 4 s. each	21 – –		
	1 Laundress	6 6 –	For nine Months.	
	3 Assistants ditto, at £. 4. 4 s. each	8 8 –		
	1 Cook	3 3 –		
			427 13 –	

Waterford District Lunatic Asylum, 4 August 1835.

Robt Rowan, Manager.

CLONMEL ASYLUM.

RETURN of the YEARLY EXPENSE of the *Clonmel* District Lunatic Asylum.

Year ending 5 January.	Total Expense this Year.	Expense of a Patient per Annum.	Numbers of Patients from each County.	Sums charged to each County in each Year.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
31 March 1836 -	1,087 6 6	34 2 –	All from Tipperary.	The whole to Tipperary.

RETURN of PATIENTS in the *Clonmel* District Lunatic Asylum.

Number of Patients.	Admitted.	Discharged			Died.	Total Discharged and Died.	Number to whom Admission was refused.	Average Number in the Asylum.
		As Cured.	As Relieved.	As Harmless and Incurable.				
On 1st April 1835 - 33	63	17	6	- - -	3	26	1	53

RETURN from the *Clonmel* District Lunatic Asylum.

DATE given the Date of the Day on which the Year ends.	Total Expenditure.	Total Cost per Head, per Annum, calculated from the average Number of Patients during the Year.	Expenditure in Furniture, Linen and Bedding.	Expenditure in Fixtures, Additions, Alterations, Workmen's Bills, &c.	Expenditure in Clothing.	Expenditure per Head, per Annum, in Clothing, calculated from the average Number.	Expenditure in Salaries and Servants' Wages.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Salaries and Servants' Wages, calculated from the Average.	Expenditure in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Week, in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Diem, in Food only.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31 March 1836	1,807 6 6	34 2 –	80 – 2	533 4 11	68 6 11	1 6 –	609 12 9	11 12 3	516 1 9	7 4 4	2 10	– 5

PARTICULARS and AMOUNT of SALARIES.

YEAR.	RANK.	SALARY.
		£. s. d.
31st March 1836 –	Manager	200 – –
	Physician	100 –
	Matron	70 – –
	Clerk	25 – –
	Apothecary	30 – –
	3 Keepers, at 16 guineas	50 8 –
	4 Nurses, ditto at 8 ditto	33 12 –
	5 Assistants, ditto at 8 ditto	31 10 –
	1 Cook	10 – –
	1 Assistant	6 6 –
	1 Laundress	8 8 –
	1 Assistant ditto	6 6 –
	1 Housemaid	6 6 –
	1 Hall Porter	12 12 –
	1 Gardener	30 – –
	TOTAL Amount of Salaries £.	620 8 –

RICHMOND ASYLUM,

Comprising the Counties of *Dublin*, *Dublin* City, *Drogheda* County Town, *Louth* County, *Meath* County, *Wicklow* County.

THE *Richmond* Lunatic Asylum was built in the City of Dublin in the year 1815, by Parliamentary grant, for admission of all Pauper Lunatics throughout Ireland. By the Act of 11 Geo. IV. c. 22, it was created a District Asylum, subject to the rules and regulations contained in the Acts of 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 33, for the erection of asylums in Ireland. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, pursuant to the powers invested in him by the Act of 11 Geo. IV., was pleased to allot thereto the following counties to form the district, viz. county of city of Dublin, counties of Dublin, Meath, Wicklow, Louth, also the county of the town of Drogheda.

POPULATION in 1831:

County of City of Dublin	204,155
County of Dublin	176,012
County of Meath	176,826
County of Wicklow	121,557
County of Louth	107,481
County of Town of Drogheda	17,365
TOTAL Amount of Population	803,396

This Asylum was intended for 257 patients, but from the press of patients for admission, apartments not originally intended for patients have been within the last few years appropriated for their use, and the Asylum now contains 286 patients.

This Asylum was constructed and furnished by means of Parliamentary grants, and without charge of any particular county, as a general asylum, and was used as such until the year 1831, when it was declared by the 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 33, a District Asylum, and appropriated accordingly.

RETURN of PATIENTS in the *Richmond* District Lunatic Asylum.

Number of Patients in each Year.	Admitted.	Discharged: As Cured.	Discharged: As Relieved.	Discharged: As Harmless and Incurable.	Died.	Total Discharged and Died.	Number to whom Admission was refused.	Unrelieved.	Sent to Cholera Hospital.	As Unfit Subjects.	Sent to Richmond Surgical Hospital.	Average Number of Patients.
To 5 Jan. 1831 – 255	—	—	—	Within the last four years 46 patients have been transferred to the House of Industry, principally of the above class.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In 1831 – – – 246
Do. — 1832 – 243	81	41	13		30	93	2 No patients were permanently refused admission for want of vacancy, but the annexed number were considered ineligible.	2	—	—	1	From 5 Jan. 1831 to 31 Mar. 1833 } 296
To 31 Mar. 1833 – 244	189	76	34		30	188	8	1	23	—	– – it being found necessary to have his leg amputated by Surgeon Adams, of this Asylum.	
„ 1834 – 265	161	76	21		28	140	3	2	—	—		to 31 Mar. 1834 258
„ 1835 – 275	132	73	22		23	122	7	—	—	1		to 31 Mar. 1835 – 272
1 April 1835 – 275	110	54	26	– – –	29	– –	– – – –	1				to 31 Mar. 1836 – 278
31 Mar. 1836 – 275												

A RETURN of the Expense of each District Lunatic Asylum, in each Year ending 5th January, since its Establishment; the Number of County, in each Year

PERIODS of Closing the Accounts.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS FROM EACH COUNTY.							
		Expense of a Patient.	County of City of Dublin.	County of Dublin.	County of Meath.	County of Wicklow.	County of Louth.	County of Town of Drogheda.	Patients in Asylum for whom the Counties could not be assessed.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.							
From 26 Dec. 1830 to 11 March 1831, for 75 days -	1,190 12 6	4 15 3	94	33	11	10	–	3	99
From 11 Mar. 1831 to 4 June 1831, for 86 days -	1,365 12 6	5 9 3	130	43	11	11	2	2	51
From 4 June 1831 to 4 Feb. 1832, for 245 days	4,156 7 9	17 10 9	101	48	14	10	2	1	61
From 4 Feb. 1832 to 4 June 1832, for 121 days -	1,623 2 8	6 9 4	112	54	12	9	4	1	59
From 4 June 1832 to 4 Feb. 1833, for 245 days -	3,253 6 8	12 14 2	123	56	16	11	10	4	36
From 4 Feb. 1833 to 24 May 1833, for 109 days -	1,458 6 8	5 16 8	123	57	21	15	11	4	19
From 24 May 1833 to 24 Jan. 1834, for 245 days -	3,804 15 –	14 1 10	143	63	24	17	12	2	9
From 24 Jan. 1834 to 24 May 1834, for 120 days -	1,439 13 9	5 6 3	143	64	24	21	12	2	5
From 24 May 1834 to 24 Jan. 1835, for 245 days -	3,201 13 4	11 15 5	144	70	25	16	11	1	5
From 24 Jan. 1835 to 24 May 1835, for 120 days -	1,325 11 4	4 15 –	144	69	30	18	12	1	5
From 24 May 1835 to 24 Dec. 1835, 214 days - -	2,660 7 1	9 12 1	150	62	29	20	12	1	3
From 21 Dec. 1835 to 24 May 1836, 152 days - -	1,520 9 –	5 7 10	151	65	32	17	13	1	3

The Accounts were necessarily made up to the periods specified in the above Summary, for the purpose of being forwarded, as required, to the Right Honourable Privy Council, to enable the Clerk of the Council to transmit the respective charges to the Clerks of the Peace previous to the Lent and Summer Assizes, to assess their districts for the amount thereof.

RETURN of *Richmond* District Lunatic Asylum. - - - - - - - - - -

DATE giving the Date of the Day on which the Year ends.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Total Cost per Head, per Annum, calculated from the average Number of Patients during the Year.	Expenditure in Furniture, Linen and Bedding.	Expenditure in Fixtures, Additions, Alterations and Workmen's Bills.		Expenditure in Clothing.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1831 - - -	5,796 13 8	23 11 3¼	403 7 10	593 11 9	(a) 365 5 6	512 14 1
1833 - - -	6,428 13 4	21 14 –	243 14 9	446 – 6	(b) 238 18 1	532 8 7
1834 - - -	5,347 15 9	20 14 6¾	297 2 5	904 4 10	(c) 674 – 10	432 2 10
1835 - - -	4,620 5 1	16 19 –¾	273 17 –	200 9 8	(d) 27 – –	423 19 3
1836 - - -	4,294 16 9	15 8 11¾	- - - - -	971 18 9	- - - -	398 12 11

(a) 1831: For painter's work, slater's work, carpenter's work, and for water-closets.
(b) 1833: For metal gutters.

Particulars and Amount of Salaries.	£. s. d.	
Manager - - - resident - - - - - - -	250 – –	
Matron - - - ditto - - - - - - -	55 7 8	
Physician - - - non-resident - - - - - -	168 9 4	
Ditto Extraordinary - ditto - - - - - -	– – –	serving without salary.
Surgeon - - - ditto - - - - - - -	50 – –	
Apothecary - - - ditto - - - - - - -	27 13 8	
Chaplain - - - ditto - - - - - - -	23 1 4	
R. C. ditto - - - ditto - - - - - - -	23 1 4	
Accountant - - - ditto - - - - - - -	55 7 8	
Clerk and Storekeeper - ditto - - - - - -	50 – –	
1 Head Nurse - - - - - - - resident - -	21 – –	
11 Female Nurses and Keepers, at £. 6. 6. each - ditto - -	69 6 –	
15 Deputy ditto - - - - 4. 4. - - ditto - -	63 – –	
Carried forward - - - - - £.	856 7 –	

Lunatics in each Asylum, from each County, on 5th January in each Year; Total Expense of a Patient in each Year; and the Sum charged to each ending 5th January.

County of City of Dublin. (b)	Credits to County of City of Dublin. (a)	SUMS CHARGED TO EACH COUNTY.							This Expense is defrayed out of a Grant from Parliament. (b)
		County of Dublin.	Credits to County of Dublin. (a)	County of Meath.	County of Wicklow.	Credits to County of Wicklow.	County of Louth.	County of Town of Drogheda.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
447 13 6	- - -	157 3 3	- - -	52 7 9	47 12 6	- - -	- - -	14 5 9	471 9 9
710 2 6	- - -	234 17 9	- - -	60 1 9	60 1 9	- - -	10 18 6	10 18 6	278 11 9
1,771 5 9	17 10 9	841 16 -	17 10 9	245 10 6	175 7 6	- - -	35 1 6	17 10 9	1,069 15 9
724 5 4	6 9 4	349 4 -	6 9 4	77 12 -	58 4 -	- - -	25 17 4	6 9 4	381 10 8
1,563 2 6	32 6 1	711 13 4	18 9 2	203 6 8	139 15 10	- - -	127 1 8	50 16 8	457 10 -
717 10 -	16 3 1	332 10 -	- - -	122 10 -	87 10 -	- - -	64 3 4	23 6 8	110 16 8
2,015 2 2	57 6 2	887 15 6	20 15 5	338 4 -	239 11 2	- - -	169 2 -	28 3 8	126 16 6
759 13 9	13 13 1	340 - -	12 9 2	127 10 -	111 11 3	- - -	63 15 -	10 12 6	26 11 3
1,695 - -	77 2 4	823 19 2	25 11 -	294 5 5	188 6 8	- - -	129 9 7	11 15 5	58 17 1
684 - -	29 4 8	327 15 -	19 3 5	142 10 -	85 10 -	- - -	57 - -	4 15 -	24 1 4
1,440 12 6	67 11 10	595 9 2	22 5 -	278 10 5	192 1 8	9 - -	115 5 -	9 12 1	28 16 3
814 2 10	24 9 4	350 9 2	4 11 -	172 10 8	91 13 2	- - -	70 1 10	5 7 10	16 8 6

(a) Those sums so placed to credit were received from the friends of the patients chargeable to these districts, towards their support.
(b) Those patients not assessable on the counties are supported by a Grant from Parliament, they having been in the Asylum at the time it was supported entirely by Parliamentary Grant, and could not be removed when the Asylum was constituted a District Asylum by special Act of Parliament.

RETURN of *Richmond* District Lunatic Asylum.

Expenditure per Head, per Annum, in Clothing, calculated from the average Number.	Expenditure in Salaries and Servants' Wages.	Cost per Head, per Annum, in Salaries and Servants' Wages, calculated from the Average.	Expenditure in Food only.	Cost per Head, per Annum, for Food only.	Cost per Head, per Week, for Food only.	Cost per Head, per Diem, for Food only.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
As the Governors wish to reduce the expense on the contributing counties, by obliging the friends of patients, when able, to clothe them, we cannot give an accurate average of the expense per head; but the following is the outfit of patients that are entirely clothed at the public expense: a full suit of female patients' clothing, 16 *s.* 4½ *d*; males, 1 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.*	1,186 6 1	4 16 5½	2,465 10 7	8 11 2¾	3 3½	- 5½
	1,479 15 9	4 19 10¼	2,685 12 -	7 18 9½	3 -¾	- 5¼
	1,065 5 11	4 2 6¾	1,990 15 9	6 11 10	2 6½	- 4¼
	1,072 5 9	3 18 8¼	2,051 16 -	6 9 8	2 5¾	- 4¼
- - - £. 1. 1. 5. - - - -	1,072 19 6	3 17 2¼	1,851 5 7	5 14 11¾	2 2½	- 3¾

(c) 1834: For building sheds in the airing yards of the Asylum.
(d) 1835: For building a shed.

PARTICULARS and AMOUNT of SALARIES—*continued.*

	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - - -	856 7 -
8 Male Keepers - - at 11 *d.* per day - - ditto - - - -	133 16 8
Housemaid - - - - - - - - ditto - - - -	4 4 -
Gardener - - - - - - - - ditto - - - -	16 14 7
Hall Porter - - - - - - - - ditto - - - -	18 18 -
Gate Porter - - - - - - - - ditto - - - -	6 - -
Cook - - - - - - - - ditto - - - -	9 5 -
Laundress - - - - - - - - ditto - - - -	- 10 -
2 Assistant Laundresses - - - - - - ditto - - - -	8 8 -
Gratuities to Nine Persons - - - - - - - - - -	8 8 -
	1,072 11 3

Dublin, 14 June 1836.

Samuel Wrigley, Manager.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

NAME of ASYLUM.	When Opened.	Number admitted between the opening of Asylum and 31st December 1835.			Discharged within the Period, Recovered.			Discharged or taken away by Friends, Relieved or Incurable, within Period.			Died within the Period.			Number of Patients in the Asylum, on the 31st December 1835.			Population of the Districts in 1831, for which the Asylums were erected.	Annual Average Cost of maintaining each Patient, from opening of Asylum to 31st December 1835, exclusive of Cost of Building and Furniture.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£. s. d.
Limerick	30 January 1827	412	393	805	231	202	433	18	13	31	51	43	94	128	119	247	836,803	19 – –
Belfast	1 May 1829	298	288	586	128	138	266	44	26	70	50	39	89	78	83	161	677,627	16 3 3
Clonmel	16 January 1835	55	32	87	16	7	23	– –	– –	– –	3	– –	3	35	26	61	402,563	—
Londonderry	24 July 1829	288	250	538	126	93	219	38	28	66	48	47	95	76	82	158	815,629	19 7 11
Maryborough	14 May 1833	100	93	193	29	29	58	4	4	8	12	6	18	55	54	109	539,506	26 11 1
Carlow	7 May 1832	114	97	211	36	33	69	2	3	5	10	5	15	66	56	122	566,811	24 3 1
Armagh	14 July 1825	447	349	796	190	154	344	139	91	230	59	42	101	59	62	121	793,336	17 18 –
Connaught	16 Nov. 1833	159	94	253	33	30	63	17	6	23	14	5	19	95	53	148	1,343,914	19 11 4
Waterford	7 July 1835	29	25	54	3	1	4	– –	– –	– –	– –	1	1	26	23	49	177,054	—
Richmond (Dublin) *	– – –	482	424	906	166	145	311	94	95	189	90	39	129	130	147	277	803,396	18 15 3
Cork †	– – –	850	843	1,693	400	455	855	110	63	173	150	148	298	183	184	367	810,732	9 6 –
TOTAL		3,234	2,888	6,122	1,358	1,287	2,645	466	329	795	487	375	862	931	889	1,820	7,767,371	

* The Return from the Richmond Asylum, commencing at the end of the year 1830 (in which year it was constituted a District Asylum) includes 104 males and 152 females, patients at that period in the Asylum.

† This Asylum was established by local Act of Parliament prior to the erection of the District Asylums. The Return commences from the 1st of March 1826, and includes 144 males and 145 female patients at that period in the Asylum. This Asylum is in connexion with the House of Industry.

RETURN showing the Classification of Patients in the District Lunatic Asylums in *Ireland*, on 31st December 1835.

NAME OF ASYLUM.	Idiotic, Epileptic, and Incurable Lunatics.	Number suffering under acute Lunacy.	Number suffering under Chronic Lunacy.	TOTAL.
Richmond	19	107	151	277
Limerick	46	126	75	247
Belfast	15	33	113	161
Clonmel	7	13	41	61
Londonderry	46	34	78	158
Maryborough	6	41	60	107‡
Carlow	6	25	91	122
Armagh	16	32	73	121
Connaught	32	31	85	148
Waterford	9	4	36	49
Cork	144	98	125	367
TOTAL	346	544	928	1,818

‡ In the Maryborough Asylum two men (in addition to those) are confined as criminal lunatics, who are not insane.

Appendix, No. 7.

A RETURN of the SALARY of each TREASURER of a County, County of a City or Town, in *Ireland*, and the Balance in their Hands, after the Payments at each Lent and Summer Assizes, and October Sessions in 1833, 1834 and 1835, and Lent Assizes 1836; and of the Particulars and Amount of Security given by each such Treasurer, and the Balance in his Hands, after receiving the Warrant of Summer 1835, and before commencing Payment of the Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836.

Salary of Treasurer.	Balance in Hands after Payments at	Particulars and Amount of Security.	Balance in Hands of Treasurer.
COUNTY OF ANTRIM:			
£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
184 12 4	Lent Assizes 1833 - 7,717 5 4	Alexander M'Neile, £. of Ballycastle, Esq. 4,000	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £. 36,762. 1. 8.
184 12 4	Summer - „ 12,417 9 8		
27 13 10	October Sess. „ - 3,687 – 2	John M'Neile, of Park Mount, Esq. - 4,000	Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £. 36,762. 1. 8.
184 12 4	Lent Assizes 1834 - 8,035 9 –	£. 8,000	
184 12 4	Summer - „ 13,634 15 5		
27 13 10	October Sess. „ - 2,141 9 –		
184 12 4	Lent Assizes 1835 - 8,754 1 –		
184 12 4	Summer - „ 14,291 8 10		
—	October Sess. „ No Oct. Sess.		
184 12 4	Lent Assizes 1836 - 9,631 16 1		

Note.—The Treasurer has to take credit out of the above sum of £. 9,631. 16. 1. for Cash advanced to parties for payment of Coroners and Court Orders to Witnesses payable on demand; the amount of which cannot be exactly ascertained till all are paid, and for which more than £. 200 has been already advanced.

Carrickfergus, June 4, 1836. *Alexander Miller*, Treasurer, County Antrim.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH:			
£. 350, late currency.	Lent Assizes 1833 - 2,031 16 10	Self in recognizance of £. 7,000 late currency, with two Sureties in £. 2,000, and three Sureties in £. 1,000 each, same currency. Total - £. 14,000	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835 †, and at Lent Assizes 1836 - £. 20,189. 4.
	Summer - „ and October Sess. „ 850 7 3¾		
	Lent Assizes 1834 - 1,965 18 10½		Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £. 20,189. 4.
	Summer - „ and October Sess. „ 971 16 8½		
	*Lent Assizes 1835 - 4,896 10 2½		
	Summer - „ - 5,284 9 2½		
	October Sess. „ - No Sessions.		
	Lent Assizes 1836 - 6,780 3 4½		

* I commenced as Treasurer at the Assizes marked as above. The Balance after Summer is increased in consequence of there being no "October Sessions" under the late Act.

† The Sums ordered to be levied by the grand warrant of Summer 1835 were not payable till Spring 1836; consequently the Balance above quoted was in a few days considerably reduced by payment of the Sums ordered to be discharged on Query Books "Spring" 1836.

15 June 1836. *Acheson St. George*, Treasurer, Co. Armagh.

COUNTY OF CARLOW:			
£. 184. 12. 3. yearly.	Lent Assizes 1833 - 1,597 12 2	Treasurer himself in £. 4,000, and two Sureties in £. 4,000 each.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £. 11,631. 4. 11.
	Summer - „ - 2,554 6 5		
	October Sess „ - 1,824 – 7		
	Lent Assizes 1834 - 1,971 6 6		Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £. 11,631. 4. 11.
	Summer - „ - 3,862 12 –		
	October Sess. „ - 3,084 4 10		
	Lent Assizes 1835 - 2,715 7 3		
	Summer - „ - 1,913 6 5		
	October Sess. „ - No Oct. Sess.		
	Lent Assizes 1836 - 3,072 9 –		

Thos. Whelan, Treasurer, Co. Carlow.

App. No. 7.—RETURN of the Salary of each Treasurer of a County, County of a City or Town, in *Ireland*, &c.—*continued.*

Salary of Treasurer.	Balance in Hands after Payments at		Particulars and Amount of Security.		Balance in Hands of Treasurer.
COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF CARRICKFERGUS:					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£.	
13 16 11	Lent Assizes 1833 -	78 12 –	George Spear - -	500	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835;
13 16 11	Summer - „ -	68 14 –	Robert Hauly - -	250	Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - - £.425. 0. 9.
—	October Sess. „ -	none held.	James Stewart - -	250	
13 16 11	Lent Assizes 1834 -	—		£.1,000	
13 16 11	Summer - „ -	3 – 1			
—	October Sess. „ -	—			
13 16 11	Lent Assizes 1835 -	—			
13 16 11	Summer - „ -	41 19 8			
—	October Sess. „ -	—			
13 16 11	Lent Assizes 1836 -	30 – 10			

Geo. Spear, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF CAVAN:					
161 10 9	Lent Assizes 1833 -	5,671 8 7¼	Treasurer - -	7,000	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835;
189 4 7	Summer - „ -	9,503 8 9	Three Sureties -	7,000	Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £.16,783. 17. 3¼.
—	October Sess. „ -	3,167 15 5		£.14,000	
161 10 9	Lent Assizes 1834 -	6,265 10 1¾			
189 4 7	Summer - „	10,264 17 1½			
—	October Sess. „ -	3,802 2 10¼			
161 10 9	Lent Assizes 1835 -	4,114 15 8¾			
189 4 7	Summer - „ -	5,099 9 3¾			
—	October Sess. „ -	no Sessions.			
161 10 9	Lent Assizes 1836 -	4,359 9 6¼			

Cavan, 10 June 1836. (Errors excepted.) *W. Erskine*, Treasurer, Co. Cavan.

COUNTY OF CLARE:					
£. 323. 1. 6.	Lent Assizes 1833 -	7,958 8 7¾	Cornelius O'Brien, of Birchfield; William Casey, of Seafield; John S. Vandeleure, of Ralahine; Edmund O'Callaghan, of Coolready; Treasurer himself;		After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835;
	Summer - „ -	8,314 14 2½			Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £.31,025. 11. 6½.
	October Sess. „ -	5,297 3 7			
	Lent Assizes 1834 -	10,108 17 9			
	Summer - „	19,815 1 7			
	October Sess. „ -	8,524 5 1½	£.21,000.		
	Lent Assizes 1835 -	10,902 – 6¼			
	Summer - „	12,960 4 11			
	October Sess. „	10,380 9 4¼			
	Lent Assizes 1836 -	9,093 – 9¾			

George O'Callaghan, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF CORK:					
£. 553. 16. 10.	Lent Assizes 1833 -	8,239 10 3	William Beamish, late of Beaumont	12,500	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835;
	Summer - „	11,440 19 7	William H. Herrick, of Shippool -	5,000	Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £.48,955. 15. 6½.
	October Sess. „ -	7,326 15 3	James Baggs, of Clydarille -	5,000	
	Lent Assizes 1834 -	13,622 6 5	Robert Delacour, late of Beareforest	5,000	
	Summer - „	20,074 19 2¼	William Beamish, of Beaumont -	5,000	
	October Sess. „	13,875 11 1	Sir W. W. Becher bart., of Ballygibb - - -	2,500	
	Lent Assizes 1835 -	18,447 11 1¼	James Delacour, of Mallow - -	15,000	
	Summer - „	19,478 4 7		£.50,000	
	October Sess. „ -	none held			
	Lent Assizes 1836 -	20,689 15 6¼			

4 May 1836. *James Delacour*, Treasurer Co. Cork.

App. No. 7.—RETURN of the Salary of each Treasurer of a County, County of a City or Town, in *Ireland*, &c.—*continued*.

Salary of Treasurer.	Balance in Hands after Payments at		Particulars and Amount of Security.	Balance in Hands of Treasurer.	
COUNTY OF THE CITY OF CORK:		£. s. d.			
£. 184. 12. 4; as directed by 4 Geo. 4, c. 33, s. 11, Schedule (A.)	Lent Assizes 1833	1,876 14 3½	Thomas R. Guest, Esq., of Cardiff, South Wales; Samuel Lane, Esq., of Frankfield, South Liberties of the City of Cork; £. 2,000 each.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835 - -	£. s. d.
	Summer - „ -	2,172 5 –			
	October Sess. „	No Sessions in Co. of Cork.			
	Lent Assizes 1834	2,423 14 9			
	Summer - „ -	1,575 17 –			
	October Sess. „ -	—		Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - -	10,071 18 3, paid out immediately after Lent Assizes 1836.
Balance due Treasurer, £. 231. 8. 2½.	Lent Assizes 1835 -	535 15 3½	Treasurer, £. 4,000; as directed by 4 Geo. 4, cap. 33, Schedule (A.)		
	Summer - „ -	—			
	October Sess. „ -	—			
£. 165. 14. 10¼.	Lent Assizes 1836 -	—			

Cork, 3 June 1836.

James Lane, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL:					
£. 369. 4. 7. per annum.	Lent Assizes 1833 -	1,923 7 1½	John Boyd - 15,000	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835 - -	
	Summer - „ -	3,651 13 10½			
	October Sess. „ -	1,042 15 8½	Hon. and Rev. J. Pomeroy of Merrion-square - - 7,500		
	Lent Assizes 1834 -	2,687 3 5			
	Summer - „ -	5,612 12 1½		Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - -	16,726 2 7
	October Sess. „ -	2,230 13 10½	Joseph Jameson, of York-street - 7,500		
	Lent Assizes 1835 -	2,913 9 3			
	Summer - „ -	3,188 15 1½			
	October Sess. „ -	—	Joseph Farran, of York-street - - 3,000		
	Lent Assizes 1836 -	4,701 9 11			

J. Boyd, Treasurer of Donegal.

COUNTY OF DOWN:				
£. 369. 4. 7. yearly.	Lent Assizes 1833 -	5,646 16 2½	John Turnly, Esq. - 4,000	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £. 14,451. 5. -½.
	Summer - „ -	9,734 15 4		
	October Sess. „ -	3,753 15 4	Thomas Batt, Esq. 4,000	
	Lent Assizes 1834 -	5,204 2 8½		Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £. 33,721. 13. 1¾.
	Summer - „ -	9,417 - 9½	The Treasurer - 8,000	
	October Sess. „ -	1,617 2 11½		
	Lent Assizes 1835 -	6,700 16 1½	TOTAL - - £. 16,000	
	Summer - „	12,451 5 -½		
	October Sess. „ -	—		
	Lent Assizes 1836 -	9,513 19 7½		

James Geo. Waddell, Treasurer of Down.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN:				
£. 383. 1. 2.	Lent Assizes 1833 -	Not any.	Two Sureties in the sum of £. 2,000; viz. George Woods, of Milverton, in the County of Dublin, and Henry Baker, of Malahow, in said County, Esquires.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835 - - Not any.
	Summer - „ -			
	October Sess. „ -			Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - - Not any.
	Lent Assizes 1834 -			
	Summer - „ -			
	October Sess. „ -			
	Lent Assizes 1835 -			
	Summer - „ -			
	October Sess. „ -			
	Lent Assizes 1836 -			

County of Dublin Office, 4, North Frederick Street, Dublin.

Arthur Baker, Treasurer.

App. No. 7.—RETURN of the Salary of each Treasurer of a County, County of a City or Town, in *Ireland*, &c.—*continued.*

Salary of Treasurer.	Balance in Hands after Payments at	Particulars and Amount of Security.	Balance in Hands of Treasurer.
COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN:			
For Six Months, £.207. 13. 9., out of which Treasurer has to pay a Clerk, who is kept constantly employed.	Lent Assizes 1833 Summer ,, October Sess. ,, Lent Assizes 1834 Summer - ,, October Sess. ,, Lent Assizes 1835 Summer - ,, October Sess. ,, Lent Assizes 1836 All money received by Treasurer (except that retained to keep up the sum of 92*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* in Treasurer's hands, allowed for paying Coroner's orders, &c.) is lodged same day in the Bank of Ireland, and is drawn from thence by a check, signed by the Foreman of the several Grand Juries, the Inspector of Accounts, and when called for by the public creditor, countersigned by the Treasurer.*	Two Sureties, of 2,500*l.* sterling each, entered into in open Court on the day of election to the office of Treasurer, and deposited with the Secondary of the Equity side of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835.† Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836. † See observations under second column.

* Treasurer having been but lately appointed to the office, and the books and documents not having been transmitted to him, he is unable to make the return required under this head.

8 June 1836. *William Smyth*, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA:

£. s. d.			
73 16 11	Lent Assizes 1833 - 327 11 9½ Summer - ,, - 275 18 7¾ October Sess. ,, - 17 7 9¾ Lent Assizes 1834 - none Summer - ,, - 134 4 9½ October Sess. ,, - none Lent Assizes 1835 - 24 4 5¾ Summer - ,, - 83 16 8½ October Sess. ,, - none Lent Assizes 1836 - none	On the fifth day of January 1831, William Fairtlough, the Treasurer, Francis G. Fairtlough, of Drogheda, and William Wynne, of Ballyboy, County Meath, entered into recognizances for 1,000*l.* each, before the Honourable John Leslie Foster, one of the Barons of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, for the due performance of the office.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £.697. 2*s.* 8½*d.* Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836, £.697. 2*s.* 8½*d.* *W. Fairtlough*, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH:

£. s. d.			
260 15 3	Lent Assizes 1833 - 2,677 3 4 Summer - ,, - 4,289 13 1¾ October Sess. ,, - 2,025 11 9¾ Lent Assizes 1834 - 3,192 10 10½ Summer - ,, - 6,514 14 2 October Sess. ,, - 4,019 16 2 Lent Assizes 1835 - 3,719 7 2½ Summer - ,, - 4,554 7 6½ October Sess. ,, - 3,357 7 11¼ Lent Assizes 1836 - 3,369 11 8¾	When the Act of Parliament was passed, classing all the counties, I passed security for 5,000*l.*, Geo. Hassard, of Skea, and Jason Hassard, of Gurdon Hill, both in the County Fermanagh, esquires, which Sureties were approved of by the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £.14,494. 10*s.* 7*d.* Before commencing Payment of Sums disharged at Lent Assizes 1836, £. 5,940. 18*s.* 7¾*d.* *Wm Hassard.*

COUNTY OF GALWAY:

£. s. d.				
369 4 7	Lent Assizes 1833 - 3,177 5 7 Summer - ,, - 6,313 13 2 October Sess. ,, - * Lent Assizes 1834 - 3,809 10 7 Summer - ,, - 7,024 14 5½ October Sess. ,, - 4,427 11 2 Lent Assizes 1835 - 3,546 12 7¾ Summer - ,, - 6,831 3 8 October Sess. ,, - 5,029 - 5¾ Lent Assizes 1836 - 3,449 14 7	Major-Gen. Sir John Taylor, K.C.B., and James H. Burke of St. Clerans, esq. £. 5,000 James O'Hara, of Raheen, esq., and Daniel M'Nevin, of the city of Dublin, esq. - - 3,000 Treasurer's own security - - - 8,000 £.16,000	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes, 1835 - -	£. s. d. 28,244 7 -½
			Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - -	

* N.B. No October Sessions held this year, nor in future, as nearly all outstanding queries before the passing of the last Grand Jury Act are discharged, and by the said Act October Sessions are abolished.

John O'Hara, Treasurer.

App. No. 7.—RETURN of the Salary of each Treasurer of a County, County of a City or Town, in *Ireland*, &c.—*continued*.

Salary of Treasurer.	Balance in Hands after Payments at	Particulars and Amount of Security.	Balance in Hands of Treasurer.
COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY:			
£. s. d. 46 3 1 Half-yearly.	£. s. d. Lent Assizes 1833 - 529 16 6 Summer - „ - 571 10 4 October Sess. „ - — Lent Assizes 1834 - 1,070 4 9½ Summer - „ - 977 19 7½ October Sess. „ - — Lent Assizes 1835 - 1,292 1 1 Summer - „ - 1,836 1 5 October Sess. „ - — Lent Assizes 1836 - 2,200 1 –	Owen Ryan, esq. of the City of Dublin, and Robert Power, esq. of the City of Dublin, £.1,000 each; Richard Adanis, Treasurer, himself in £.1,000.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835 - - Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 } £. s. d. 6,936 1 8
Galway, June 4, 1836.	(As per amended Return.)		*Richard Adams*, Treasurer.
COUNTY OF KERRY:			
£. 350; and for October, £. 30 Irish.	Lent Assizes 1833 - 3,764 – 8 Summer - „ - 4,121 16 8½ October Sess. „ - 2,007 – 8½ Lent Assizes 1834 - 2,978 17 6 Summer - „ - 5,309 13 4¾ October Sess. „ - 3,142 9 2¼ Lent Assizes 1835 - 3,177 17 5¾ Summer - „ - 6,159 – 7¼ October Sess. „ - 3,669 17 11¼ Lent Assizes 1836 - 5,170 11 8¾	Geo. Thompson, Treasury, Dublin, Thos. Thompson, Post Office, Dublin, in the sum of £.3,500 each; Peter Thompson, Treasurer, Tralee, in the sum of £.7,000.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £.6,159 – 7¼. Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £.17,795 8 2¾
7 June 1836.			*Peter Thompson*, Treasurer.
COUNTY OF KILDARE:			
£. 184. 12. 2.	Lent Assizes 1833 - 2,651 8 7½ Summer - „ - 4,231 17 3½ October Sess. „ - 1,753 9 1 Lent Assizes 1834 - 1,753 9 1 Summer - „ - 3,854 10 8 October Sess. „ - 1,087 18 10 Lent Assizes 1835 - 968 4 3½ Summer - „ - 801 3 1½ October Sess. „ - No Oct. Sess. Lent Assizes 1836 - 2,519 7 –¼	£. Robert Hall - - 2,000 Robert Molloy - 2,000 Richard Fenton - 1,500 Anthony Morgan - 1,000 J. Hoystead - - 750 William Brownrigg 750 8,000 Treasurer self - - 6,000 TOTAL - - £. 14,000 The above Sureties qualified on oath.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £. 2,519 7 –¼ Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £. 12,206 19 2½ *
* In the above amount is included the balance still due by collectors, as if same had been paid in.			
6 June 1836.			*Robert Rawson*, Treasurer.
COUNTY KILKENNY:			
£. 258 9 2 27 13 10 £. 230 15 4	Lent Assizes 1833 - 1,912 6 9½ Summer - „ - 2,547 16 – October Sess. „ - 2,516 2 8 Lent Assizes 1834 - 2,115 – 10½ Summer - „ - 2,408 6 10 October Sess. „ - 2,219 15 –¼ Lent Assizes 1835 - 194 13 2 Summer - „ - 650 4 2 October Sess. „ - 536 4 5½ Lent Assizes 1836 - 1,973 9 5¼	£.7,000, lodged in the 3½ per cent. Government stock, in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £.14,612. 11. 1¾ Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £. 16,596. 13. 11¼.
			Redmond Reade, Treasurer.

App. No. 7.—RETURN of the Salary of each Treasurer of a County, County of a City or Town, in *Ireland*, &c.—*continued.*

Salary of Treasurer.	Balance in Hands after Payments at		Particulars and Amount of Security.	Balance in Hands of Treasurer.
CITY OF KILKENNY:				
£. s. d.		£ s. d.		
71 9 4	Lent Assizes 1833 -	242 2 6	Richard Sullivan, esq. late M. P., in the sum of (£. 2,000.) Two thousand pounds.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £. 139 16 6
62 12 3	Summer „ -	452 6 9		
—	October Sessions.*			Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £. 2,141 6 –
59 7 5	Lent Assizes 1834 -	419 19 2½	William Grace, esq., late Mayor of the City of Kilkenny, bound in the sum of (£. 2,000.) Two thousand pounds.	
77 19 –	Summer - „ -	541 – 8		
—	October Sessions.*			
75 18 8	Lent Assizes 1835 -	417 11 7		
84 15 3	Summer - „ -	469 16 6		
—	October Sessions.*			
77 7 –	Lent Assizes 1836 -	324 6 3	Treasurer, in the sum of Two thousand pounds.	

* There is no accounting Session for the City of Kilkenny held in October.

Kilkenny, 25 June 1836. *Louis C. Kinchela*, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF KING'S:

£. 230. 15. 4. yearly.	Lent Assizes 1833 -	659 19 1	£. 5,000, by the recognizance of two Securities, and the Treasurer's own recognizance for £. 5,000 each, as approved of by His Majesty's Attorney General, pursuant to the Act 4 Geo. 4.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835 - -
£. 27. 13. 10. for attending October Sessions.	Summer - „ -	1,264 12 5		
	October Sess. „ -	540 8 7		Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - -
	Lent Assizes 1834 -	554 19 1		
	Summer - „ -	2,323 12 11		
	October Sess. „ -	412 9 1		
	Lent Assizes 1835 -	761 9 11		
	Summer - „ -	1,197 15 2		
	October Sess. „ -	1,089 15 3		
	Lent Assizes 1836 -	1,563 4 9		

£. s. d. 1,247 1 1

King's County, 27 June 1836. *J. F. Armstrong*, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM:

£. 200.	Lent Assizes 1833 -	2,686 19 8	Rev. William Beatty of the City of Dublin, and Arthur Ahmuty, esq., of Kilmore House - £. 4,000 Treasurer's own security - - 4,000 £. 8,000	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835 - -
	Summer - „ -	2,886 5 5		
	October Sess. „ -	1,226 13 3		Before commencing Payment of Sum discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - -
	Lent Assizes 1834 -	2,025 12 1		
	Summer - „ -	2,234 9 6		
	October Sess.* „	—		
	Lent Assizes 1835 -	2,656 19 3		
	Summer - „ -	2,945 2 5½		
	October Sess.* „			
	Lent Assizes 1836 -	3,153 15 –½		

* *N. B.* No October Sessions held this year or since.

Francis Nisbett, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK:

£. 369. 4. 8. per annum, being in the first class.	Lent Assizes 1833,	11,250 15 7¼	William T. Mansell, esq., Tervoe - - 5,000 George W. Staurer, esq., Carnelly - 5,000 William Gabbett, esq., Caherline - 1,250 Alderman J. Gabbett, Limerick - 1,250 William Gabbett, esq., Limerick - 750 Thomas Gabbett, esq. Limerick - - 750 Poole Gabbett, Limerick, Treasurer 8,000 TOTAL - - £. 22,000	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835 - -
	Summer - „ -	10,067 10 5¾		
	October Sess. „	—		Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 -
	Lent Assizes, 1834,	8,632 4 1½		
	Summer - „ -	11,451 5 4¾		
	October Sess. „	—		
	Lent Assizes 1835 -	9,577 9 7¾		
	Summer - „ -	9,100 16 –		
	October Sess. „	—		
	Lent Assizes 1836,	11,615 – 10¼		

£. s. d. 28,287 19 9¼

Poole Gabbett, Treasurer.

App. No. 7.—RETURN of the Salary of each Treasurer of a County, County of a City or Town, in *Ireland*, &c.—*continued.*

Salary of Treasurer.	Balance in Hands after Payments at	Particulars and Amount of Security.	Balance in Hands of Treasurer.
CITY OF LIMERICK:	£. s. d.		
Five per Cent. Poundage.	Lent Assizes 1833 - 32 – 6 Summer - „ - 28 11 9 October Sess. „ - 28 11 9 Lent Assizes 1834 - No balance Summer - „ - 77 12 – October Sess. „ - 77 12 – Lent Assizes 1835 - 77 12 – Summer - „ - 139 15 – October Sess. „ - 139 15 – Lent Assizes 1836 - 41 19 5	G. H. Fitzgerald, esq., £. Treasurer - 2,000 Sureties: D. F. G. Mahony, esq., Alderman and Charter Justice - - - 2,000 H. E. Watson, esq. Alderman and Charter Justice - - - 2,000 £. 6,000	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, no balance. Before commencing payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £. 2,443 9 10½
City Treasurer's Office, Richmond Place, Limerick, June 10, 1836.			*S. H. FitzGerald*, Treasurer.
COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY:			
£. 369. 4. 6. per year.	Lent Assizes 1833 - 2,870 1 2 Summer - „ - 6,202 19 2 October Sess. „ - 2,238 9 2 Lent Assizes 1834 - 3,468 10 11 Summer - „ - 8,397 13 1 October Sess. „ - 2,438 14 10 Lent Assizes 1835 - 2,231 12 3 Summer - „ - 3,668 9 – October Sess. „ - No payment now made. Lent Assizes 1836 - 991 19 5	John A. Smyth, esq., £. Londonderry - - 4,000 Sir R. Bateson, bart., Londonderry - - 2,000 Samuel Lyle, esq., Oaks, Londonderry 2,000 Acheson Lyle, esq. Dublin - - - 2,000 James Hawkins, esq., Dublin - - - 3,000 Geo. A. Grierson, esq., Dublin - - - 3,000 Hugh Lyle's own, Londonderry - - 8,000 £. 24,000	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £. 15,446 13 4 Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - £. 14,450 4 –
			Hugh Lyle, Treasurer.
COUNTY OF LONGFORD:			
£. s. d. Salary - 184 12 4 Oct. Sess. 27 13 10 £. 212 6 2	Lent Assizes 1833 - 1,098 9 1 Summer - „ - 2,943 5 9 October Sess. „ - 427 15 1 Lent Assizes 1834 - 688 2 7 Summer - „ - 3,349 9 8 October Sess. „ - 973 19 – Lent Assizes 1835 - 1,044 16 2 Summer - „ - 3,383 15 11 October Sess. „ - 3,349 2 10 Lent Assizes 1836 - 1,553 7 1	Treasurer in his Bond for £. 4,000, and two Securities in their Bonds for £. 2,000 each. Names of Securities: James Barbor, esq. and John R. Robinson, esq.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £. 9,041 12 11 Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £. 9,041 12 11
4 June 1836.			*John Robinson*, Treasurer.
COUNTY OF LOUTH:			
£. 184. 12. 4. per ann. Oct. Sess., when held, £. 27. 13. 10.	Lent Assizes 1833 - 1,568 4 7 Summer - „ - 2,374 2 8 October Sess. „ - 814 5 7 Lent Assizes 1834 - 1,438 14 8 Summer - „ - 3,403 12 6 October Sess. „ - 628 5 11 Lent Assizes 1835 - 885 7 4 Summer - „ - 2,151 17 7 October Sess.* „ - 2,151 17 7 Lent Assizes 1836 - 1,041 17 3	£. Treasurer - 4,000. Two Sureties in 4,000 each.	After receiving warrant† of Summer Assizes 1835, £. 7,364 4 6 Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £. 7,364 4 6

* No October Sessions held this year.

† The amount of the Warrant issued at one Assizes is not paid into the hands of the Treasurer until the third day previous to following Assizes.

Dundalk, 3 June 1836. *John Straton*, Treasurer.

App. No. 7.—RETURN of the Salary of each Treasurer of a County, County of a City or Town, in *Ireland*, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTY OF MAYO:

Salary of Treasurer.	Balance in Hands after Payments at	£.	s.	d.	Particulars and Amount of Security.	Balance in Hands of Treasurer.
£. s. d.	Lent Assizes 1833	2,397	8	9½	From the year 1811, the period of my appointment, I have entered into several recognizances, wherein the following gentlemen became my Sureties in different bonds; namely, William Orme, of Abbey Town (my father), Col. Jackson of Enniscoe, John Ormsby of Gortner Abbey, Robert Orme of Milbrook, and others, all of whom became severally bound for me to the Crown in large amounts.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835 £.15637. 14. 2.
Salary - 369 4 7	Summer - „	1,686	17	8½		
Oct. Sess. 27 13 10	October Sess. „	—				Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 £. 13,204. 9. 0¼.
Total, £. 396 18 5	Lent Assizes 1834	3,673	15	9		
	Summer - „	2,983	2	2½		I beg to observe, that after the Payment at each Assizes the balance is reduced, as shewn in the second column, as for instance, the present balance amounts to £. 2,468. 19. 2¾.
	October Sess. „	—				
	Lent Assizes 1835	526	10	−¼		
	Summer - „	1,263	18	1¾		
	October Sess. „	—				
	Lent Assizes 1836	2,468	19	2¾		

The amount of the balance in the Treasurer's hands at the different October Sessions cannot be specified, as his accounts are only made out for the Committee at each Lent and Summer Assizes. The payments made at each October Sessions are classed with those of the previous Summer Assizes, and are not placed to the Treasurer's credit until the subsequent Lent Assizes.

In the year 1817, I further entered into recognizance to the Crown with the necessary conditions and covenants required by the Act, to the sum of £. 18,000; that is, myself in the conditional sum of £. 18,000, George Ormsby of Gortner Abbey, and Thomas Orme of Abbey Town, both of this County, in the sum of £. 9,000 each.

This recognizance was registered on the 30th September 1817, and I hold Mr. Cathrew's, the Secondary's, certificate, of the 19th December 1823, of its being so registered.

On the passing of the Act of the 4th Geo. 4. c. 33, I laid a statement before the then Attorney General, now Lord Plunkett, and the following is a copy of his Opinion thereon:

"I am of opinion, that the above-mentioned securities on the part of the Treasurer of the County of Mayo are valid.

(Copy). "*W. C. Plunkett.*"

Dublin, June 22, 1836.

William Orme, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF MEATH:

		£.	s.	d.		
£. 323. 0. 8. sterl., being £. 350 of the late currency, pursuant to 4 Geo. 4, cap. 43.	Lent Assizes 1833	3,099	19	2	£. 6,461. 10. 10. sterling, being £. 7,000 of late currency, and lodged pursuant to an order of the Court of Chancery in the late 4 per Cents. (now New 3½ per Cents.) pursuant to the provisions of the 4th Geo. 4. c. 43, and invested in the year 1827.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £. 3,239. 7. 8.
	Summer - „	5,540	13	3		
	October Sess. „	306	17	6		
£. 27. 13. 10. sterl., being £. 30 late currency, Salary for October Sessions, has been discontinued since discontinuance of October Sessions.	Lent Assizes 1834	1,501	9	4		Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836, £. 16,650. 7. 8.
	Summer - „	5,195	1	9		
	October Sess. „	442	8	7		
	Lent Assizes 1835	2,590	9	4		
	Summer - „	3,239	7	8		
	October Sess. „	No Sessions.				
	Lent Assizes 1836	3,312	14	5½		

3 June 1836.

R. O'Reilly, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN:

		£.	s.	d.		
£. 350. 15. per annum.	Lent Assizes 1833	2,429	1	2	Lodged with the Accountant General, Court of Chancery, £. 7,000.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835,* £. 11,576. 5. 8.
	Summer - „	6,417	13	9		
	October Sess. „	130	13	10		
	Lent Assizes 1834	2,000	10	7		
	Summer - „	7,035	10	3½		
	October Sess. „	1,126	10	1		
	Lent Assizes 1835	2,024	11	11		
	Summer - „	3,732	8	—		
	October Sess. „	3,533	7	7		
	Lent Assizes 1836	1,364	8	6		

Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836,* £. 11,472. 14. 2.

* Amount of the Warrant for Summer 1835 was only received a few days previously the payments at Lent 1836.

Thomas Montgomery, Treasurer.

App. No. 7.—RETURN of the Salary of each Treasurer of a County, County of a City or Town, in *Ireland*, &c.—*continued.*

Salary of Treasurer.	Balance in Hands after Payments at		Particulars and Amount of Security.	Balance in Hands of Treasurer.
QUEEN'S COUNTY:		£. s. d.		
£. 230. 15. 4. £. 27. 13. 10. is granted for paying the discharge at October Sessions. Of late years they have not been regularly held.	Lent Assizes 1833 -	624 16 7½	William and Henry Kemmis, of the City of Dublin, joint security for - £. 2,000	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £. 1,695. 18. 11½.
	Summer - „ -	609 18 1¼	Richard Warburton, of Garryhinch in the Queen's County, for 2,000	Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £. 12,434. 19. 10½.
	October Sess. „	—		
	Lent Assizes 1834 -	836 17 5		
	Summer - „ -	389 5 7¾		
	October Sess. „	—		
	Lent Assizes 1835 -	535 15 4¾		
	Summer - „ -	1,695 18 11½		
	October Sess. „	No Sessions held.	William Kemmis, Treasurer, himself, for 4,000	
	Lent Assizes 1836 -	566 – –	Total Security £. 8,000	
				William Kemmis, Treasurer.
COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON:				
£. 323. 1. 6. per Annum, and £. 27. 13. 10. for October Sessions. N. B. This latter payment has ceased since 1834, as there are no October Sessions held in the county Roscommon.	Lent Assizes 1833,	2,612 7 11¼	Two Sureties in the sum of £. 3,500 each, making £. 7,000.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £. 3,542. 18. 10.
	Summer - „	3,589 4 8½		
	October Sess. „	1,390 18 10		Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £. 17,066. 4. 7½.
	Lent Assizes 1834,	2,248 3 1		
	Summer - „	4,597 8 10		
	October Sess. „	1,216 11 11		
	Lent Assizes 1835,	1,069 2 10½		
	Summer - „	3,542 18 10		
	October Sess. „	No Sess. held.		
	Lent Assizes 1836,	1,268 18 5		
				Arthur French, Treasurer.
COUNTY OF SLIGO:				
£. 230 15 4 Oct. Sess. 27 13 10 £. 258 9 2	Lent Assizes 1833,	3,373 18 8	Two Securities for £. 10,000, besides a general recognizance against the Treasurer for such sums as he may receive.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £. 5,222. 9. 3.
	Summer - „	6,258 16 6		
	October Sess. „	3,225 – –		Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £. 16,604. 2. 9½.
	Lent Assizes 1834,	2,857 9 6¼		
	Summer - „	6,169 12 5		
	October Sess. „	2,419 16 4		
	Lent Assizes 1835,	2,294 7 3¾		
	Summer - „	5,222 19 3¼		
	October Sess. „	None held.		
	Lent Assizes 1836,	5,487 6 7½		
				Geo. Dodwell, Treasurer.
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY:				
£. 400 per Annum, late currency.	Lent Assizes 1833,	5,634 4 4	Two Sureties; viz. Thomas Welsh, of Woodstock, and Henry Pedder, of Oakville, esquires, in £. 8,000, and the Treasurer himself in £. 8,000, making a total of £. 16,000 late currency. The validity approved by the then Attorney General.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £. 3,294. 4. 3.
	Summer - „	10,082 9 8		
	October Sess. „	—		Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £. 32,184. 14. 2.†
	Lent Assizes 1834,	4,643 5 7		
	Summer - „	11,338 7 2		
	October Sess. „	—		
	Lent Assizes 1835,	2,008 13 6		
	Summer - „	3,275 15 2		
	October Sess. „	—		
	Lent Assizes 1836,*	10,330 2 –		

* This Balance would not have been half the amount, had not the Road Contractors, in ignorance, neglected to apply for their Money at the Special Sessions preceding last Spring Assizes. The Grand Jury, in consequence, could not authorize the discharge of their demands.

† The Balance struck on settlement of Accounts with Grand Juries at each Assizes, is that which appears in hands to discharge the Sums payable at such Assizes; but that Balance is not all actually in Money, since most commonly a proportion (more or less) is paid by the Collectors in Presentment Receipts, which they take from the Cess Payers entitled to the Amount at the coming Assizes, and which facilitates the collection of the levy.

Amb. Lane, County Treasurer.

App. No. 7.—RETURN of the Salary of each Treasurer of a County, County of a City or Town, in *Ireland*, &c.—*continued.*

Salary of Treasurer.	Balance in Hands after Payments at	Particulars and Amount of Security.	Balance in Hands of Treasurer.
COUNTY OF TYRONE:			
£. s. d. 369 4 7½	Lent Assizes 1833. Summer - „ October Sess. „ Lent Assizes 1834. Summer - „ October Sess. „ Lent Assizes 1835. Summer - „ October Sess. „ Lent Assizes 1836. No money received from the late Treasurer. The levy between Summer 1835 and Lent 1836 in the hands of Trustees, until new Treasurer is qualified to act.	Appointed Treasurer since Lent Assizes 1836. Amount of Security, £. 16,000. Treasurer bound in £. 8,000.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835. Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836.

11 June 1836.

A. G. Stuart, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD:	£. s. d.		
£. 184. 12. 4.	Lent Assizes 1833 - 6,968 15 3 Summer - „ - 6,370 10 10 October Sess. „ - 4,796 1 5 Lent Assizes 1834 - 4,988 – 4⅓ Summer - „ - 7,694 10 9 October Sess. „ - 6,117 17 4 Lent Assizes 1835 - 6,680 16 2⅓ Summer - „ 10,527 12 9¾ October Sess. „ - 8,413 2 – Lent Assizes 1836, 10,199 – 11	Two Sureties, by recognizance to the Crown in the sum of £. 5,000; and my own recognizance to the Crown for a like sum of £. 5,000.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835 - £. 8,413. 2. Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - £. 12,288. 16. 10.

Edw^d Roberts, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD:			
£. 46. 3. presented at each Assizes, pursuant to 4 Geo. 4, c. 33; but amended by 5 Geo. 4, c. 29, giving 1 *s.* in the pound on the sum collected in lieu of the salary in 4 Geo. 4.	Lent Assizes 1833 - 151 18 2 Summer - „ - 253 12 5 October Sess. „ - None held. Lent Assizes 1834 - 359 11 8⅓ Summer - „ - 409 13 1⅔ October Sess. „ - None held. Lent Assizes 1835 - 249 4 2 Summer - „ - 121 13 3⅓ October Sess. „ - None held. Lent Assizes 1836 - 164 13 3⅓	£. 2,000, by two Sureties, namely, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Waterford, and the Rev. Alexander Alcock, of Fethard Castle, co. Wexford. Recorded in His Majesty's Court of Exchequer.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £. 2,931. 13. 4½. Before commencing Payment of sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836. No Sessions held at October; consequently the amount above is the only answer to the second Query.

2 June 1836.

James Alcock, Treasurer.

Sir,

William Street, Waterford, 22 June 1836.

I BEG to state that I have been remunerated as Treasurer by salary, pursuant to 4 Geo. 4, c. 33, at the rate of 50 *l.* Irish, or 46 *l.* 3 *s.* English, at each Assizes; but prior to this enactment, I derived 1 *s.* in the pound under the 33 Geo. 2, c. 7, perpetuated by 19 & 20 Geo. 3, c. 14, vol. ii., page 513, as Treasurer and Collector; but the Jury conceiving that the 4 Geo. 4, c. 33, gave them the patronage, parted the offices of Treasurer and Collector, and appointed a gentleman to collect at 9 *d.* in the pound, who appoints a Sub-collector. Notwithstanding, I still conceive I am entitled to 1 *s.* in the pound as Treasurer and Collector pursuant to the provisions of 5 Geo. 4, c. 29, and was often confirmed in this opinion in the course of communications I had occasion to make with several of my brother Treasurers in Ireland, which unfolded that they were remunerated by the poundage specified in the last-recited Act.

I remain, &c.

James Alcock.

Thomas Drummond, Esq.
Castle, Dublin.

App. No. 7.—RETURN of the Salary of each Treasurer of a County, County of a City or Town, in *Ireland*, &c.—*continued.*

Salary of Treasurer.	Balance in Hands after Payments at	Particulars and Amount of Security.	Balance in Hands of Treasurer.
COUNTY OF WESTMEATH:			
£. 230. 15. 4. yearly. *Note.*—The Act for holding the October Sessions being repealed, has reduced the Treasurer's Salary: he having been allowed for his attendance and paying the money accounted for at October Sessions, £. 27. 13. 10.	£. s. d. Lent Assizes 1833 - 687 – 6 Summer - „ - 2,745 3 5 October Sess. „ - 300 8 3½ Lent Assizes 1834 - 842 1 4 Summer - „ - 2,939 1 1½ October Sess. „ - 368 13 2 Lent Assizes 1835 * — Summer - „ - 1,263 3 2 October Sess. „ - — Lent Assizes 1836 - 696 18 8¾	The Treasurer has entered into security by recognizance in His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, along with Sir Thos. Chapman, of St. Lucy's, bart., in said county, and Theobald Fetherston H., of Mosstown, esq., in said county, to the amount of £.10,000 sterling.	£. s. d. After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835 - - - - 8,894 9 10¾ Before commencing Payments of sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - - - - 1,263 3 2 Together with the warrants received at Lent Assizes 1836 - - - 9,639 9 – TOTAL Amount in the Treasurer's hands at Lent Asssizes 1836 - - 10,902 12 2 Discharged at Lent Assizes 1836, and paid by the Treasurer - - 10,205 13 5¼ BALANCE remaining in the Treasurer's hands † £. 696 18 8¾

* At Lent Assizes 1835 the Treasurer paid £.4. 3. 4½. in orders of Court over the amount of the money levied or received by the Treasurer at that Assizes.

Paid by the Treasurer at Lent Assizes 1835 - - - - £.7,570 5 9¾
Total in the Treasurer's hands at Lent Assizes 1835 - - - 7,566 2 5¼

† Out of the above Balance the Treasurer has paid by orders of Court at Quarter Sessions and Coroner's Orders, since Lent Assizes 1836, the sum of £. 19. 5. 6., leaving the actual balance in his hands at the present day, £. 677. 13. 2¾.

Cuthbt Fetherston H., Treasurer.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD:			
£. 250 per annum, with £. 30 for performing the duties of his office at October Sessions.	Lent Assizes 1833 - 5,054 2 –½ Summer - „ - 7,392 4 11¾ October Sess. „ - 2,812 17 1 Lent Assizes 1834 - 4,530 9 8½ Summer - „ - 6,147 4 –½ October Sess. „ - 3,851 11 5 Lent Assizes 1835 - 4,051 16 2 Summer - „ - 4,601 9 11 October Sess. „ - 4,369 19 1 Lent Assizes 1836 - 2,766 13 –½	J. G. Redmond - £. 5,000 C. G. Harvey - 2,500 J. Waddy - - 2,500 Treasurer himself 5,000 £. 15,000 All by recognizance to His Majesty, and registered in the Court of Exchequer.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835; and, before commencing payment of sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836, £. 19,383. 16. 8¾.
13 June 1836.			*John Harvey*, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW:			
£. 184. 12. 2.	Lent Assizes 1833 - 2,279 7 9 Summer - „ - 2,444 11 6½ October Sess. „ - 2,532 17 – Lent Assizes 1834 - 2,532 17 – Summer - „ - 2,408 12 5 October Sess. „ - None. Lent Assizes 1835 - 5,830 17 5 Summer - „ - 1,959 16 –½ October Sess. „ - None. Lent Assizes 1836 - 3,605 2 9½	Treasurer in the sum of £. 4,000, and two Sureties in the sum of £. 2,000 each.	After receiving warrant of Summer Assizes 1835, £. 4,988. 5. 5. Before commencing Payment of Sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836 - £. 13,283. 13. 4.
24 June 1836.			*John Revell*, Treasurer.

Appendix, No. 8.

A RETURN of the SALARIES and EMOLUMENTS of the CLERKS of the CROWN for the several Counties in *Ireland* during the Years 1834 and 1835, stating each Year respectively, with the several Matters for which Fees have been paid; specifying the Amount of each Fee paid or demanded, and upon what Account it hath been paid or demanded, and the Amount of every Sum presented off said County to the Clerk of the Crown thereof, for Rent of an Office, or any other reason whatsoever, showing the whole Receipts of the Clerk of the Crown for the said County within each of the two last Years.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

	£.	s.	d.
1834:			
Amount Annual Salary presentable half-yearly under 4 Geo. 4. c. 43.	369	4	6
Amount Fees received during said Year for the undermentioned Services:			
Informations (Copies of) at 6/2; Indictments (Entry of) at 6/2; Searches at 2*s*; Summonses at 3/1; Rules of Court at 2/2; Certificates at 3/1; Affidavits (Filing of) at 5/6; Prosecutors' Orders for Expenses at 1*s*.; Witnesses' ditto, at 6*d*.; Bench Warrants at 3/1; Traverses for Damage or Inutility (Entry of) at 26*s*. Total thereof	138	2	11
Total Amount £.	507	7	5
1835:			
Amount Annual Salary	369	4	6
Amount Fees received during this Year at the Rates and for the Services above mentioned	133	14	3
Total Amount, 1835 £.	502	18	9

Duty performed in person by the Principal, who is not in private practice.

W. Bourne, jun. Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1834:						
13 Bench Warrants at 3/1	2	–	1			
100 Searches at 2/	10	–	–			
97 Crown Summonses at 3/1	14	19	1			
195 Copies of Informations at 6/2	60	2	6			
84 Rules at 2/4	9	16	–			
89 Copies of Indictments at 6/2	27	8	10			
13 Burning Petitions at 4/7	2	19	7			
52 Certificates of Expenses at 1*s*.	2	12	–			
6 Certificates at 3/1	–	18	6			
5 Entering Traverses for Damages at 26*s*.	6	10	–			
2 Entering Recognizances to keep peace at 7/2	–	14	4			
2 Filing Affidavits at 6*s*.	–	12	–			
1 Copy of Threatening Notice at 6/2	–	6	2			
2 Recognizances at 10/6	1	1	–			
Amount of Presentment for Half-year's Salary at Spring Assizes 1834	161	10	9			
The like at Summer Assizes	161	10	9			
				463	1	7
TOTAL Receipts for the Year 1834 £.				463	1	7
1835:						
157 Copies of Informations at 6/2	48	8	2			
101 Copies of Indictments at 6/2	31	2	10			
54 Petitions for Damages for malicious injuries at 4/7	12	7	6			
12 Entering Traverses for Damages at 26*s*.	15	12	–			
103 Crown Summonses at 3/1	15	17	7			
19 Certificates of Damages at 3/1	2	18	7			
81 Certificates of Witnesses' Expenses at 1*s*.	4	1	–			
98 Searches at 2*s*.	9	16	–			
97 Rules, at 2/4	11	6	4			
12 Bench Warrants at 3/1	1	17	–			
7 Affidavits (Filing) at 6/	2	2	–			
Amount of Presentment for Half-year's Salary at Spring Assizes 1835	161	10	9			
The like at Summer Assizes	161	10	9			
				478	10	6
TOTAL Receipts for the Year 1835 £.				478	10	6

No Sum presented for any other purpose to the Clerk of the Crown.

The Clerk of the Crown discharges his duty in person, and is assisted by a Deputy also; he is in private Equity practice, but has given up all practice in Criminal Cases since his appointment.

All which I certify, this 14th day of July 1836.

Leonard Dobbin, jun. Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.

Years.	Salary.	Fees and Emoluments.	Rent of Office.	The Amount of each Fee paid or demanded, and upon what Special Account it hath been paid or demanded.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1834 - -	184 12 2	28 4 9	9 4 7 at each Assizes.	To the Clerk of the Crown, or his Deputy, for every Traverse that shall be entered with him for trial to a Grand Jury Presentment - - - - - -	1 6 –
1835 - -	184 12 2	49 15 5	9 4 7 at each Assizes.	To same, for each person that shall be ordered to enter into recognizance, whether to attend at a subsequent Assizes or Commission, or to be of the peace and good behaviour - - - - - - -	– 7 2
				To same, on receiving every burning, houghing, maiming or other Petition - - - - - - -	– 4 7
				With a further fee of 6/ Irish, in case he be required to draw and prepare same - -	– 5 6
				To same, for filing every Affidavit that shall be sworn in relation to Criminal business - - - - -	– 5 6
				To same, for making out and attesting every Copy of such Affidavit - - - - - - - - -	– 5 6
				To same, for every Crown Summons, in which the Parties may insert the names of four Witnesses, requiring their attendance to give evidence on any of the matters relating to Criminal prosecutions -	– 3 1
				To same, for every Bench Warrant or Crown Capias, in which the names of all persons charged in the Indictment, that have not appeared or been tried, shall be inserted - - - - - - - -	– 3 1
				To same, for every Certificate that may be required of him, in relation to Crown business - - - -	– 3 1
				To same, for the Copy of the entry of each Indictment which he is by law authorized to furnish -	– 3 1
				To same, for the Copy of an Examination, which he is by law authorized to furnish - - - - -	– 6 2
				To same, for the Copy of each Indictment, which he is by law authorized to furnish - - - - -	– 6 2
				To same, for every Search he is required to make among his Records, in relation to Crown business -	– 2 –
				To same, for every Rule made by the Court, in relation to Crown business - - - - - - - -	– 2 2
				To same, for every Order of the Court issued for payment of Prosecutors and Crown Witnesses, in cases of Felony - - - - - - - - -	– 1 –
				To same, for every Sheet of 72 words, contained in the Copy of such Record, as he shall be required to make	– – 7½

Observations:—The average Expense of executing the duties of the Office for one year, for Rent of Office, Clerk's Salary, additional Assistant, Postages, Stationery, Crown Books, Paper, Parchment, Printing, &c. &c., come to about 130*l.* The Salary and Emoluments are divided between the Principal and Deputy.

Clerk of the Crown, A. C. H. POLLOCK; Deputy, GEORGE GIBBS, who had been in extensive practice as an Attorney and Solicitor, which he had to give up, for the most part, in order to attend to the duties of the Office.

Geo. Gibbs, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF CARRICKFERGUS.

	£. s. d.
1834:	
Amount of Annual Salary - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	23 1 6
Amount of Fees received during said year, for the under-mentioned Services: Informations (Copies of), at 6/2; Indictments (Entry), at 6/2; Searches, at 2/; Summonses, at 3/1; Rules of Court, at 2/2; Certificates, at 3/1; Affidavits (filing of), at 5/6; Order for Expenses (Prosecutor's), at 1/; Witnesses, at 6*d.*; Petitions for Compensation, at 5/; Traverses for Damage, at 26/ - In all	6 10 11
TOTAL received in 1834 - - - - £.	29 12 5
1835:	
Amount of Annual Salary - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	23 1 6
Amount of Fees received this year, at the Rates and for the Services above mentioned - - - -	1 6 –
TOTAL received in 1835 - - - - £.	24 7 6

Duty performed in person by the Principal, who is not in private practice.

W. Bourne, Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

	1834. £. s. d.	1835. £. s. d.
Salary	323 1 6	323 1 6
Summonses, 3/ each	7 10 –	5 3 4
Copies Indictments, 6/2 each	19 1 4	17 1 4
Copies Informations, 6/2 each	19 1 4	17 1 4
Bench Warrants, 3/ each	4 10 –	3 15 –
Searches, 2/ each	5 – –	3 12 –
Rules, 2/ each	3 4 –	2 2 –
Traverses for damages, 1 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* each	12 6 6	8 10 –
Orders on Treasurer, 1/ each	8 7 –	6 14 –
£.	402 1 8	387 – 6

Observations:—No rent allowed for an office in this county. The Crown Office is in the Court House.

Clerk of the Crown, SAMUEL SWARDLEY. The duties performed by me in person. I have no deputy, but I employ assistant clerks. I am in private practice as a solicitor and attorney.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct Return.

Crown Office, Cavan, 8 June 1836. *Sam*[l] *Swardley*, Clerk of Crown.

COUNTY OF CLARE.

Years.	Salary. £. s. d.	Fees. £. s. d.	The Clerk of the Crown is entitled to the following Fees.	Amount. £. s. d.
1834	323 1 6	193 10 9	For the Copy of each Information, Examination or Indictment he may be required to furnish	– 6 8
1835	323 1 6	212 7 8	For each Crown Summons required, in which four Witnesses may be inserted	– 3 4
			For each Search made amongst the Records and Rules of Court	– 2 2
			For each Traverse to Grand Jury Presentments	1 2 9
			For making out each Order or Rule of Court when required, as for Witnesses' Expenses, &c.	– 1 –
			For each Certificate that may be required, in relation to criminal business	– 3 4
			For each Bench Warrant or Crown Capias when required	– 3 4
			For the Filing of each Affidavit sworn in relation to Crown business (except when on behalf of any Prisoner)	– 6 –
			For each attested Copy of such Affidavit	– 6 –
			For the filing of each Petition for Compensation for Malicious Injury	– 5 –

Observations:—The Clerk of the Crown is obliged to pay out of his salary the rent of an office to keep the Records of the County in, which office is open throughout the year, and the duties of his office require a good many Assistants previous to each Assizes, and for several weeks after.

Clerk of the Crown, DENIS SAMPSON. Duty performed by Deputy, who is the son of the Principal. The Principal is a Solicitor of the Court of Chancery, and practises in the Superior Courts only.

Crown Office, Ennis, 14 June 1836. *Geo. Sampson*, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF CORK.

YEAR.	Amount of Salary. £. s. d.	Emoluments. £. s. d.
1834	461 10 9	118 10 –
1835	461 10 9	113 6 8

The several matters for which Fees have been paid, specifying the Amount of each Fee:

Fee on Copies of Informations furnished for Prosecution, 6/2 each.
Fee on Crown Summonses, 3/1 each.
Fee on making out Orders for Crown Witnesses' Expenses in cases of Felony, 1/ each.
Fee on searching amongst the Records, 2/ each.
Fee on Traverse to Presentments, 1 *l.* 1 *s.* each.

The foregoing contains the entire amount received in each of the last two years.

I certify that no sum whatever has been presented off the County of Cork for rent of an office, or any other reason whatever, to the Clerk of the Crown, except the Salary above set forth.

Name of the Clerk of the Crown, JAMES CHATTERTON, by whom the duty is performed in person, with the assistance of a Deputy and Clerks, and is not in any private practice.

Cork, 22 June 1836. *James Chatterton*, Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF CORK.

SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS in the Year 1834.	Amount.	SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS in the Year 1835.	Amount.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Salary	184 12 4	Salary	184 12 4
For 78 Copies of Informations, at 6/1 each	23 14 6	For 82 Copies of Informations, at 6/1 each	24 18 8
„ 43 Copies of Indictments, at 6/1 each	13 1 7	„ 42 Copies of Indictments, at 6/1 each	12 15 6
„ 63 Searches made amongst Records, at 1/6 each	4 14 6	„ 58 Searches made amongst Records, at 1/6 each.	4 7 –
„ 35 Crown Summonses, at 3/1 each	5 7 11	„ 32 Crown Summonses, at 3/1 each	4 18 8
„ 1 Certificate of Conviction	– 3 1	„ 2 burning Petitions, at 4/7½ each	– 9 3
„ 10 burning Petitions, at 4/7½ each	2 6 3	„ 97 Orders on City Treasurer for payment of Prosecutors' Expenses, at 1 *s.* each.	4 17 –
„ one Traverse to a Presestment	1 1 –		
„ 75 Orders on City Treasurer for payment of Prosecutors' Expenses, at 1/ each	3 15 –	„ 1 Capias	– 3 1
TOTAL £.	238 16 2	TOTAL £.	237 1 8

N. B. There is no sum of money presented to the Clerk of the Crown of the County of the City of Cork for Rent of an Office, or for any other purpose whatever but his salary.

The name of the Clerk of the Crown is signed to this Return, and the duty of his office is performed in person; he is a professional person, and in practice.

Crown Office, City of Cork,
18 June 1836.

Robert Johnson,
Clerk of the Crown, City of Cork.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

For what Service Claimed or Demanded.	1834: Claimed.	1834: Received.	1835: Claimed.	1835: Received.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Salary, 400 *l.* late currency	369 4 7	369 4 7	369 4 7	369 4 7	Payable by the County.
For Copies of Informations, at 6/2 each	56 14 8	37 18 6	84 3 6	57 – 10	- - Payable by the Crown Solicitor and private individuals; the copies here charged for were furnished to the Crown Solicitor.
„ Filing Indictments, at 6/2 each	23 11 –	23 11 –	33 6 –	16 13 –	- - Payable by the Crown Solicitor and private individuals.
„ Crown Summonses, at 3/1 each	23 11 9	19 14 8	24 7 2	19 2 4	- - ditto.
„ Bench Warrants, at 3/1 each	2 15 6	2 15 6	3 1 8	1 1 10	Payable by Crown Solicitor.
„ Entering Rules of Court, at 2/2 each	17 11 –	15 3 4	47 13 4	11 16 2	- - Payable by Crown Solicitor and private individuals.
„ Making Searches, at 2/ each	13 16 –	10 12 –	17 16 –	10 4 –	- - ditto.
„ Filing Affidavits, at 5/6 each	– 16 6	– 11 –	1 2 –	1 2 –	- - ditto.
„ Copies of Affidavits, at 5/6 each	- - -	- - -	1 2 –	—	- - ditto.
„ Orders on County Treasurer to pay Prosecutor's Expenses, at 1/ each.	13 – –	13 – –	8 9 –	8 9 –	- - Included in the expenses of Prosecutors, and payable off the county.
„ Entering Traverses to Presentments, at £.1. 6. each.	- - -	- - -	2 12 –	2 12 –	Payable by private individuals.
„ Filing burning or damage Petitions, at 4/7½ each.	6 2 10	6 2 10	4 17 1½	4 17 1½	- - ditto.
„ Certificates, at 3/1 each	- - -	- - -	– 3 1	- - -	- - Payable by Crown Solicitor and private individuals.
„ Preparing, taking and filing Recognizances of Persons held to Bail, at 7/2 each	2 17 4	2 17 4	- - -	- - -	Payable by private individuals.
„ Rent of an Office	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL £.	530 1 2	501 10 9	597 17 5½	502 2 10½	

MICHAEL CORCORAN, Clerk of the Crown. The duty is performed in person; the Clerk of the Crown practises as a Solicitor in Dublin.

Mich. Corcoran,
Clerk of the Crown for the County of Donegal.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

Special Head under which Money Received or Demanded.	For the Year 1834: No. of.	Rate per	TOTAL.	For the Year 1835: No. of.	Rate per.	TOTAL.	OBSERVATIONS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Salary	369	4 7	369 4 7	369	4 7	369 4 7	-- This is the only sum contained in the Schedule presented off the county.
Examinations	203	– 6 2	62 11 10	202	– 6 2	62 5 8	
Indictments	76	– 6 2	23 8 8	97	– 6 2	29 18 2	
Indictments extracted	34	– 3 1	5 4 10				
Crown Summonses	111	– 3 1	17 2 3	110	– 3 1	16 19 2	
Rules	118	– 2 2	12 15 8	82	– 2 2	8 17 8	
Searches	98	– 2 –	9 16 –	83	– 2 –	8 6 –	
Bench Warrants	5	– 3 1	– 15 5	11	– 3 1	1 13 11	
Certificate Warrants	1	– 3 1	– 3 1	3	– 3 1	– 9 3	
Certificates	-	- - -	- - -	3	– 3 1	– 9 3	
Affidavits filed	8	– 5 6	2 4 –	5	– 5 6	1 7 6	
Affidavits attested	3	– 5 6	– 16 6				
Burning Petitions received	8	– 4 7	1 16 8	6	– 4 7	1 7 6	
Road Traverses	-	- - -	- - -	1	1 6 –	1 6 –	
Prosecutors' Orders	170	– 1 –	8 10 –	127	– 1 –	6 7 –	
			514 9 6			508 11 8	

I perform the duties of the Clerk of the Crown in person, and practise as a Solicitor and Attorney of the Superior Court, in Dublin.

Dated 8 June 1836.

U. Macartney, Clerk of County Down.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

EMOLUMENTS, and the several Matters for which Fees have been Paid, and the Amount of each.	1834. £. s. d.	1835. £. s. d.
There is no Salary; the Act of 4 Geo. 4, c. 43, which regulates the amount of payment by Grand Juries to the several public Officers in Ireland, does not extend to the County Dublin, that county being specially exempted by the 11th section of that Act	No Salary.	No Salary.
Presentment at Easter Term for fees on prisoners tried and acquitted and discharged; as also on those convicted and freed from payment of Fees under 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 77, at £.1. 6. Irish each, under 49 Geo. 3, c. 101	98 2 2	36 8 2
Presentment at same Term for making annual Returns to Parliament, under 50 Geo. 3, c. 120	9 4 7	9 4 7
Presentment at Michaelmas Term, similar to that at Easter, for Fees on Prisoners, as above	131 13 9	147 10 –
No other sum presented off the County	—	—
mount of the Miscellaneous Fees received in said years	106 15 9	122 17 2
TOTAL Receipt of said Office £.	345 16 3	315 19 11

The several matters for which such Fees have been received, and the Amount of each Fee, are as follows:

Searches	at 2/ per.
Copies of Examinations and Indictments	at 6/2 per.
Crown Summonses, Bench Warrants and Certificates	at 3/1 per.
Filing Affidavits, and Copies of same	at 5/6 per.
Motions of Court and Rules thereon	at 2/2 per.
Orders for Prosecutor's Expenses	1/ per.
Recognizances taken in Court	7/1 per.
Taxing Bills of Cost	6/2 per.
Attested Copies, Records and Pleadings of length	per sheet 8*d*.

ARTHUR HILL CORNWALLIS POLLOCK, Clerk of the Crown.

PETER BOURNE, Deputy. The duty is performed by deputy not in private practice.

Peter Bourne, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

EMOLUMENTS, and the Several Matters for which Fees have been paid, the Amount of each, and upon what Account paid.	1834. £. s. d.	1835. £. s. d.
There is no Salary. The Act of the 4th Geo. 4, ch. 43, which regulates the payment by Grand Juries to the Public Officers in the several Counties in Ireland, does not extend to the City of Dublin, it being specially exempted by the 11th Section of that Act - -	No Salary.	No Salary.
Presentment at Easter Term of Fees on Persons acquitted and discharged at the Commission Court, and Fees on Persons convicted in same Court, and freed from payment of Fees, under 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 77, at £.1. 6. Irish each, under 49 Geo. 3, c. 101 - - -	109 6 8	98 7 7
Presentment at same term for making annual returns to Parliament under 56 Geo. 3, c. 120	10 10 –	10 10 –
Presentment at Michaelmas Term for Fees similar to that made at Easter, as above - -	83 11 5	106 3 9
No other sum is presented by the Grand Jury to the Clerk of the Crown.		
Amount of the Miscellaneous Fees paid in said years respectively - - -	127 1 3	122 19 10
TOTAL Amount of the Office - - - £.	330 19 4	338 1 2

The several matters for which such Fees have been paid, and the amount of each Fee, are as follows:

Searches	at 2/ per.
Copies of Examinations and Indictments	at 6/2 per.
Crown Summonses, Bench Warrants and Certificates	at 3/1 per.
Filing Affidavits and Copies of same	at 5/6 per.
Motions of Court and Rules thereon	2/2 per.
Orders for Prosecutor's expenses	at 1/ per.
Recognizances taken in Court	at 7/1 per.
Taxing Bills of Costs	at 6/2 per.
Attested Copies Pleadings of Length	per sheet 8*d.*

ARTHUR HILL CORNWALLIS POLLOCK, Clerk of the Crown.
PETER BOURNE, Deputy. The duty is performed by Deputy not in private practice.

Peter Bourne, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA.

1834:	£. s. d.
Amount Annual Salary presentable half-yearly under 4 Geo. 4, c. 43 - - - - - - - -	46 3 1
Amount of Fees received during said year for the undermentioned Services:	
Informations (Copies of) at 6/2; Indictments (Entry) at 6/2; Searches at 2/; Summonses at 3/1; Rules of Court at 2/2; Certificates at 3/1; Affidavits (Filing of) at 5/6; Order for Expenses, Prosecutors at 1/, Witnesses at 6*d.*; Petitions for Compensation at 5/ - - - - - - - In all, £.	25 4 5
TOTAL received in 1834 - - - £.	71 7 6

1835:	£. s. d.
Amount Annual Salary - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	46 3 1
Amount of Fees received during this year at the rates and for the Services above mentioned - - -	25 1 2
TOTAL Amount in 1835 - - - £.	71 4 3

Duty performed by Deputy (who is not in private practice) for A. H. C. POLLOCK, Esq., of Mountainstown, the Patentee.

W. Bourne, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

	Number.	Per Copy.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
YEAR 1834:			
Searches amongst the Records in relation to Crown Business	117	– 2 –	11 14 –
Copy Informations	101	– 6 2	31 2 10
Crown Summonses	90	– 3 1	13 17 6
Copy Indictments	67	– 6 2	20 13 2
Rules of Court	115	– 2 2	12 9 2
Bench Warrants	10	– 3 1	1 10 10
Filing Affidavits sworn in relation to Criminal Business	5	– 5 6	1 7 6
Recognizances for Attendance and Good Behaviour	9	– 7 2	3 4 6
Receiving Burning and other Petitions	6	– 4 7½	1 7 9
Drawing and preparing same	6	– 5 6	1 13 –
Road Traverses	58	1 4 –	69 12 –
Salary, which was the only Sum presented to the Clerk of the Crown			230 15 3
TOTAL received for the year 1834		£.	399 7 6
YEAR 1835:			
Searches amongst the Records in relation to Crown Business	59	– 2 –	5 18 –
Copy Informations	95	– 6 2	29 5 10
Filing	32	– 6 2	9 17 4
Crown Summonses	125	– 3 1	19 5 5
Rules of Court	55	– 2 2	5 19 2
Bench Warrants	11	– 3 1	1 13 11
Receiving Burning and other Petitions	10	– 4 7½	2 5 10
Drawing and preparing same	10	– 5 6	2 15 –
Road Traverses	12	1 4 –	14 8 –
Salary, which was the only Sum presented to the Clerk of the Crown			230 15 3
TOTAL received for the year 1835		£.	322 3 9

WILLIAM IRVINE, Clerk of the Crown; Duty performed in person; neither in private nor public practice.

Wm. Irvine, Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

	Salary.	Emoluments.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For the Year 1834	369 4 7	184 9 6
For the Year 1835	369 4 7	219 3 3

PARTICULARS of which the above EMOLUMENTS are composed.

	1834.	1835.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Fees on Copies of Informations, at 6/2 per	85 14 4	89 8 4
on Filing Indictments, at 6/2 per	23 8 8	25 11 10
on Crown Summonses, at 3/1 per	17 8 5	27 18 1
on Bench Warrants, at 3/1 per	– 18 6	1 7 9
on entering Rules of Court, at 2/2 per	17 17 6	18 8 4
on Searches and Certificates of Presentments, at 5/1	2 – –	3 15 4
on Searches, at 2/ per	14 8 –	17 2 –
on Filing Affidavits, at 5/6 per	1 13 –	– 11 –
for Order on County Treasurer to pay Prosecutor's Expenses, at 1/ per	10 10 –	23 6 –
on Filing Burning or Damage Petitions, at 4/7½ per	4 3 3	6 18 9
for entering Road Traverses and Search, at £. 1. 6. per	– – –	3 18 –
for Copies of Indictments, at 6/2 per Count	4 18 8	– 12 4
on preparing and Filing Recognizances, at 7/2 per	– 7 2	
for Copies Affidavits, at 5/6 per	1 2 –	– 5 6
For Rent of an Office*.		
£.	184 9 6	219 3 3

* The Clerk of the Crown pays £. 35. 10. for the Rent of a House in the town of Galway (adjoining the Court House), since his appointment to Office in the year 1832, in which an office is constantly open for the discharge of Crown business; but he never sought or obtained any Presentment to remunerate him for such expenditure.

PATRICK FITZPATRICK, Clerk of the Crown; he performs his duty in person; is a practising Attorney and Solicitor.

Pat. Fitzpatrick, Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY.

	Salary.	Emoluments.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For the Year 1834	73 16 11	14 5 7
For the Year 1835	73 16 11	15 17 3½

PARTICULARS of which the above EMOLUMENTS are composed.

	1834.	1835.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Fees on Copies, Informations, at 6/2	5 4 10	8 18 10
Fees on Filing Indictments, at 6/2	1 17 –	1 10 10
Fees on Crown Summonses, at 3/1	1 10 10	1 7 9
Fees on Rules of Court, at 2/2	1 6 –	1 6 –
Fees on Bench Warrants, at 3/1	– 3 1	—
Fees on Searches and Certificates of Presentments, at 5/1	– 11 1	– 15 3
Fees on Searches, at 2/	1 14 –	1 2 –
Fees on Filing Affidavits, at 5/6	– 5 6	—
Fees on Filing, Burning or Damage Petitions, at 4/7½	– 9 3	– 4 7½
Fees on Orders of County of Town Treasurer, to pay Prosecutor's Expenses, at 1/	1 4 –	– 12 –
For Rent of an Office*.		
£.	14 5 7	15 17 3½

* The Clerk of the Crown pays £ 35. 10 *s.* for the Rent of a House in the Town of Galway (adjoining the Court House) since his appointment to office in the year 1832, in which an Office is constantly open for the discharge of Crown Business; but he never sought or obtained any presentment to remunerate him for such expenditure.

Name of the Clerk of the Crown, PATRICK FITZPATRICK. He performs his duty in person; is practising Attorney and Solicitor.

Patrick Fitzpatrick,
Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

Matters on account of which Fees have been paid, specifying the Amount of each such Fee.	1834.	1835.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Annual Salary, under 4 Geo. 4. c. 43, payable half-yearly by Presentment off the County	323 1 6	323 1 6
For Searches amongst the Records, at 2/ for each	39 6 –	38 12 –
For Copies, Informations and Depositions of Witnesses on Inquests, at the rate of 6/2 for each Copy	92 10 –	94 – 10
For Copies of Indictments, at the rate of 6/2 for each Copy	50 17 6	121 15 10
For Copies Entries of Indictments, at the rate of 3/1 for each Copy	18 10 –	41 12 6
For Filing Affidavits, sworn in relation to Crown Business, at 5/6 each Copy	– 16 6	1 2 –
For making out and attesting Copies of Affidavits, at 5/6 each	– 16 6	1 2 –
For Filing Petitions applying for Compensation for Damages sustained by Burning, Houghing, Maiming, and other malicious Injuries, at 4/7½ for each Petition	1 12 4	2 1 6
For drawing and preparing each such Petition, if required, 5/6.		
For Crown Summonses, at the rate of 3/1 each	19 2 4	22 16 4
For Crown Capias, or Bench Warrants, at 3/1 each	2 18 7	2 6 3
For Certificates required, relating to Crown Business, at 3/1 each	27 15 –	30 1 3
For preparing and delivering Orders for Prosecutor's Expenses in Criminal Cases, at 1/ each	16 10 –	15 – –
For entering Traverses to Presentments, and attending the Trials thereof, at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* each	12 12 –	47 5 –
£.	606 8 3	740 17 –

Note:—The Clerk of the Crown's Office being within the Court House, no sum whatsoever is paid for Rent thereof, either by Presentment or otherwise; nor has there been any Presentment to him for any purpose, save for Salary as above mentioned.

Prisoners have not been charged any Fees on Trials or otherwise, since the Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 77.

The Clerk of the Crown's name is JOHN HURLY.

The Officer performs the duties in person, with the aid of Assistant and Clerks, and not by Deputy.

The Officer is not in private practice; he devotes his time to discharge of the duties of his Office.

J. Hurly, Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

Years.	Salary.	Fees and Emoluments.	Rent of Office.	The Amount of each Fee paid or demanded, and upon what Special Account it hath been paid or demanded.	£. s. d.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
1834 - -	184 12 2	53 19 4	- None.	To the Clerk of the Crown, or his Deputy, for every Traverse that shall be entered with him for Trial to a Grand Jury Prssentment - - - - - -	1 6 –
1835 - -	184 12 2	41 17 7	- None.	To same, for each person that shall be ordered to enter into Recognizance, whether to attend at a subsequent Assizes or Commission, or to be of the Peace and Good Behaviour - - - - - - - -	– 7 2
				To same, on receiving every burning, houghing, maiming or other Petition - - - - - - - -	– 4 7
				With a further fee of 6*s.* Irish, in case he be required to draw and prepare same - -	– 5 6
				To same, for filing every Affidavit that shall be sworn in relation to Criminal Business - - - - -	– 5 6
				To same, for making out and attesting every Copy of such Affidavit - - - - - - - - -	– 5 6
				To same, for every Crown Summons, in which the parties may insert the names of four Witnesses, requiring their attendance to give evidence on any of the matters relating to Criminal Prosecutions -	– 3 1
				To same, for every Bench Warrant or Crown Capias, in which the names of all persons charged in the Indictment, that have not appeared or been tried, shall be inserted - - - - - - - -	– 3 1
				To same, for every Certificate that may be required of him in relation to Crown Business - - - -	– 3 1
				To same, for the Copy of the Entry of each Indictment which he is by law authorized to furnish - - -	– 3 1
				To same, for each Copy of an Examination which he is by law authorized to furnish - - - - - -	– 6 2
				To same, for the Copy of each Indictment which he is by law authorized to furnish - - - - - -	– 6 2
				To same, for every Search he is required to make among his Records, in relation to Crown Business - - -	– 2 –
				To same, for every Rule made by the Court, in relation to Crown Business - - - - - - -	– 2 2
				To same, for every Order of the Court issued for payment of Prosecutors and Crown Witnesses, in cases of Felony - - - - - - - - - -	– 1 –
				To same, for every Sheet of 72 words, contained in the Copy of such Record, as he shall be required to make - - - - - - - - - -	– – 7½

Observations:—The average Expense of executing the Duties of the Office for one year, for Rent of Office, Clerk's Salary, additional Assistants, Postages, Stationery, Crown Books, Paper, Parchment, Printing, &c. &c., come to about 130*l.* The Salary and Emoluments are divided between the Principal and Deputy.

Clerk of the Crown, A. H. C. Pollock; Deputy, George Gibbs, who had been in extensive practice as an Attorney and Solicitor, which he had to give up, for the most part, in order to atend to the duties of the Office.

Geo. Gibbs, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Years.	Salary.	Fees.	The Amount of each Fee paid or demanded, and upon what Special Account it was paid or demanded.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1834	230 15 4	192 19 11	To the Clerk of the Crown, or his Deputy, for every Traverse that shall be entered with him for Trial to a Grand Jury Presentment - - - - - - - - - - -	1 6 -
1835	230 15 4	182 10 -	To the same, on receiving every Burning, Houghing or Maiming Petition - - - - - - - - - - -	- 4 7
			To the same, for filing every Affidavit that shall be sworn in relation to Criminal business - - - - - - -	- 5 6
			To the same, for making out and attesting every Copy of such Affidavit - - - - - - - - - - -	- 5 6
			To the same, for every Crown Summons in which the parties may insert the names of Four Witnesses, requiring their attendance to give Evidence on any of the matters relating to Criminal Prosecutions - - - - - - - - -	- 3 1
			To the same, for every Bench Warrant or Crown Capias in which the names of all persons charged in the Indictment, that have not appeared or been tried, shall be inserted -	- 3 1
			To the same, for every Certificate that shall be required of him in relation to Crown business - - - - - - -	- 3 1
			To the same, for the Copy of the entry of each Indictment which he is by Law authorized to furnish - - - - - -	- 3 1
			To the same, for the Copy of each Information that he is by Law authorized to furnish - - - - - - -	- 6 2
			To the same, for every Search he is required to make among his Records in relation to Crown business - - - - -	- 2 -
			To the same, for enrolling Record of Conviction, each Roll -	- 9 2
			To the same, for attested Copy, for each sheet containing 72 words - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - 7½
			To the same, for each Rule on Crown Prosecutions - - -	- 2 2
			To the same, for drawing and signing each Order of Court for Expenses, &c. of Prosecutors - - - - - - -	- 1 -
			To the same, for the Copy of each Indictment that he is by Law authorized to furnish - - - - - - - -	- 6 2

Observations:—The name of the Clerk of the Crown for this County is Arthur Hill Cornwallis Pollock of Mountainstown, in the County of Meath, Esquire, surviving Patentee in a Patent by his late Majesty King George the Third, granting the Office of Clerk of the Crown for the Province of Leinster in Ireland, unto John Pollock (deceased) and said Arthur Hill Cornwallis Pollock (his son), during their natural lives, and the natural life of the longest liver of them. Mr. A. H. C. Pollock, the present Patentee, never interfered in the duties of his Office, confiding them to the present Deputy, who has for 20 years and upwards personally executed the duties thereof, and holds by Deed executed by said Arthur Hill Cornwallis Pollock, in which there is a covenant not to remove him during good behaviour.

William Curtis,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF KILKENNY.

Years.	Salary.	Fees.	The Amount of each Fee paid or demanded, and upon what Account it was paid or demanded.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1834 - -	73 16 10	14 4 4	To the Clerk of the Crown or his Deputy for every Traverse that shall be entered with him for Trial to a Grand Jury Presentment - - - - - - - - - - -	1 6 –
1835 - -	73 16 10	16 – 4	To the same, on receiving every Burning Houghing or Maiming Petition - - - - - - - - - -	– 4 7
			To the same, for Filing every Affidavit that shall be sworn in relation to Criminal business - - - - - - -	– 5 6
			To the same, for making out and attesting every Copy of such Affidavit - - - - - - - - - -	– 5 6
			To the same, for every Crown Summons in which the parties may insert the names of four witnesses, requiring their attendance to give evidence on any of the matters relating to Criminal Prosecutions - - - - - - - -	– 3 1
			To the same, for every Bench Warrant, or Crown Capias, in which the names of all persons charged in the Indictment that have not appeared or been tried shall be inserted - -	– 3 1
			To the same, for every Certificate that shall be required of him in relation to Crown Business - - - - - - -	– 3 1
			To the same, for the Copy of the Entry of each Indictment which he is by law authorized to furnish - - - - -	– 3 1
			To the same, for the Copy of each Indictment that he is by law authorized to furnish - - - - - - - -	– 6 2
			To the same, for the Copy of each Information that he is by law authorized to furnish - - - - - - - -	– 6 2
			To the same, for every Search he is required to make among his Records in relation to Crown Business - - - - -	– 2 –
			To the same for enrolling Record of Conviction, each Roll -	– 9 2
			To the same for Attested Copy, for each sheet containing seventy-two words - - - - - - - - - -	– – 7½
			To the same, for each Rule on Crown Prosecutions - -	– 2 2
			To the same, for drawing and signing each Order of Court for Expenses, &c., of Prosecutors - - - - -	– 1 –

Observations:—The name of the Clerk of the Crown for this City is Arthur Hill Cornwallis Pollock, Esq., of Mountainstown in the County of Meath, surviving Patentee in a Patent by his late Majesty King George the Third, granting the office of Clerk of the Crown for the Province of Leinster, in Ireland, unto John Pollock (deceased) and said Arthur Hill Cornwallis Pollock (his son), during their natural lives, and the natural life of the longest liver of them; Mr. A. H. C. Pollock, the present Patenteee, never interferred in the duties of this office, confiding them to the present Deputy, who has for twenty years and½ upwards personally executed the duties thereof, and holds by deed, executed by said Arthur H. Cornwallis Pollock, in which there is a covenant not to remove him during good behaviour.

William Curtis, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

KING'S COUNTY.

Years.	Salary.	Fees and Emoluments.	Rent of Office.	The Amount of each Fee paid or demanded, and upon what special Account it hath been paid or demanded.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1834 -	230 15 4	130 4 11	9 4 7 at each Assizes.	To the Clerk of the Crown or his Deputy, for every Traverse that shall be entered with him for Trial to a Grand Jury Presentment - - - - - -	1 6 -
1835 -	230 15 4	106 5 2	9 4 7 at each Assizes.	To same, for each person that shall be ordered to enter into Recognizance, whether to attend at a subsequent Assizes or Commission, or to be of the peace and good behaviour - - - - - - - - -	- 7 2
				To same, on receiving every burning, houghing, maiming or other Petition - - - - - - -	- 4 7
				With a further Fee of 6/ Irish, in case he be required to draw and prepare same - - -	- 5 6
				To same, for filing every Affidavit that shall be sworn in relation to Criminal business - - - -	- 5 6
				To same, for making out and attesting every Copy of such Affidavit - - - - - - - - -	- 5 6
				To same, for every Crown Summons in which the parties may insert the names of four Witnesses, requiring their attendance to give Evidence on any of the matters relating to Criminal Prosecutions - -	- 3 1
				To same, for every Bench Warrant or Crown Capias, in which the names of all Persons charged in the Indictment that have not appeared or been tried, shall be inserted - - - - - - -	- 3 1
				To same, for every Certificate that may be required of him in relation to Crown business - - -	- 3 1
				To same, for the Copy of the Entry of each Indictment which he is by law authorized to furnish -	- 3 1
				To same, for each Copy of an Examination which he is by law authorized to furnish - - - -	- 6 2
				To same, for the Copy of each Indictment which he is by law authorized to furnish - - - -	- 6 2
				To same, for every Search he is required to make among his Records in relation to Crown business -	- 2 -
				To same, for every Rule made by the Court in relation to Crown business - - - - - - -	- 2 2
				To same, for every Order of the Court issued for payment of Prosecutors and Crown Witnesses in cases of Felony - - - - - - - - -	- 1 -
				To same, for every sheet of 72 words contained in the Copy of such Record as he shall be required to make - - - - - - - - -	- - 7½

Observations:—The average expense of executing the duties of the office for one year, for rent of office, clerks, salary, additional assistants, postages, stationery, Crown books, paper, parchment, printing, &c. &c., come to about 130*l.*; the salary and emoluments are divided between the Principal and Deputy.

Clerk of the Crown, A. H. C. POLLOCK; Deputy, GEORGE GIBBS, who had been in extensive practice as an attorney and solicitor, which he had to give up for the most part, in order to attend to the duties of the office.

Geo. Gibbs, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

1834, Salary - - - - - - - - - - - £.192 6 2
1835, Salary - - - - - - - - - - - £.200 - -

On the 3d & 4th Will. 4, c. 78, coming into force in Summer 1834, the Grand Jury presented the Salaries of all the County Officers in British currency.

Fees:—I have not kept any account of the Amount of Fees paid for each particular service for which such Fees were paid; but I average the amount of Fees received by me in each year since my appointment at 100*l.*

Rent of Crown Office:—None paid or presented for, being held in the County Court House.

Clerk of the Crown, RICE HUSSEY, who performs the duty in person, and has not continued his private practice as a solicitor, except to oblige a relative or friend.

Rice Hussey, Clerk of the Crown.

4 July 1836.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

YEARS.	Amount of Salary.	Emoluments.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1834 - - - -	369 4 8	237 17 9	The Crown Office is attached to the Court House.
1835 - - - -	369 4 8	302 2 4	There is no Presentment made for the Rent thereof.

The following are the several Matters for which the above EMOLUMENTS are receivable, specifying the Amount of each Fee:

	£. s. d.
Fees on Copies of Informations - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 6 2 each.
Do. on Copies of Indictments - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 6 2 „
Do. on Crown Summonses - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 3 1 „
Do. on Crown Capiases - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 3 1 „
Do. on Filing, and for Copy of every Affidavit - - - - - - - -	- 6 - „
Do. on Recognizances - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 7 2 „
Do. for Searches - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 2 - „
Do. for Traverses to Presentments for Damages - - - - - - - -	1 1 - „
Do. for preparing and Filing Petitions for Compensation of Damages by Malicious Injuries - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 11 - „
Do. for Orders for Payment of Witnesses' Expenses - - - - - - -	- 1 - „
Do. on Rules in Criminal Cases - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 2 4 „

I perform the duties of the office in person, and I am not in private practice.

Dan[l] Barrington, Clerk of the Crown.

CITY OF LIMERICK.

SALARY and EMOLUMENTS in each Year.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1834:		
Salary, £. 80 (late currency) - - - - - - - - - - - -	73 16 11	
Copy of Informations, 6/2 each; Indictments, 3/4 each, &c. Annual Average - -	10 - -	
Crown Summonses, 3/4 each; Capiases, 3/4 each; Certificates in relation to Crown Business, 3/4 each; on each Recognizance to keep the Peace, &c. 7/9 each. Annual Average - - - - - - - - - - - -	15 - -	
Searches among the Records, 2/ each - - - - - - - - - -	5 - -	
TOTAL Amount for 1834 - - - - -	- - - -	103 16 11
1835:		
Salary, £. 80 (late currency) - - - - - - - - - - - -	73 16 11	
Copy of Informations, 6/2 each; Indictments, 3/4 each, &c. Annual Average - -	10 - -	
Crown Summonses, 3/4 each; Capiases, 3/4 each; Certificates relating to Crown Business, 3/4 on each Recognizance, &c. 7/9 each. Annual Average - - - - -	15 - -	
Searches amongst the Records, 2/ each - - - - - - - - -	5 - -	
TOTAL Amount for 1835 - - - -		103 16 11
Fee received on a Traverse at Summer Assizes 1835 - - - - - - - - -		1 1 -
TOTAL - - - - - - - - £.		104 17 11

Copies of Informations or Indictments supplied only with leave of the Court.

EDWARD PARKER, Clerk of the Crown; duty performed in person, with a Clerk, and occasional Assistant Clerks; not in private practice.

Observations:—As no account has been kept of the daily Receipt of Fees received in the Crown Office of the City of Limerick, those items marked as above are the supposed average Amount in 1834 and 1835.

No Presentment made for the Clerk of the Crown in either 1834 or 1835 for the Rent of an Office, or any other reason whatever, save and except for Salary £. 40 (late currency) at each Assizes, as herein-before stated.

The Clerk of the Crown takes the liberty to remark the great injustice done to him by the enactment 3 Geo. IV. c. 43, which classes Limerick with Waterford, Kilkenny and Galway, although, by a census of the Population of Ireland, (*vide* Mr. Shaw Mason's Return to Parliament) the number of Inhabitants returned for Limerick was 66,042, and the number for Waterford 26,787. By this Return, it appearing that Limerick contained nearly three times the number of Inhabitants over Waterford, and consequently that the public business must be threefold in Limerick, and attended with threefold labour and expense. The same Salary, £. 73. 16. 11. per Annum is fixed by the above-recited Act for Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny and Galway, as a Salary for the Clerk of the Crown.

The several matters and things for which Fees are demanded and received by the Clerk of the Crown of the City of Limerick, and which are received as regulated by the Act 49 Geo. III. c. 101, viz. Postponing from one Assizes to another, 13/; Filing each Recognizance taken in Court, 7/9; Receiving and Filing every Burning, Maiming, Houghing or other Petition, 5/, with a further sum of 6/, if employed to prepare same; Filing Affidavit in Crown Business, 6/; for every Copy of such Affidavit, 6/; for every Crown Summons, 3/4; for every Bench Warrant or Crown Capias, 3/4; every Certificate relating to Crown business, 3/4; every Copy of the Entry of an Indictment, with leave of the Court, 3/4; every Copy of an Information furnished by leave of the Court, 6/8; and for every Search relating to Crown business amongst the Records, 2/2. Those Fees are all received in the late Irish currency.

There is also a Fee of One Guinea paid the Clerk of the Crown on the Entry of each Traverse to a Presentment, which is all he receives for such Entry, and subsequently impannelling a Jury and Trial thereon. This Fee is received by custom and usage.

Edward Parker, Clerk of the Crown.

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CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

1834:	£.	s.	d.
Salary presented off County	369	4	7
72 Searches, at 2/	7	4	–
106 Informations, at 6/2	32	13	8
85 Crown Summonses, at 3/1	13	2	1
48 Indictments, at 6/2	14	16	8
82 Rules, at 2/2	8	17	–
9 Affidavits filed, at 5/6	2	9	6
220 Orders for Prosecutors' Expenses, at 1/	11	–	–
11 Petitionsfor Malicious Injuries, at 4/7½	2	10	10½
Preparing 5 of said Petitions, at 5/6	1	7	6
1 Traverse to Presentment, at £. 1. 6 s.	1	6	–
13 Crown Capiases, at 3/1	2	–	1
Sum presented to me by Grand Jury for Costs and Fees to Counsel for traversing Presentment for £. 350 for malicious burning of the Paper-mill of Messrs. Ward & Lawrence	5	5	–
£.	471	16	11½

1835:	£.	s.	d.
Salary presented off County	369	4	7
65 Searches, at 2/	6	10	–
119 Informations, at 6/2	36	13	10
94 Crown Summonses, at 3/1	14	9	10
58 Indictments, at 6/3	17	17	8
95 Rules, at 2/2	10	5	10
1 Affidavit filed, at 5/6	–	5	6
185 Orders for Prosecutors' Expenses, at 1/	9	5	–
6 Petitions for Malicious Injuries, at 4/7½	1	7	9
29 Traverses to Presentments, at £. 1. 6 s.	37	14	–
10 Crown Capiases, at 3/1	1	10	10
£.	505	4	10

The name of the Clerk of the Crown is JOHN MARTIN. I execute the Duty in person; but I find it necessary to employ two Assistants during each Assizes, and for several days before and after each Assizes. I am in private practice as a Solicitor and Attorney.

11 June 1836. *John Martin*, Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

Years.	Salary.	Fees and Emoluments.	Rent of Office.	The Amount of each Fee paid, and upon what special Account it hath been paid or demanded.	£.	s.	d.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.					
1834	184 12 4	120 – 9	None.	To the Clerk of the Crown, or his Deputy, for every Traverse that shall be entered with him for Trial to a Grand Jury Presentment	1	6	–
1835	184 12 4	100 – –	None.	To the same, for each person that shall be ordered to enter into Recognizance, whether to attend at a subsequent Assizes or Commission, or to be of the peace and good bebaviour	–	7	2
				To the same, on receiving every Burning, Houghing, Maiming or other Petition	–	4	7
				With a further Fee of 6 s. Irish in case he be required to draw and prepare same	–	5	6
				To same, for filing every Affidavit that shall be sworn in relation to Criminal Business	–	5	6
				To same, for making out and attesting every Copy of such Affidavit	–	5	6
				To same, for every Crown Summons in which the parties may insert the names of four Witnesses, requiring their attendance to give Evidence on any of the matters relating to Criminal Prosecutions	–	3	1
				To same, for every Bench Warrant or Crown Capias, in which the names of all persons charged in the Indictment that have not appeared, or been tried, shall be inserted	–	3	1
				To same, for every Certificate that may be required of him in relation to Crown Business	–	3	1
				To same, for the Copy of the Entry of each Indictment which he is by Law authorized to furnish	–	3	1
				To same, for each Copy of an Examination which he is by Law authorized to furnish	–	6	2
				To same, for the Copy of each Indictment which he is by Law authorized to furnish	–	6	2
				To same, for every Search he is required to make among his Records in relation to Crown Business	–	2	–
				To same, for every Rule made by the Court in relation to Crown Business	–	2	2
				To same, for every Order of the Court issued for payment of Prosecutors and Crown Witnesses in cases of Felony	–	1	–
				To same, for every sheet of 72 words contained in the Copy of such Records as he shall be required to make	–	–	7½

Observations:—The average expense of executing the Duties of the Office in this County for one Year, for Rent of Office, Clerks' Salary and additional Assistants, Postages, Stationery, Crown Books, Papers, Parchment, Printing, &c. &c. come to about £. 130. The Salary and Emoluments are divided between the Principal and Deputy.

A. H. POLLOCK, Clerk of the Crown. THOMAS GIBBS, Deputy; not in private practice at present.

Thomas Gibbs, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

1834:	£.	s.	d.
Amount Annual Salary presentable half-yearly under 4 Geo. 4, c. 43	184	12	3
Amount of Fees received during said year for the undermentioned Services:			
Informations, Copies of, at 6/2; Indictments, Entry of, at 6/2; Searches, at 2/; Summonses, at 3/1; Rules of Court, at 2/2; Certificates, at 3/1; Affidavits, filing of, at 5/6; Orders for Expenses, Prosecutors, at 1/, Witnesses, at 6d.; Petitions for Compensation, at 5/ - In all	80	12	1
Total received in 1834 £.	265	4	4

1835:	£.	s.	d.
Amount Annual Salary presented	184	12	3
Amount of Fees received during this year, at the Rates and for the Services above mentioned; in all	75	12	10
Total Amount in 1835 £.	260	4	1

Duty performed by Deputy (who is not in private practice) for A. H. C. Pollock, of Mountainstown, esq. the Patentee.

W. Bourne, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

1834:	£.	s.	d.
Salary for the year 1834, presented off the said County of Mayo for the Clerk of the Crown	369	4	7½
Rent of Office		—	
146 Searches required, at 2/ per Search	14	12	–
112 Crown Summonses, at 3/1 for each	17	5	4
2 Copy Entry of Indictments, at 3/1 for each	–	6	2
175 Copies of Examinations, at 6/2 for each	53	19	2
7 Bench Warrants, at 3/1 for each	1	1	7
Drawing and preparing 17 Petitions for Compensation for Malicious Injuries, at 5/6 for each	4	13	6
Receiving said 17 Petitions for same, at 4/6 for each	3	16	6
16 Certificates of matters relating to Crown business, at 3/1 for each	2	9	4
266 Orders for Expenses to Prosecutors, at 1/ each, pursuant to the 55th Geo. 3, chap. 91	13	6	–
45 Orders for Expenses to Witnesses, at /6 each, pursuant to said statute	1	2	6
17 Affidavits filed relating to Crown business, at 5/6 each	4	13	6
For making out and attesting one copy of such Affidavit, at 5/6 for each	–	5	6
152 Rules in Crown causes to record finding, trial, bail, verdict, judgment to quash, postpone and estreat	15	4	–
82 Indictments, at 6/2 each	25	5	8
Receiving and entering 8 Traverses to Presentments, at £. 1. 6s. each	10	8	–
Total Amount received this year £.	537	13	4½

1835:	£.	s.	d.
Salary for the year 1835 presented off the said County of Mayo for the Clerk of the Crown	369	4	7½
Rent of Office		—	
130 Searches required, at 2/ per Search	13	–	–
111 Crown Summonses, at 3/1 for each	17	2	3
1 Copy Entry of Indictment, at 3/1	–	3	1
172 Copies of Examinations, at 6/2 for each	53	–	8
10 Bench Warrants, at 3/1 for each	1	10	10
Drawing and preparing 16 Petitions for Compensation for Malicious Injuries, at 5/6 for each	4	8	–
Receiving said 16 Petitions for same, at 4/6 for each	3	12	–
17 Certificates relating to Crown business, at 3/1 for each	2	12	5
298 Orders for Expenses to Prosecutors, at 1/ for each, pursuant to the 55th Geo. 3, chap. 91	14	18	–
60 Orders for Expenses to Witnesses, at 6 d. each, pursuant to said Statute	1	10	–
10 Affidavits filed relating to Crown business, at 5/6 each	2	15	–
102 Rules in Crown causes, to record finding, trial, bail, verdict, judgment to quash, postpone and estreat, at 2/2 each	11	1	–
53 Indictments, at 6/2 each	16	15	8
3 Copy Indictments, at 6/2 each	–	18	6
Receiving and entering two Traverses to Presentments, at £. 1. 6s. each	2	12	–
Total Amount received this year £.	515	4	–½

Clerk of the Crown, John William Browne. Practises as a Solicitor, but has since his appointment declined the retainer of several suitors, and discontinued acting for others; the services required to be performed by the Clerk of the Crown at several periods of the year in virtue of his office requiring his undivided attention.

The Assizes business of the County of Mayo could not be satisfactorily and expeditiously performed within the time given without the assistance of two efficient persons to act with him, the remuneration to whom is paid by the Clerk of the Crown out of his fixed salary.

18 June 1836.

J. W. Browne,
Clerk of the Crown for the County of Mayo.

COUNTY OF MEATH.

Years.	Salary.	Fees and Emoluments.	Rent of Office.	The Amount of each Fee paid or demanded, and upon what special Account it hath been paid or demanded.	£. s. d.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1834 - -	323 1 8	126 4 7	10 – – at each Assizes.	To the Clerk of the Crown, or his Deputy, for every Traverse that shall be entered with him for Trial to a Grand Jury Presentment - - - - -	1 6 –
1835 - -	323 1 8	77 9 10	10 – – at each Assizes.	To same, for each Person that shall be ordered to enter into Recognizance, whether to attend at a subsequent Assizes or Commission, or to be of the peace and good behaviour - - - - - - -	– 7 2
				To same, on receiving every Burning, Houghing, Maiming or other Petition - - - - -	– 4 7
				With a further Fee of Six Shillings Irish, in case he be required to draw and prepare same - -	– 5 6
				To same, for filing every Affidavit that shall be sworn in relation to Criminal Business - - - - -	– 5 6
				To same, for making out and attesting every Copy of such Affidavit - - - - - - - - -	– 5 6
				To same, for every Crown Summons, in which the parties may insert the names of four Witnesses, requiring their attendance to give Evidence on any of the matters relating to Criminal Prosecutions -	– 3 1
				To same, for every Bench Warrant or Crown Capias, in which the names of all persons charged in the Indictment that have not appeared or been tried shall be inserted - - - - - - - -	– 3 1
				To same, for every Certificate that may be required of him in relation to Crown Business - - - -	– 3 1
				To same, for the Copy of the Entry of each Indictment which he is by law authorized to furnish - -	– 3 1
				To same, for each Copy of an Examination which he is by law authorized to furnish - - - - -	– 6 2
				To same, for the Copy of each Indictment which he is by law authorized to furnish - - - - -	– 6 2
				To same, for every Search he is required to make among his Records, in relation to Crown Business -	– 2 –
				To same, for every Rule made by the Court in relation to Crown Business - - - - - - - -	– 2 2
				To same, for every Order of the Court issued for payment to Prosecutors and Crown Witnesses, in cases of Felony - - - - - - - - -	– 1 –
				To same, for every Sheet of 72 Words contained in the Copy of such Record as he shall be required to make - - - - - - - - - -	– – 7½

Observations:—The average expense of executing the duties of the office in this County, for one year, for Rent of Office, Clerk's Salary, and additional Assistants, Postages, Stationery, Crown Books, Paper, Parchment, Printing, &c. &c., come to about £. 130.

The Salary and Emoluments are divided between the Principal and Deputy.

Clerk of the Crown, A. H. C. Pollock; Deputy, George Gibbs, who had been in extensive practice as an Attorney and Solicitor, which he had to give up, for the most part, in order to attend to the duties of the office.

George Gibbs,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

1834:	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Annual Salary presentable half-yearly under 4 Geo. 4, c. 43 - - - - - - -	323	–	–
Amount of Fees received during said year for the undermentioned Services:			
Informations (Copies of), at 6/2; Indictments (Entry of), at 6/2; Searches, at 2/; Summonses, at 3/1; Rules of Court, at 2/2; Certificates, at 3/1; Affidavits (Filing of), at 5/6; Prosecutors' Orders for Expenses, at 1/; Witnesses' ditto, at 6d.; Bench Warrants, at 3/1; Traverses for Damages or Inutility (Entry of), at 26/; Petitions for Malicious Injury, at 5/ - - Total Amount thereof - - - £.	156	3	8
TOTAL Amount for 1834 - - - £.	479	3	8

1835:	£.	s.	d.
Amount Annual Salary - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	323	–	–
Amount of Fees received during this year at the rates and for the services above mentioned - - -	136	18	8
TOTAL Amount for 1835 - - - £.	459	18	8

Duty performed in person by Principal, who is a practising Solicitor.

Thomas D. Bourne, Clerk of the Crown.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Years.	Salary.	Fees and Emoluments.	Rent of Office,	The Amount of each Fee paid or demanded, and upon what special Account it hath been paid or demanded.	£.	s.	d.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
1834 - -	230 15 4	113 9 8	9 4 7 at each Assizes.	To the Clerk of the Crown or his Deputy, for every Traverse that shall be entered with him for Trial to a Grand Jury Presentment - - - - - -	1	6	–
1835 - -	230 15 4	155 3 1	5 – – at each Assizes.	To same, for each person that shall be ordered to enter into a Recognizance, whether to attend at a subsequent Assizes or Commission, or to be of the peace and good behaviour - - - - - - -	–	7	2
				To same, on receiving every Burning, Houghing, Maiming or other Petition - - - - - -	–	4	7
				With a further Fee of 6s. Irish in case he be required to draw and prepare same - - -	–	5	6
				To same, for filing every Affidavit that shall be sworn in relation to Criminal Business - - - -	–	5	6
				To same, for making out and attesting every Copy of such Affidavit - - - - - - - - -	–	5	6
				To same, for every Crown Summons in which the parties may insert the names of four Witnesses requiring their attendance to give Evidence on any of the matters relating to Criminal Prosecutions -	–	3	1
				To same, for every Bench Warrant or Crown Capias in which the names of all persons charged in the Indictment that have not appeared or been tried shall be inserted - - - - - - - - -	–	3	1
				To same, for every Certificate that may be required of him in relation to Crown Business - - -	–	3	1
				To same, for the Copy of the entry of each Indictment which he is by Law authorized to furnish - -	–	3	1
				To same, for each Copy of an Examination which he is by Law authorized to furnish - - - -	–	6	2
				To same, for the Copy of each Indictment which he is by Law authorized to furnish - - - -	–	6	2
				To same, for every Search he is required to make among his Records in relation to Crown Business - -	–	2	–
				To same, for every Rule made by the Court in relation to Crown Business - - - - - -	–	2	2
				To same, for every Order of the Court issued for payment of Prosecutors and Crown Witnesses in cases of Felony - - - - - - - -	–	1	–
				To same, for every Sheet of 72 words contained in the Copy of such Record as he shall be required to make	–	–	7½

Observations:—The average expense of executing the duties of the office in this county for one year, for Rent of Office, Clerk's Salary and additional Assistants, Postages, Stationery, Crown Books, Paper, Parchment, Printing, &c. &c. come to about £. 130. The Salary and Emoluments are divided between the Principal and Deputy.

Clerk of the Crown, A. H. C. POLLOCK; Deputy, GEORGE GIBBS, who had been in extensive practice as an Attorney and Solicitor, which he had to give up for the most part, in order to attend to the duties of the office.

George Gibbs, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

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COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Rate of Fees, under each separate Head.	Total Number of each separate Head of Service, for the Year 1834.	Total Amount Received.	Total Number of each separate Head of Service, for the Year 1835.	Total Amount Received.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Search amongst the Records	– 2 –	134	13 8 –	116	11 12 –
Drawing and preparing Petitions relating to malicious injury to Property	– 5 6	9	2 9 6	—	—
Receiving same	– 4 6	9	2 – 6	8	1 16 –
Affidavits sworn and filed, in relation to Crown Business	– 5 6	5	1 7 6	5	1 7 6
Making out and attesting Copies of such Affidavit	– 5 6	2	– 11 –	—	—
Crown Summonses	– 3 1	130	20 – 10	117	18 1 3
Bench Warrant	– 3 1	7	1 1 7	10	1 10 10
Certificates relating to Crown Business	– 3 1	11	1 13 11	12	1 17 –
Copy of Examination	– 6 2	110	33 18 4	153	47 3 6
Entry of Indictment Fee	– 6 2	61	18 16 2	71	21 16 2
Orders for Expenses of Witnesses	– 1 –	75	3 15 –	80	4 – –
Receiving and entering Traverse	1 6 –	4	5 4 –	3	1 18 –
Rules	– 2 –	130	14 1 8	106	11 9 8
Yearly Salary off the County	- - -	- - -	323 1 5	- - -	323 1 5*
TOTAL	- - -	- - -	441 9 5	- - -	447 13 4

* This sum is in lieu of all Presentments heretofore made for the Rent of an Office, making out yearly Returns to Parliament, Stationery, &c.

Clerk of the Crown, EDWARD FALLON; discharges the Duties of his office in person, and is in private practice.

Edward Fallon, Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

FOR WHAT RECEIVED.	1834.	1835.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Salary	230 15 4	230 15 4	Presented by the County.
Fees on Copies of Informations, at 6/2 each			
„ on entering Indictments, at 6/2 each			
„ on Crown Summonses, at 3/1 each			
„ on Bench Warrants, at 3/1 each			
„ on entering Rules of Court, at 2/2 each	110 9 1	110 – –	Paid by the Crown Solicitor.
„ on Searches for Informations and Records, at 2/ each			
„ on filing Affidavits, at 5/ each			
„ on Copy Affidavits, at 6/2 each			
„ on Certificates of Presentments, at 3/1 each			
„ on Searches, at 2/ each	6 12 –	7 16 –	
„ on filing Affidavits, at 5/ each	– 10 –	– 15 –	
„ on Orders on County Treasurer, for Expenses of Prosecutors, at 1/, and Witnesses, at 6 *d.* each	9 15 6	10 13 6	
„ on Certificates, at 3/1 each	2 9 4	2 – 1	Paid by private Individuals.
„ on Road Traverses, at 1 *l.* 6 *s.* each	2 12 –	1 6 –	
„ on entering and filing Burning Petitions, at 10/6 each	11 – 6	9 9 –	
„ on Crown Summonses, at 3/1 each	7 8 –	6 9 6	
TOTAL £.	381 11 9	379 4 5	

No sum has been presented for Rent of Offices to the Clerk of the Crown, the County having converted the old Gaol into County Offices.

Jno. Nolan, Clerk of the Crown.

Appendix, No. 8.

Salaries, &c. of Clerks of the Crown.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

	1834. £. s. d.	1835. £. s. d.
Salary	369 4 7½	369 4 7½
Fees on Copies of Informations, at 6/2 each	200 14 6	195 9 8
Like on Copies of Indictments, at 6/2 each	41 6 4	46 5 10
Summonses, at 3/1 each	49 4 5	49 19 –
Rules, at 2/2 each	36 8 –	34 19 10
Searches, at 2/ each	29 14 –	27 10 –
Affidavits, at 5/6 each	4 8 –	4 13 6
Orders for Witnesses, at 1/ each	29 16 –	41 4 –
Traverses, at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* each	12 12 –	4 4 –
Petitions for Malicious Injuries, at 5/ each	19 10 –	21 15 –
Examinations of Prisoners, at 8 *d.* per sheet	– – –	2 16 –
TOTAL £.	792 17 10½	798 1 5½

Observations:—No Presentment is made in this County for the Rent of an Office, which is situate in the Court-house.

With reference to the additional information applied for, since the receipt of the foregoing order, the Officer has to observe, that Mr. FREDERICK FALKINER is the Principal of the office, the business of which has been conducted for the last ten years by his Deputy, Mr. James Carmichael, who is a practising Solicitor.

James Carmichael, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1834:		
Crown Summonses, at 3/1 each	24 13 4	
Traverses to Road Presentments, at 1 *l.* 4 *s.* each	30 – –	
Petitions for Malicious Injuries, at 4/7½ each	1 3 1½	
Orders for payment of Crown Witnesses, at 1/ each	6 15 –	
Filing Affidavits, at 5/6 each	2 4 –	
Searches on Crown business, at 2/ each	18 6 –	
Copies of Informations, at 6/2 each	49 11 10	
Entering Rules, at 2/2 each	23 10 2	
Bench Warrants, at 3/1 each	4 15 7	
Copies of Indictments, at 6/2 each	37 18 6	
Salary by Presentment	369 4 7	
Presentment to procure an office for Crown Records	8 8 –	
		576 10 1½
1835:		
Crown Summonses, at 3/1 each	11 5 1	
Petitions for Malicious Injuries, at 4/7½ each	1 12 4½	
Orders for Payment of Crown Witnesses, at 1/ each	9 5 –	
Searches on Crown business, at 2/ each	6 18 –	
Copies of Indictments, at 6/2 each	16 13 –	
Copies of Informations, at 6/2 each	16 13 –	
Rules, at 2/2 each	10 10 2	
Bench Warrants, at 3/1 each	1 4 8	
Road Traverses, at 1 *l.* 4 *s.* each	1 4 –	
Salary by Presentment	369 4 7	
Presentment to procure an Office for Crown Records	8 8 –	
		452 17 10½
	£.	1,029 8 –

The name of the Clerk of the Crown for the County of Tyrone is JAMES WILSON; he performs the duties of his office in person, but is obliged to have an Assistant at each Assize, who is conversant with the duties of the office, as both Judges (after the conclusion of Civil business) proceed with Crown cases in separate Courts; to this person he pays 50 *l.* per annum. In addition to this Assistant, he is obliged to keep a Clerk, who assists him in preparing the Presentments and undischarged Queries for the Treasurer; comparing and copying Informations and Indictments, &c. &c.; preparing Returns for both Houses of Parliament, and copying answers to communications from the Lord Lieutenant, Lieutenant of the County, and County Magistrates, &c. &c. The Clerk of the Crown is not in private practice, but attends his office in the town of Omagh in person; and it has been open each day since his appointment, for the convenience of the public.

James Wilson, Clerk of the Crown.

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COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

YEAR.	Amount of Salary.	Emoluments.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1834 - - - - - - - -	184 12 3¾	41 2 –
1835 - - - - - - - -	184 12 3¾	35 10 6

The several matters for which Fees have been paid, specifying the Amount of each Fee:

Fee on Copies of Information furnished for prosecutions - - - - 6/2 each.
„ on each Crown Summons issued - - - - - - - - 3/1 „
„ on making out Orders for Crown Witnesses in cases of felony - - 1/ „
„ on Searches amongst the Records - - - - - - - 2/ „
„ on Traverses to Presentments - - - - - - - £. 1. 1. „

I certify, that no sum whatever has been presented off the County of Waterford to the Clerk of the Crown for any purpose or reason except the said Salary as above set forth.

Name of the Clerk of the Crown, JAMES CHATTERTON.

The duty of this office is performed partly by me in person, and partly by a sufficient Deputy, with other assistants; and I certify, that neither my said Deputy nor myself have been in private practice for many years past; the duties of said office having so much increased, and being so extensive and complicated as to require constant attention.

Waterford, 22 June 1836.

James Chatterton, Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

YEAR.	Amount of Salary.	Emoluments.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1834 - - - - - - - -	73 16 11	5 14 –
1835 - - - - - - - -	73 16 11	6 – –

The following are the several matters for which Fees have been paid, and the Amount of each Fee:

Fee on the Copy of each Information furnished to Prosecutors only - - - 6/2
„ on each Crown Summons - - - - - - - - - - - 3/1
„ on each Search amongst the Records - - - - - - - - 2/1
„ on making out Orders for Witnesses for the Crown Expenses - - - - 1/

No sum (except the Salary above set forth) has been presented off the said City for the said Clerk of the Crown.

Name of the Clerk of the Crown, JAMES CHATTERTON.

The duty of the said office is performed partly by me, and partly by a sufficient Deputy, neither of whom are in private practice.

James Chatterton, Clerk of the Crown.

20 June 1836.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

Years.	Salary.	Fees and Emoluments.	Rent of Office.	The Amount of each Fee paid or demanded, and upon what special Account it hath been paid or demanded.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
1834 - -	230 15 4	74 11 4	- None.	To the Clerk of the Crown or his Deputy, for every Traverse that shall be entered with him for Trial to a Grand Jury Presentment - - - - -	1 6 –
1835 - -	230 15 4	58 19 4	- None.	To same, for each person that shall be ordered to enter into a Recognizance, whether to attend at a subsequent Assizes or Commission, or to be of the peace and good behaviour - - - - - - - -	– 7 2
				To same, on receiving every Burning, Houghing, Maiming or other Petition - - - - - -	– 4 7
				With a further Fee of Six Shillings Irish, in case he be required to draw and prepare same -	– 5 6
				To same, for filing every Affidavit that shall be sworn in relation to Criminal business - - - - -	– 5 6
				To same, for making out and attesting every Copy of such Affidavit - - - - - - - - -	– 5 6
				To same, for every Crown Summons in which the parties may insert the names of four Witnesses, requiring their attendance to give Evidence on any of the matters relating to Criminal Prosecutions -	– 3 1
				To same, for every Bench Warrant or Crown Capias, in which the names of all persons charged in the Indictment that have not appeared or been tried shall be inserted - - - - - - - -	– 3 1
				To same, for every Certificate that may be required of him in relation to Crown Business - - - -	– 3 1
				To same, for the Copy of the Entry of each Indictment which he is by law authorized to furnish - - -	– 3 1
				To same, for each Copy of an Examination which he is by law authorized to furnish - - - - -	– 6 2
				To same, for the Copy of each Indictment which he is by law authorized to furnish - - - - -	– 6 2
				To same, for every Search he is required to make among his Records in relation to Crown Business -	– 2 –
				To same, for every Rule made by the Court in relation to Crown Business - - - - - - -	– 2 2
				To same, for every Order of the Court issued for payment to Prosecutors and Crown Witnesses in cases of Felony - - - - - - - - -	– 1 –
				To same, for every sheet of 72 words contained in the Copy of such Record as he shall be required to make - - - - - - - - - -	– – 7½

Observations:—The average Expense of executing the Duties of the Office for one year, for Rent of Office, Clerk's Salary, additional Assistant, Postages, Stationery, Crown Books, Paper, Parchment, Printing, &c. &c, come to about 130 *l.* The Salary and Emoluments are divided between the Principal and Deputy.

Clerk of the Crown, A. H. C. POLLOCK; Deputy, GEORGE GIBBS, who had been in extensive practice as an Attorney and Solicitor, which he had to give up for the most part in order to attend to the duties of the Office.

George Gibbs,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

YEARS.	SALARY.	FEES.	The Amount of each Fee paid or demanded, and upon what Account it was paid or demanded.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1834 - - -	230 15 4	122 3 10	To the Clerk of the Crown or his Deputy, for every Traverse that shall be entered with him for Trial to a Grand Jury Presentment - - - - - - -	1 6 –
1835 - - -	230 15 4	134 18 6	To the same, on receiving every Burning, Houghing or Maiming Petition - - - - - - - - -	– 4 7
			To the same, for Filing every Affidavit that shall be sworn in relation to Criminal Business - - - - -	– 5 6
			To the same, for making out and attesting every Copy of such Affidavit - - - - - - - - -	– 5 6
			To the same, for every Crown Summons in which the Parties may insert the Names of Four Witnesses, requiring their attendance to give Evidence on any of the matters relating to Criminal Prosecutions - - - -	– 3 1
			To the same, for every Bench Warrant or Crown Capias in which the Names of all Persons charged in the Indictment that have not appeared or been tried shall be inserted - - - - - - - - - - -	– 3 1
			To the same, for every Certificate that shall be required of him in relation to Crown business - - - - -	– 3 1
			To the same, for the Copy of the Entry of each Indictment which he is by Law authorized to furnish - - - -	– 3 1
			To the same, for the Copy of each Indictment that he is by Law authorized to furnish - - - - - - -	– 6 2
			To the same, for the Copy of each Information that he is by Law authorized to furnish - - - - - - -	– 6 2
			To the same, for every Search he is required to make among his Records in relation to Crown business - - - -	– 2 –
			To the same, for enrolling Record of Conviction, each Roll	– 9 2
			To the same, for attested Copy, for each Sheet containing 72 words - - - - - - - - - - - -	– – 7½
			To the same, for each Rule on Crown Prosecutions - -	– 2 2
			To the same, for drawing and signing each Order of Court for Expenses, &c. of Prosecutions - - - - -	– 1 –

Observations:—The name of the Clerk of the Crown for this County is ARTHUR HILL CORNWALLIS POLLOCK, of Mountainstown, in the county of Meath, Esquire, surviving Patentee in a Patent by his late Majesty King George the Third, granting the Office of Clerk of the Crown for the Province of Leinster, in Ireland, unto John Pollock (deceased), and said Arthur Hill Cornwallis Pollock (his son), during their natural lives, and the natural life of the longest liver of them. Mr. A. H. C. Pollock, the present Patentee, never interfered in the duties of this Office, confiding them to the present Deputy, who has for twenty years and upwards personally executed the duties thereof, and holds by Deed executed by said Arthur Hill Cornwallis Pollock, in which there is a covenant not to remove him during good behaviour.

William Curtis, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

YEARS.	SALARY.	FEES.	The Amount of each Fee paid or demanded, and upon what special Account it was paid or demanded.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1834 - -	184 12 3	68 16 1	To the Clerk of the Crown or his Deputy, for every Traverse that shall be entered with him for trial to a Grand Jury Presentment - - - - - - - - - -	1 6 –
1835 - -	184 12 3½	76 14 9	To the same, on receiving every Burning, Houghing or Maiming Petition - - - - - - - - -	– 4 7
			To the same, for filing every Affidavit that shall be sworn in relation to Criminal business - - - - - -	– 5 6
			To the same, for making out and attesting every Copy of such Affidavit - - - - - - - - - -	– 5 6
			To the same, for every Crown Summons in which the parties may insert the names of Four Witnesses, requiring their attendance to give evidence on any of the matters relating to Criminal Prosecutions - - - - - - -	– 3 1
			To the same, for every Bench Warrant or Crown Capias in which the names of all persons charged in the indictment that have not appeared or been tried shall be inserted -	– 3 1
			To the same, for every Certificate that shall be required of him in relation to Crown Business - - - - -	– 3 1
			To the same, for Copy of the Entry of each Indictment which he is by law authorized to furnish - - - -	– 3 1
			To the same, for the Copy of each Indictment that he is by law authorized to furnish - - - - - - -	– 6 2
			To the same, for Copy of each Information that he is by law authorized to furnish - - - - - - -	– 6 2
			To the same, for every Search he is required to make among his Records in relation to Crown business - - - -	– 2 –
			To the same, for enrolling Record of Conviction, each Roll	– 9 2
			To the same, for Attested Copy, for each sheet containing 72 words - - - - - - - - - -	– – 7½
			To the same, for each Rule on Crown Prosecutions - -	– 2 2
			To the same, for drawing and signing each Order of Court for Expenses, &c. of Prosecutions - - - - -	– 1 –

Observations:—The Name of the Clerk of the Crown for this County is ARTHUR HILL CORNWALLIS POLLOCK, of Mountainstown, in the County of Meath, esquire, surviving Patentee in a Patent by his late Majesty King George the Third, granting the office of Clerk of the Crown for the Province of Leinster, in Ireland, unto John Pollock (deceased) and said Arthur Hill Cornwallis Pollock (his son), during their natural lives and the natural life of the longest liver of them. Mr. A. H. C. Pollock, the present Patentee, never interferes in the duties of this office, confiding them to the present Deputy, who has for 20 years and upwards personally executed the duties thereof, and holds by deed executed by said Arthur H. Cornwallis Pollock, in which there is a covenant not to remove him during good behaviour.

William Curtis, D. C. C.

Appendix, No. 9.

RETURN of the SALARIES and EMOLUMENTS of the different CLERKS of the PEACE in *Ireland*, during the Years 1834 and 1835, stating each Year respectively, with the several Matters for which Fees have been paid; specifying the Amount of each Fee paid or demanded, and upon what special Account it hath been paid or demanded, and the Amount of every Sum presented off any County, &c. to the Clerk of the Peace, for Rent of an Office, Registration of Arms, posting or publishing Notices of Registration or Lists of Jurors, or any other reason whatever, so as to set forth the whole Receipts of the several Offices of Clerks of the Peace, within each of the last two Years respectively.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Matters for which Fees have been paid, and Amount of Sums presented, and on what Account.	Number of Fees: Year 1834.	Number of Fees: Year 1835.	Total Amount received in Year 1834. £. s. d.	Total Amount received in Year 1835. £. s. d.
Salary, £. 184. 12. 4. each half-year	-	-	369 4 8	369 4 8
For the entry of each Ejectment Process in the Record Book for trial, 6 *d.*	180	160	4 10 –	4 – –
Comparing and signing each Ejectment Decree or Dismiss, 1/	141	115	7 1 –	5 15 –
Each Search made in the Ejectment Book, and Proceedings, 1/8	141	115	11 15 –	9 11 8
For the entry of each Civil Bill Process in the Record Book for trial, 3 *d.*	3,579	3,820	44 14 9	47 15 –
Comparing and signing each Decree or Dismiss, 3 *d.*	2,241	2,510	28 – 3	31 7 6
Each Search made in the Civil Bill Book, 1/	8	7	– 8 –	– 7 –
Each Civil Bill Summons, 4 *d.*	253	342	4 4 4	5 14 –
Each Appeal from a Civil Bill Decree, 6 *d.*	5	4	– 2 6	– 2 –
Comparing and signing each Renewal of a Civil Bill or Ejectment Decree, 4 *d.*	739	580	12 6 4	9 13 4
Copy Affidavit and Recognizance of Appeal to Assizes and Certificate, 1/	5	4	– 5 –	– 4 –
Entry in Record Book of Attornies' Stamp Duty Certificate, 1/	16	20	– 16 –	1 – –
Order and Certificate to obtain Gunpowder License, 2/6	18	23	2 5 –	2 17 6
Each Certificate to a Publican to obtain a Beer or Retail Spirit License, or registry of same, 2/6	1,207	1,103	150 17 6	137 17 6
Each Certificate of County or Borough Registry, 1/	6	498	– 6 –	24 18 –
Each Tree Registry Copy and Certificate, or each Copy Affidavit and Certificate of Trees Registry, 1/6	7	20	– 10 6	1 10 –
Each Crown Summons, 4/6	20	41	4 10 –	9 4 6
On each ditto, sold by Distributors, 3/4	-	39	- - -	6 10 –
On each Entry and Recognizance of Appeal from Magistrate's Conviction, and trial thereof, 10/	1	2	– 10 –	1 – –
Ditto in petty cases, 5/	25	17	6 5 –	4 5 –
On each Affidavit sworn in Court relating to Crown business, filing same, &c., 6/8	2	3	– 13 4	1 – –
On each Recognizance ordered in Court to be taken and filed, 7/6	21	15	7 17 6	5 12 6
Search for Indictment and issuing Bench Warrant on Bill found, or on Information returned, 5/	11	9	2 15 –	2 5 –
Bench Warrant renewed or given, at reduced rate of 2/6	1	-	– 2 6	
Each Search made amongst the Crown Records, 1/6	-	1	- - -	– 1 6
Ditto amongst Civil Records, 1/				
Copy Conviction returned to Excise and Stamp Offices, 1/	1	-	– 1 –	
Each Certificate of any matter relating to Crown business, 3/4	8	6	1 6 8	1 – –
Copy Examination Affidavit, Indictment, Recognizance or Conviction, 3/4	1	-	– 3 4	
Each Arms Registry and Forms given, 1/6	51	40	3 16 6	3 – –
Each Order on Treasurer for Expenses to Prosecutors, 1/	-	22	- - -	1 2 –
Copy Freehold Registry, 1/	-	3	- - -	– 3 –
Savings Bank Certificate of additional Registry Rules, 5/	-	1	- - -	– 5 –
Registry Friendly Society Rules, 10/	-	1	- - -	– 10 –
Record of Acquittal, 10/	-	1	- - -	– 10 –
Ejectment Subpœna, 1/	-	1	- - -	– 1 –
Search and Copy Maps, 8/	1	-	– 8 –	
Fees and Expenses paid by the two County Members at the last general Election for the County, 10 *l.* 10 *s.*	-	2	- - -	21 – –
Like last Lisburn Election, one Member, 5 *l.* 5 *s.*	-	1	- - -	5 5 –
Not any allowance for Belfast contested Election.				
Each Certificate of Roman Catholic Qualification Oath, like, 1/	-	114	- - -	5 14 –
TOTAL BRITISH - - £.			656 13 3	711 – 8

Not any sum presented to the Clerk of the Peace for Rent of Offices, providing the County Books, or Stationery, Arms Registry, posting Notices, or for any other matter whatsoever, all being at his own expense.

Duty performed in person for 27 years to present time, assisted by one Deputy, and occasionally two, and Clerks, as the increase of business in the Office may require.

Not in private practice for ten years past.

Note.—A Presentment is made to the County Printer, for printing Lists of Jurors and Notices of Registration published.

S. Darcus, Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix, No. 9.

Salaries, &c. of Clerks of the Peace.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

	1834.	1835.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
A Year's Salary - - - - - - - - - - - -	323 1 6	323 1 6
From the Grand Jury, to reimburse him for having expended, for printing Lists of Applications to register as Voters for the Borough and County of Armagh, and for printing Annual Lists of the Registry of Voters for same, for making out and preparing Precepts to Collectors of Cess, to return Lists under New Jurors' Act, for Sheriffs' Book, and entering General Lists of Jurors in same - - -	41 16 10	45 2 -
To Fees on Certificates to Voters, at 1/; License Certificates, at 2/6; Appeals in Crown Cases, at 3/1; Affidavits of the Registry of Trees, at 1/; Certificates of ditto, at 6*d.*; Registry of Arms, at 1/; Appeals on Civil Bills, at 6*d.*; Warrants, at 3/1; Searches, at 1/6; Crown Summonses, at 3/1; Registry of License, at 2/6; signing Decrees, at 3*d.*; Dismisses, at 3*d.*; entering Civil Bills, at 3*d.*; Renewals, at 4*d*; Ejectment Decrees, at 1/; Dismisses, at 1/; entering Ejectments, at 6*d.*; and other small Fees - - - - - -	262 18 -	246 3 7
TOTAL - - - £.	627 16 4	614 7 1

LEONARD DOBBIN, jun., Clerk of the Peace, in private practice; the duty is performed in person and by Deputy.

N. B.—The above comprises the Total Receipt of the Office, one-half of which is expended on the necessary expenses in executing the Office; so that in fact the Clerk of the Peace has not even the Salary clear to pay him for the discharge of his various duties.

Jno. Kinstry, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.

NATURE OF EMOLUMENTS.	AMOUNT Received.	OBSERVATIONS.
1834:	£. s. d.	
One Year's Salary, presented off the County - -	276 18 5	- - No other Presentment off the County for the Clerk of the Peace.
Entering 1,285 Civil Bill Processes, at 2¾*d.* - -	14 16 6	
Signing 856 Decrees, at 2¾*d.* - - - -	9 19 4	
Entering 63 Civil Bill Ejectments, at 6*d.* - -	1 11 6	
Signing 42 - ditto - Decrees, at 1/ - - -	2 2 -	
Issuing Certificates to Publicans, 25 at 2/6 - -	3 2 6	
Notices of Publicans having obtained License from Collector, 159 at 2/6 - - - - - -	19 17 6	
211 compulsory Summonses, at 4*d.* on Civil Bills -	3 10 4	
Registering 89 Voters, at 1/ - - - - -	4 9 -	
Registering Trees and Certificates, 8 at 1/ - -	- 8 -	
Issuing 20 Crown Summonses, to compel attendance of Witnesses on Prosecutions at Quarter Sessions, at 2/6	2 10 -	- - Entitled to 5*s.* per, under Act of Parliament, but only charge 2*s.* 6*d.* for Crown Summonses.
Issuing Bench Warrants, 2 at 3/ - - - - -	- 6 -	
Filing Affidavits, relating to Crown Business, 2 at 6/	- 12 -	
Entering Appeals from decision of Magistrates, 11 at 1/6 - - - - - - - - - -	- 16 6	

COUNTY OF CARLOW—*continued.*

NATURE OF EMOLUMENTS.	AMOUNT Received.	OBSERVATIONS.
1835:	£. s. d.	
Amount of one Year's Salary	276 18 5	Presented off the County.
Amount of Presentment, for making out Jury Lists and Jury Books for Sheriff, for two years	20 – –	
Entering Civil Bill Processes, 1,272 at 2¾*d.*	14 11 6	
Signing Decrees on Civil Bills, 829 at 2¾*d.*	9 18 4	
Entering Civil Bill Ejectment Processes, 43 at 6*d.*	1 1 6	
Signing Civil Bill Ejectment Decrees, 21 at 1/	1 1 –	
Issuing Certificates to Publicans, 35 at 2/6	4 2 6	
Notices of Publicans having obtained License from Collector, 109 at 2/6	13 12 6	
Compulsory Summonses on Civil Bills, 250 at 4*d.*	4 3 4	
Registering Voters and issuing Certificates, 231 at 1/	11 11 –	
Registering Trees and Certificates, 10 at 1/	– 10 –	
Issuing Crown Summonses, to compel attendance of Witnesses at Quarter Sessions, 51 at 2/6	6 7 6	
Issuing Bench Warrants, 5 at 3/	– 15 –	
Certificates to Roman Catholics at Election, of having taken Qualification Oath, 250 at 1/	12 5 –	
Appeals to Decision of Magistrates, 3 at 1/6	– 4 6	
Filing Affidavits relating to Crown Business, 2 at 6/	– 12 –	

No charge made for registering Arms at Quarter Sessions.

Clerk of the Peace, ALEXANDER JOHN HUMFREY; he performs the duties of his Office in person, at General Quarter Sessions and Assizes, and by Deputy in the intermediate times, and is a Solicitor in private practice.

Alexr Jno. Humfrey, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF CARRICKFERGUS.

		£. s. d.
1834:		
Registry of Electors for said Town and County under an Act 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88, at 1/ each		11 11 –
Registry of Certificates to Innkeepers and Publicans to obtain an Excise License for Wine, Spirits, &c., at 2/6 each		9 3 –
Registry of Arms, at 1/6 each		– 10 6
Presented by the Grand Jury:		
Printer's Account, as required under the said Act, for 1830 and 1834,	£.20 5 6	
Stamp for Affidavit	– 3 –	
Clerk of the Peace superintending the same in Belfast, eight days		2 – –
Salary as presented by the Grand Jury at Assizes		24 – –
Registry of Certificates to Innkeepers, &c., at 2/6 each		8 15 –
1835:		
Summonses at Quarter Sessions, at 6*d.* each		– 2 –
Registry of Electors, at 1/ each		– 15 –
Printer's Account, as above	£.1 – –	
Clerk of the Peace superintending the same, one day, in Belfast		– 5 –
Presented by the Grand Jury:		
Cash paid for a Jury-book	£.– 3 4	
Cash paid for engrossing the same	– 12 –	
Summonses and Warrants at Sessions, at 6*d.* each		– 3 6
Registry of Arms, at 1/6 each		– 6 –
Salary as presented by Grand Jury		24 – –
No Office rented.		

I, the Clerk of the Peace for the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, perform my duty personally, and not by Deputy. I am not in any private practice whatever.

18 June 1836.

Adam Cunningham,
Clerk of the Peace and Town Clerk.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

SALARY and EMOLUMENTS, Presented by Grand Jury.	—			SALARY and EMOLUMENTS, Presented by Grand Jury.	—		
1834:	£.	s.	d.	1835:	£.	s.	d.
Salary	323	1	6	Salary	323	1	6
Registration of Arms	10	–	–	Registration of Arms	10	–	–
Rent of Office		—		Rent of Office		—	
Posting or publishing Notices of Registration		—		Posting or publishing Notices of Registration		—	
Posting or publishing Lists of Jurors		—		Posting or publishing Lists of Jurors		—	
N.B. The printing of those Lists is executed by contract, together with the other Printing work of the County.				*N.B.* The printing of those Lists is executed by contract, together with the other Printing work of the County.			
Providing and transcribing Jurors' books	10	–	–	Providing and transcribing Jurors' books	4	–	–
Fees received by the Clerk of the Peace in 1834:				Fees received by the Clerk of the Peace in 1835:			
By Entries of Civil Bill Processes, at 2¾*d.* each 4,214	48	7	4	By Entries of Civil Bill Processes, at 2¾*d.* each 4,917	56	18	10
Comparing and signing Civil Bill Decrees, at 2¾*d.* each 2,700	32	6	1	Comparing and signing Civil Bill Decrees, at 2¾*d.* each 2,959	34	17	11
Comparing, signing and entering Renewals, at 3¾*d.* each 426	6	9	2	Comparing, signing and entering Renewals, at 3¾*d.* each 387	6	–	–
Entering Ejectment Civil Bills, at 6*d.* each 183	4	11	6	Entering Ejectment Civil Bills, at 6*d.* each 158	3	19	6
Comparing and signing Ejectment Decrees, at 1/ each 164	8	4	–	Comparing and signing Ejectment Decrees, at 1/ each 140	7	–	–
Entries in Replevin cases, at 6*d.* each 4	–	2	–	Entries in Replevin cases, at 6*d.* each 8	–	4	–
Decrees in Replevins, at / each 2	–	2	–	Decrees in Replevins, at 1/ each 6	–	6	–
Certificates in Civil Bill Appeals, at 6*d.* each 11	–	5	6	Certificates in Civil Bill Appeals, at 6*d.* each 14	–	7	–
Civil Bill Summonses, at 4*d.* each, no account kept, but supposed to be about	6	10	–	Civil Bill Summonses, at 4*d.* each, no account kept, but supposed to be about	6	10	–
Crown Summonses, no account kept, but supposed to be about	4	–	–	Crown Summonses, no account kept, but supposed to be about	4	–	–
N.B. The legal Fee is 3/1 each, but 1/ is the sum almost always charged at this office, as the applicants are generally poor.				*N.B.* See observation for 1834.			
Bench Warrants, at 3/1 each	4	1	–	Bench Warrants, at 3/1 each	3	12	–
Entering Appeals for Trials at Sessions, at 2/6 each 24	3	–	–	Entering Appeals for Trial at Sessions, at 2/6 each 29	3	12	6
Certificates to Spirit Retailers, at 2/6 each	7	15	–	Certificates to Spirit Retailers, at 2/6 each	10	5	–
Received from Spirit Retailers heretofore licensed, on lodging notices of their having renewed their Licenses pursuant to 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 68, at 2/6 each	37	5	–	Received from Spirit Retailers heretofore licensed, on lodging Notices of their having renewed their Licenses pursuant to 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 68, at 2/6 each	42	2	6
N.B. This Fee is very irregularly paid, and there has been a considerable decrease in the income of this department since said Act came into operation.				*N.B.* See observation for 1834.			
Searches in office of Clerk of Peace	1	–	–	Searches in Office of Clerk of Peace	1	–	–
Certificates of Registration of Voters, at 1/ each 35	1	15	–	Certificates of Registration of Voters, at 1/ each 76	3	16	–
Certificates of Registration of Trees, at 1/ each 25	1	5	–	Certificates of Registration of Trees, at 1/ each 16	–	16	–

The above contains the gross Receipts, not deducting Expenses.

The Clerk of the Peace is GUSTAVUS DALTON; he is not in private practice as Barrister or Solicitor. Since March 1835 the duty has been performed by deputy.

28 June 1836.

E. E. Mayne, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF CLARE.

Matters for which Fees have been paid.	Amount in the Year 1834. £. s. d.	Amount in the Year 1835. £. s. d.
Yearly Salary presented off the County	323 1 6	323 1 6
Posting and publishing Notices of Registry, presented in like manner	20 13 6	33 5 –
For Lists of Jurors ditto	31 18 –	20 – –
For Rent of Office, no Presentment	—	—
For Registration of Arms, ditto	—	—
Fees received for entering and signing Civil Bill Decrees, Dismisses, Appeals and Renewals	143 14 –½	188 13 6½
Ditto – – Civil Bill Ejectments, for entering and signing	9 – –	10 15 –
Ditto – – registering Freeholders	3 13 –	10 14 –
Ditto – – registering Trees	– 3 –	– 2 –
Ditto – – registering Licenses to Spirit Retailers	15 12 6	20 5 –
Ditto – – Compulsory Summonses	11 12 7½	13 7 8
Ditto – – Searches amongst the Records	2 – –	3 1 6
Ditto – – Crown Summonses	9 4 7½	12 – –
Ditto – – Bench Warrants	– 18 5½	– 12 3½
Ditto – – Orders to Crown Witnesses	4 9 –	3 18 –
For Printing 200 Copies of the County Registry, and 100 Copies of the Registry of the Borough of Ennis, pursuant to the Reform Bill	46 8 –	33 – –
£.	622 8 3	672 15 6

N.B.—The several Sums above set down for posting and publishing Notices of Registry, Lists of Jurors, and for the printing of the Annual Registration of Voters for the County and Borough, and amounting in 1834 to £. 98. 19. 6., and in 1835 to £. 86. 5, although presentable and presented in the name of the Clerk of the Peace, are nearly all paid by him to the Printer.

Clerk of the Peace, WILLIAM KEAN. The duty is performed in person generally, but have been obliged to employ a Deputy while acting under the Reform Bill in 1832, and several Deputies while engaged in the duties of the Tithe Million Act. Not in private practice.

Wm. Kean, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF CORK.

The several Matters for which Fees have been paid, specifying the Amount of each Fee, and upon what account paid or demanded.	Amount of the whole Receipts, Salary and Emoluments, in the Year 1834. £. s. d.	Amount of the whole Receipts, Salary and Emoluments, in the Year 1835. £. s. d.
Salary	553 16 10	553 16 10
Emoluments:		
Fee on entering each Civil Bill, 3*d.* late Irish currency		
– on signing, &c. each Decree or Dismiss, the same		
– on each Appeal from Assistant Barrister's decision, 6*d.*		
– on each renewal of Civil Bill Decree or Dismiss, 4*d.* late Irish currency		
– on entry of each Ejectment Case, 6*d.*		
– on signing, &c., each Ejectment Decree or Dismiss, 1/		
– on each Summons in Civil Cases, 4*d.* late Irish currency		
– on each Capias, 5/ like currency		
– on each Crown Summons (Criminal Cases), the like	479 11 8	445 – 1
– on each Certificate of the Registry of Trees, 1/		
– on each Search amongst the Records, 1/6		
– on making out, attending and issuing each Certificate of License granted by the Magistrates at Sessions to proper persons for the sale of Spirituous and other Liquors, 2/6 each		
– on registering Licenses when obtained from Collectors of Excise, 2/6 each		
– on making out each Order for Witnesses' Expenses in cases of Felony, 1/		
– on each Certificate (when demanded) of the Registry of Voters, 1/		
TOTAL £.	1,033 8 6	998 16 11

The foregoing contains the entire amount received in each of the last two years; there ar two Ridings in the County of Cork, and ten General Sessions held in each year in the different Towns throughout said Ridings, namely, Towns of Fermoy, Bantry, Mallow, Skibbereen, Kanturk, Clonakilty, Cork (City), Bandon, Midleton ar d Macroom, distant some of them eighty miles from the other.

I certify, that no sum whatever (except the Salary under the 4th Geo. 4, cap. 43), has been presented off the County of Cork to the Clerk of the Peace, for Rent of an Office, for registration of Arms, posting or publishing Notices of Registration, or Lists of Jurors, or for any other reason or purpose whatever; posting and publishing Notices and Lists of Jurors being presented for, and paid the Printers and others who do this work.

Clerk of the Peace, JAMES CHATTERTON. The duty of said office is performed in person, with the assistance of two Deputies and two Clerks. The Clerk of the Peace is not in private practice.

Peace Office, County of Cork, 21 June 1836.

James Chatterton, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF CORK.

SALARY and EMOLUMENTS:—1834.

	£.	s.	d.
Salary	230	15	4
For 248 Certificates to Publicans to obtain Licenses, at 2/6 each	31	–	–
For 543 Notices from Publicans of having obtained Licenses, at 2/6 each	67	17	6
For 17 Crown Summonses, at 4/7½ each	3	18	7½
For 1 Capias	–	3	1
For 1 Bench Warrant	–	3	1
For preparing five Recognizances, at 6/10 each	1	14	2
For 1 Copy of an Indictment	–	3	1
For filing an Affidavit	–	5	6
For 12 Searches made amongst Records at 1/6 each	–	18	–
For a Certificate of the Enrollment of Bank of Ireland and Annuity Society's Rules	–	15	–
For 49 Orders upon City Treasurer for payment of Prosecutors' Expenses, at 1/ each	2	9	–
For 44 Certificates given to Voters registered, at 1/ each	2	4	–
For 24 Lists of Voters registered, at 1/ each	1	4	–
TOTAL £.	343	10	4½

SALARY and EMOLUMENTS:—1835.

	£.	s.	d.
Salary	230	15	4
For 179 Certificates to Publicans to obtain Licenses, at 2/6 each	22	7	6
For 420 Notices from Publicans of having obtained Licenses, at 2/6 each	52	10	–
For 39 Crown Summonses, at 4/7½ each	9	–	4½
For 3 Capiases, at 3/1 each	–	9	3
For 2 Bench Warrants, at 3/1 each	–	6	2
For preparing five Recognizances, at 6/10 each	1	14	2
For 2 Copies of Indictments and Certificates thereon, at 6/2 each	–	12	4
For filing three Affidavits, at 5/6 each	–	16	6
For a Certificate of planting Trees	–	1	–
For 10 Searches made amongst Records, at 1/6 each	–	15	–
For 65 Orders upon City Treasurer, for payment of Prosecutors' expenses, at 1/ each	3	5	–
For 707 Certificates to Voters registered, at 1/ each	30	7	–
For 26 Lists of Voters registered, at 1/ each	1	6	–
TOTAL £.	354	5	7½

Note.—In the Year 1834 the Sum presented to the Clerk of the Peace for printing and posting Notices of Registration, &c. under the Reform Bill, was 33*l.* 10*s.*; in the Year 1835, 123*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; which sums were paid by him to the person who did the work; there was no other sum of money (except the Salary above stated) presented to the Clerk of the Peace for any purpose.

The name of the Clerk of the Peace is signed to this Return; he does the duty in person, and is in some private practice.

Peace Office, 18 June 1836. *John Colbourn*, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

SALARY and EMOLUMENTS;—1834.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Salary presented by the Grand Jury under Act of Parliament, 400*l.* late Irish currency, this County being in the First Class	369	4	7
To amount of Fees received under the Civil Bill Acts; viz. For entering each Civil Bill, 3*d.* Irish – For signing each Decree or Dismiss, 3*d.* – For signing each Renewal, 4*d.* – For entering each Ejectment, Civil Bill, 6½*d.* – For signing each Decree on ditto, 1/1 – For signing each Summons, 4*d.* – For entering each Verdict of Jury, 6*d.* – For each Recognizance on Appeals, 6*d.*	71	13	6
To amount of Fees received from Publicans registering their License, pursuant to 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 68, at 2/6 from each	41	10	–
To amount of Fees from persons obtaining Certificates for License under same Act, at 2/6 each	5	10	–
To amount of Fees received from persons registering Votes, at 1/ each	2	10	–
To amount of Fees received for Crown Summonses, at 2/6 each	1	10	–
To amount of Fees received for Bench Warrants, at 4/7 each	–	9	2
TOTAL Amount for 1834 £.	492	7	3

SALARY and EMOLUMENTS:—1835.

	£.	s.	d.
Salary, same as in 1834	369	4	7
To amount of Fees received under the Civil Bill Acts, same as in preceding column	66	12	–
To amount of Fees from Publicans registering their License, at 2/6 each	38	–	–
To amount of Fees received from persons obtaining Certificates for License, at 2/6 each	8	–	–
To amount of Fees received from persons registering their Votes, at 1/	4	10	–
To amount of Fees received for Crown Summonses, at 2/6 each	3	2	6
To amount of Fees received for Bench Warrants, at 4/7 each	–	13	9
TOTAL for 1835 £.	490	2	10

The above Return sets forth the entire Receipts of the Office for the respective Years.

JAMES COCHRAN, Clerk of the Peace, who performs the duty in person; but this does not prevent the necessity of employing a Deputy or Assistant, as the business both Criminal and Civil, besides the various other Duties of the Office, is a great deal more than any one person could possibly perform. To this Assistant the Clerk of the Peace pays a Salary of 90*l.* a year. The clear annual income of his Office is under 400*l.* a year

The Clerk of the Peace does not practise as a Solicitor, though admitted as an Attorney some years since. He has however other business in the County, being Agent to a considerable property.

Letterkenny, 20 June 1836. *James Cochran*, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

Matters for which Fees have been paid, and upon what special Account it hath been paid or demanded.	Amount of each Fee Paid.	1834.	1835.
	s. d.	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*
Salary in lieu of the several Fees to which the Clerk of the Peace was entitled prior to the passing of the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 43, and for which Grand Juries were to make presentments	- - -	369 4 7	369 4 7
For furnishing a Summons for Witnesses in Civil Bill cases, in which the names of four persons may be included, and signing same, late Irish currency	- 4	9 15 1	8 14 -
For entering the case and attending hearing in a Civil Bill case, late Irish currency	- 3	64 18 3¾	57 16 4½
For entering, comparing, examining and signing a Decree in a Civil Bill case, late Irish currency	- 3	29 16 6½	26 1 6½
For entering, comparing, examining and signing a Dismiss, late Irish currency	- 3	8 15 1¾	7 15 1
For examining, signing and entering a Renewal of a Decree or Dismiss, late Irish currency	- 4	9 10 1¾	8 2 10½
For entering an Ejectment cause for hearing, late Irish currency	- 6½	3 1 6	3 2 6
For entering, comparing, examining and signing Decree in an Ejectment case, and copy same for posting, late Irish currency	1 1	3 16 -	4 8 -
For entering, comparing, examining and signing a Dismiss in an Ejectment case, late Irish currency	1 1	- 16 -	- 11 -
For taking a Recognizance of Bail on an Appeal in a Civil Bill case, and filing same, late Irish currency	- 6	- 2 9¼	- 7 10½
For furnishing a Summons for Witnesses in Crown cases, in which the names of four persons may be included, and signing same, late Irish currency	5 -	13 15 9½	9 11 4½
For preparing a Bench Warrant, and signing same, late Irish currency	3 4	- 18 2	2 5 2
For filing an Affidavit of Registry of Trees, registering same, and making out Certificate of Registry and attesting same, late Irish currency	1 -	- 3 8	- 7 4
For filing Affidavits of Registry of Voters for the Boroughs of Downpatrick and Newry, and entering same, and granting a Certificate of Registry on parchment, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the 2d and 3d of His present Majesty, c. 88	1 -	3 10 -	5 6 -
For filing Affidavits of Registry of Votes for County, entering same in the County Book and in the Barony Books, and furnishing a Certificate of Registry on parchment, pursuant to said Act	1 -	- 12 -	1 1 -
For receiving Notices from persons intending to apply for Spirit License, arranging same, and making Lists thereof for the Magistrates at the several Petty Sessions throughout the County, and transmitting same to the several Petty Sessions, and also making a List for the Court of Quarter Sessions; taking down the Orders made in respect thereto, and furnishing and signing Certificate to entitle the applicant to license, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 of His present Majesty, c. 68, for each person to whom such Certificate is given	2 6	14 15 -	19 - -
For keeping a Registry and registering Names and Places of Abode of the Persons to whom License is granted by the Excise Officers, with a description of the House and Premises licensed, and the Place where situate, and of the names, occupation or profession and actual residence of the Sureties for such persons, for each person so registered	2 6	120 - -	126 17 6
For taking down Orders for Witnesses' Expenses, and copy same for Treasurer, late Irish currency	1 -	- 16 6	1 7 6
For a Search among the Records in relation to Crown business, late Irish currency	1 8	- 1 6	- 3 -
TOTAL	- - £.	654 8 8½	652 2 8¼
The following Sums were presented by the Grand Jury to reimburse the Clerk of the Peace for Money actually expended by him for the business hereinafter mentioned, and on which he has no Fee or Emolument whatever:			
For printing and posting List of Notices of applications to Register for the County of Down and Boroughs of Downpatrick and Newry at Spring Assizes	- - - -	16 - 6	1 16 -
For having Precepts delivered to High Constables, and for copying Lists of Jurors, and for Jurors' book	- - - -	7 15 2	—
For having Precept delivered to High Constables to return Lists of Jurors	- - - -	- - -	1 15 6
For printing and posting Lists of Notices of Applicants to register for the County of Down and Boroughs of Downpatrick and Newry at Summer Assizes	- - - -	- - -	1 1 -
For binding and repairing County Books	- - - -	- - -	3 17 6
TOTAL	- - - £.	23 15 8	8 10 -

Note.—There were other sums presented by the Grand Jury for printing and publishing Notices of Applications to register, List of Registers and a Jurors' Book for the year 1834; but they were presented direct to the Printer, and did not go through the hands of the Clerk of the Peace, nor had he any Fee or Emolument on them whatever.

The names of the Clerks of the Peace are JOHN CRAIG and ROWLAND CRAIG, who are in private practice as Solicitors, and the duty is performed by both in person, assisted by a Deputy, and occasionally by Clerks.

7 June 1836. *J. & R. Craig*, Clerks of the Peace.

Appendix, No. 9.

Salaries, &c. of Clerks of the Peace.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA.

SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS:—1834.	British Currency. £.	s.	d.
Salary for the Year, under 4 Geo. 4. c. 43, Irish, 45 *l.*	41	10	9¼
Emoluments—None, save such as have arisen from the following Fees:			
6 Crown Summonses, at 3/1		18	6
28 Certificates for Spirit and Beer Licenses, at 2/6	3	10	–
9 Registry of Fire-arms, at 1/6		13	6
116 Notices of Spirit and Beer Licenses obtained, at 2/6	14	10	–
1 Search in Roll of Allegiance, at 1/8		1	8
15 Certificates of Franchise to vote at Elections, at 1/		15	–
4 Pawnbrokers' Bonds (drawing and filing), at 12/3½	2	9	2
1 Bond for Provisions to County Gaol (drawing and filing), at 12/3½		12	3½
1 Copy Conviction, at 1/8		1	8
1 Copy Fines and Estreats, at 6/8		6	8
1 Copy Information, at 1/6½		1	6½
Written List of all Names appearing on Books as Registered Voters up to day of furnishing, at the special desire of party requiring same, at 1/	2	–	–
£.	67	10	9¼

Sums presented off the County, for Rent of an Office to Clerk of the Peace - None.
Sums presented off the County for Registration of Arms - None.
Sums presented off the County for posting or publishing Notices of Registration:*

1834: For Printing Notices	£. 3	10	–
For Posting same		10	–
Stamp on Affidavit		2	1
£.	4	2	1

Sums presented off the County for posting or publishing Lists of Jurors - None.

SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS:—1835.	British Currency. £.	s.	d.
Salary for the Year, under 4 Geo. 4. c. 43, Irish, 45 *l.*	41	10	9¾
Emoluments—None, except the following:			
3 Crown Summonses, at 3/1		9	3
21 Certificates for Spirit and Beer Licenses, at 2/6	2	12	6
4 Registry of Fire-arms		6	–
107 Notices of Spirit and Beer Licenses obtained, 2/6	13	7	6
47 Certificates of Franchise to vote at Elections, at 1/	2	7	–
1 Bond for Provisions to the Gaol (drawing and filing), at 12/3½		12	3½
8 Lists of Registered Voters, printed pursuant to the Statute, at 1/		8	–
1 List of Applications to register Votes, at 1/		1	–
2 Bail Bonds to appear at Sessions (drawing and filing), under Rule of Court at Quarter Sessions, at 3/1		6	2
1 Bail Bond to keep the Peace (drawing and filing), under Rule of Court at Quarter Sessions, at 3/1		3	1
£.	62	3	6¾

Sums presented off the County for Rent of an Office to Clerk of the Peace - None.
Sums presented off the County for Registration of Arms - None.
Sums presented off the County for posting or publishing Notices of Registration:*

1835: For Printing Notices	£. 8	5	–
For Posting same		11	–
£.	8	16	–

Sums presented off the County for posting or publishing Lists of Jurors - None.

* The above Sums are necessarily presented to the Clerk of the Peace, in conformity with the Statute, and are paid over by him to the Printer, and to the persons who post same; and in neither of which items is the Clerk of the Peace interested.

Drogheda, 2 June 1836. *Josh. Holmes,* Clerk of the Peace.

Further Particulars in connexion with the foregoing Return.

Name of the Clerk of the Peace.	Whether Duty is performed in Person or by Deputy.	Whether in Private Practice.
Joseph Holmes - - -	- - Duty is performed in Person, and the Clerk of the Peace has the assistance of a Clerk in his Office.	- - The Clerk of the Peace is a Solicitor, and is in private Practice.

Drogheda, 23 June 1836. *Josh. Holmes,* Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

1834:	£.	s.	d.
Salary*	None.		
Presented for the Registration of Arms at the two presenting Terms, Easter and Michaelmas, £.9. 4. 7. each, in all †	18	9	2
Presented in lieu of Fees for Prisoners tried and convicted, and tried and acquitted, to Clerk of the Peace	355	13	8
Presented for making Criminal Returns, pursuant to the 56 Geo. 3.	9	4	7
Presented for keeping Turnpike Records	29	10	8
Presented for printing and publishing Notice of Registration, Jurors' Lists and Annual Lists of Voters	156	16	3
Fees on Registry of Trees and Certificates, at 1/ each	6	15	–
Do. on Crown Summonses, at 5/ each, containing Four Names each	35	–	–
Do. on registering Voters	29	–	–
Do. on Copies of Informations	23	–	–
Do. on Publicans' Certificates	97	–	–
Do. on Appeals and Certificates	7	–	–
Do. on filing Inquisitions	5	–	–
Do. on Civil Bill Ejectments	25	–	–
Do. on Miscellaneous Search Certificates, &c., about	40	–	–
Do. on filing Friendly Society Rules, Saving Banks and Recognizances	3	–	–
Do. on Copies of Convictions	4	–	–
£.	844	9	4

1835:	£.	s.	d.
Salary	None.		
Presented for the Registration of Arms at the two presenting Terms, Easter and Michaelmas, £.9. 4. 7. each, in all	18	9	2
Presented in lieu of Fees for Prisoners tried and convicted, and tried and acquitted, to Clerk of the Peace	294	3	4
Presented for making Criminal Returns, pursuant to the 56 Geo. 3.	9	4	7
Presented for keeping Turnpike Records	29	10	9
Presented for printing and publishing Notice of Registration, Jurors' Lists and Annual Lists of Voters	123	4	–
Fees on Registry of Trees and Certificates, at 1/ each	5	15	–
Do. on Crown Summonses, at 5/ each, containing Four Names each	35	10	–
Do. on registering Voters	31	–	–
Do. on Copies of Information	19	19	–
Do. on Publicans' Certificates	57	–	–
Do. on Appeals and Certificates	6	10	–
Do. on filing Inquisition	4	2	–
Do. on Civil Bill Ejectments	17	–	–
Do. on Miscellaneous Search Certificates, &c., about	43	–	–
Do. on filing Friendly Society Rules, Saving Banks and Recognizances	1	–	–
Do. on Copies on Convictions	3	7	–
£.	698	14	10

* County of Dublin not included in the Act.

† No charge whatever made to the Person registering.

Benedt Arthure, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

	Irish Curreney. 1834. £.	s.	d.	1835. £.	s.	d.
Civil Bill Decrees, Renewals, Dismisses and Appeals, at the rate of 3 *d.* for each Entry, 3 *d.* for signing each Decree and Dismiss, 4 *d.* for entering and signing each Renewal, and 6 *d.* for each Appeal	60	2	1	69	–	6
Ejectment Decrees, being at the rate of 6½ *d.* for each Entry, 1/1 for signing each Decree and Dismiss, and 6 *d.* for each Appeal	6	14	4½	5	9	10
Civil Bill and Crown Summonses, at the rate of 4 *d.* for each Civil Bill Summons, and 5 *s.* for each Crown Summons; but I do not know the number sold, being obliged to employ people in different parts of the country to dispose of them, but I suppose they may have amounted to £.6 yearly	6	–	–	6	–	–
Registering Trees under the Timber Act, at 1/6 for filing each Affidavit and granting a Certificate	–	1	6	–	9	–
Granting Gunpowder Certificates, at 2/8½ each	–	–	–	–	8	1½
Searches on Crown business, at 1/8 each	–	3	4	–	10	–
Bench Warrants, at 3/4 each	–	–	–	–	6	8
Appeals from Magistrates' decisions to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at 11/4½ each	4	11	–	2	16	10½
Filing Affidavits, at 6/8 each	2	6	8	2	13	4
Copies of Informations, at 1/8 each	–	–	–	–	5	–
Copies of Indictments, at 3/4 each.						
Certificates relative to Crown business, at 3/4 each	–	3	4			
Registering Voters under the Reform Bill, and granting Certificates, at 1/1 each	4	3	5	4	2	4
Registering Spirit Licenses under the Act of 3d & 4th Will. IV. c. 68, at 2/8½ each	35	9	7	28	11	5½
Granting Certificates to Persons obtaining Spirit Licenses, under same Act, at 2/8½ each	3	7	9	4	17	6
Presented by the Grand Jury for Expenses of posting Notices of Persons applying to be registered as Voters at Quarter Sessions, being at the rate of £.5. 8. 4. for each Sessions	21	13	4	21	13	4
Ditto – for registering Arms	20	–	–	20	–	–
Ditto – for preparing Lists and Jurors' Books, and attending Special Sessions, for the purpose of correcting and arranging same	10	16	8	10	16	8
Ditto – for yearly Salary	325	–	–	325	–	–
(Irish) £.	500	13	–½	503	–	7½

No Presentment for an Office, there being one in the Court House.

ADAM NIXON, Clerk of the Peace; duty performed in person, with the assistance of a Clerk; not in private Practice.

Adam Nixon, Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix, No. 9.

Salaries, &c. of Clerks of the Peace.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

	IRISH.			BRITISH.		
1834:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
6,872 Civil Bill Entries, at 3 *d.* each	85	18	6	79	5	10
4,282 Decrees and Dismisses, at 3 *d.* each	53	1	–	48	19	4
969 Renewals of Decrees, at 4 *d.* each	16	3	–	14	18	1 ¾
44 Appeals, at 6 *d* ½ each	1	3	10	1	2	–
850 Civil Bill Tests for Witnesses, at 4 *d.* each	14	3	4	13	1	6½
8 Crown Summonses, at 5/ each	2	–	–	1	16	11
5 Bench Warrants, at 3/4 each	–	16	8	–	15	4½
5 Searches among Records, at 1/8 each	–	8	4	–	7	8¼
50 Persons Registering Arms, at 1/ each	2	10	–	2	6	1¾
36 Administering Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, at 1/1 each	1	19	1	1	16	1
306 Entries on Ejectment Process, at 6½ *d.* each	8	5	9	7	13	–
253 Decrees on Dismisses, at 1/1 each	13	14	3	12	13	1¾
268 Certificates of Registry, at 1/ each	–	–	–	13	8	–
10 Certificates of Affirmations upon Appeals from Magistrates Convictions, at 3/4 each	1	13	4	1	10	9¼
90 Certificates of Spirit Retailers, at 2/6 each	–	–	–	11	5	6
5 for Registering Trees, at 4/1 each	–	5	5	–	5	–
6 for Certificates of License to sell Gunpowder, at 3/4 each	1	–	–	–	18	5½
12 Certificates granted to Prosecutors ordered their Expenses for prosecuting at Quarter Sessions, at 1/1 each	–	–	–	–	12	–
Salary for one year, as presented by Grand Jury	400	–	–	369	4	7
				581	19	6
Deduct for Allowances to Clerks, Travelling Expenses, Stationery and Printing	–	–	–	150	–	–
TOTAL £.	–	–	–	431	19	6
1835:						
7,723 Civil Bill Entries, at 3 *d.* each	96	10	9	89	2	2¾
4,282 Decrees and Dismisses, at 3 *d.* each	53	10	6	52	3	6½
969 Renewals of Decrees, at 4 *d.* each	16	11	4	15	5	10
44 Appeals, at 6½ *d.* each	1	3	10	1	2	–
950 Civil Bill Tests for Witnesses, at 4 *d.* each	15	6	6	14	12	1¾
6 Crown Summonses, at 5/ each	1	10	–	1	7	8¼
6 Bench Warrants, at 3/4 each	1	–	–	–	18	5½
6 Searches among Records, at 1/8 each	–	10	–	–	9	2¾
40 Registries of Arms, at 1/ each	2	–	–	1	16	11
30 for taking Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, at 1/ each	1	10	–	1	7	8¼
185 Entries of Ejectment Process, at 6½ *d.* each	5	–	2½	4	12	6
167 Decrees or Dismisses, at 1/ each	9	–	11	8	7	–
165 Certificates of Registry of Freeholds, at 1/ each	–	–	–	8	5	–
12 Certificates of Affirmations on Appeals from Magistrates' Convictions, at 3/4 each	2	–	–	1	16	11
47 Certificates granted to Spirit Retailers, at 2/6 each	5	17	6	5	8	5½
3 for registering Trees, at 1/1 each	–	3	3	–	3	–
6 for License to sell Gunpowder, at 3/4 each	1	–	–	–	18	5½
16 Certificates granted to Prosecutors ordered their Expenses for prosecuting at Quarter Sessions, at 1/ each	–	–	–	–	16	–
Salary for one year, presented by the Grand Jury	400	–	–	369	4	7½
				577	17	8¼
Deduct for Allowances to Clerks' Travelling Expenses, Stationery and Printing	–	–	–	150	–	–
TOTAL £.	–	–	–	427	17	8¼

The Grand Jury presenting to the Printers themselves for publishing Lists of Freeholders, and Notices of Persons intending to Register, same is not mentioned here.

JAMES KELLY, Clerk of the Peace. He attends the duties of his office in person, at the severa Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Galway, and on all other public occasions; he has a Deputy and a Clerk to assist him, and is frequently obliged to employ additional Clerks in the arduous duties of said office. He is a practising Solicitor and Attorney, but intends giving up that business, in consequence of the interference of the Sessions.

James Kelly, Clerk of the Peace.

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Appendix, No. 9.

Salaries, &c. of Clerks of the Peace.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY.

Salary during the Year 1834	£. 92	6	2
Salary during the Year 1835	92	6	2
Emoluments during the Year 1834	45	–	–
Emoluments during the Year 1835	50	–	–

Several Matters for which Fees have been paid, specifying the Amount of each Fee, and upon what account paid or demanded:

	s.	d.
Certificate of Registry	1	–
Registry of Spirit Retailers' License	2	6
Issuing Crown Summonses	1	6
Bench Warrants	3	1

Amount of every Sum presented for Rent of an Office, Registration of Arms, posting or publishing Notices of Registration, &c. in the year 1834:

The only Sum presented to the Clerk of the Peace in said year was £. 30. 16. 1. for publishing Notices of Registration, and a further sum of £. 86. 15. 6. for printing Lists of Registered Voters.

Amount of every Sum presented for Rent of an Office, Registration of Arms, posting or publishing Notices of Registration, &c. in the year 1835:

The only Sum presented to the Clerk of the Peace in said year was £. 49. 5., for publishing Notices of Registration.

The whole Receipts of the Office within the year 1834:

£. 162. 11. 7., inclusive of Emoluments and Presentments for Printing, which added to the Salary, £. 92. 6. 2., makes the whole Receipts £. 254. 17. 9.

The whole Receipts of the Office within the year 1835:

£. 99. 5., inclusive of Emoluments and Presentments for Printing, which added to the Salary, £. 92. 6. 2., makes the whole Receipts, £. 191. 11. 2.

The name of the Clerk of the Peace is JOHN O'HARA; the duty is principally performed by his Deputy JOHN MICHAEL O'HARA, and neither is in private practice.

John M. O'Hara, D. Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

Matters for which Fees have been paid; Specifying the Amount of each Fee paid or demanded, and upon what special Account it hath been paid or demanded.	Amount of each Fee.	For the Year 1834.	For the Year 1835.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salary, Irish, £. 350 - - - - - British	- - -	323 1 6	323 1 6
Spirit License Certificate	– 2 6	30 – –	30 – –
Signing Civil Bill Decree	– – 3	54 – –	67 18 6
Signing Civil Bill Dismiss	– – 3	22 1 3	23 7 –
Entering Civil Bill Process	– – 3	135 17 6	157 7 9
Signing Civil Bill Ejectment Decree	– 1 –	4 1 –	3 18 –
Signing Civil Bill Ejectment Dismiss	– 1 –	2 7 –	1 3 –
Entering Civil Bill Ejectment Process	– – 6	5 5 –	4 – 6
Signing Renewal of Decree	– – 4	18 11 8	18 12 –
Signing Appeal	– – 6	– 9 6	– 16 6
Signing Ejectment Subpœna	– – 6	– 6 –	– 8 6
Signing Compulsory Subpœna	– – 4	20 – –	19 – –
Signing Crown Summons	– 4 7	2 6 –	2 12 7
Preparing Affidavit and signing Certificate of Registry	– 1 –	1 17 –	9 – –
Signing Capias	– 3 2	– 15 10	1 5 –
Fee on Registry of Arms	– – 6	– 3 6	– 1 6
Fee on Registry of Trees	– – 6	– 1 6	– 2 6
Copies of Informations	– 1 8	– 6 8	– 11 8
Searches	– 1 8	1 5 –	1 3 4

Note.—There is no sum presented to the Clerk of the Peace for an office, as same is held in part of the County Court House; nor for the Registration of Arms, posting or publishing of Notices of Registration or List of Jurors, as these are paid by presentment off the County to the Printers; that is, the two latter; and all the other matters are paid by the parties.

The duty is performed by the Clerk of the Peace in person both in private and public.

F. Curtis, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

The several Matters for which Fees have been paid, and upon what special Account paid or demanded.	EACH FEE SPECIFIED, With the Amount received in each Year respectively.		
	Amount of each Fee paid.	1834.	1835.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amount of Salary payable to the Clerk of the Peace under the provisions of the 4th of Geo. 4, c. 43, and in lieu of the several Fees to which he was entitled by Grand Jury Presentment prior to the passing of that Act -	- - -	276 18 5½	276 18 5½
For entering each Civil Bill cause and attending the hearing in Court, late Irish currency - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - 3	10 13 11	10 13 9
For comparing, examining and signing a Decree or Dismiss in a Civil Bill case, and making an entry thereof, late Irish currency - - - -	- - 3	6 19 11	6 6 8
For entering, examining and signing every Renewal of a Decree or Dismiss, late Irish currency - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - 4	- 7 9	- 8 8
For entering the Cause and the entire of the Premises in each Civil Bill Ejectment, and attending the hearing in Court, late Irish currency - - -	- - 6½	1 2 6	1 4 -
For comparing, examining and signing every Ejectment, Decree or Dismiss, making an Entry thereof and a copy of the Decree for posting, late Irish currency - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 1 1	1 8 -	1 10 -
For taking a Recognizance of Bail on an Appeal lodged in any of the foregoing cases, and giving a Certificate thereof, late Irish currency - -	- - 6½	- 4 -	- 1 6
For every Summons issued in Civil Bill cases, in which the names of four Witnesses may be included, late Irish currency - - - - - -	- - 4	4 - 5	3 1 2
For reading in open Court at Sessions every Affidavit of Trees planted, and filing and registering same, late Irish currency - - - - - -	- 1 1	- 7 -	- 11 -
For a Certificate thereof, if required, late Irish currency - - - - -	- - 6½	- 3 6	- 5 6
For attending every Registration of Voters, entering, signing and filing all Affidavits of Voters delivered to me, and giving to each Voter a Certificate thereof on parchment - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 1 -	- 19 -	2 4 -
For furnishing and preparing the necessary Forms for each person applying at Quarter Sessions to register Fire-arms, filing and entering his Affidavit and giving him a Certificate thereof - - - - - - - -	- 2 6	3 11 -	2 10 -
For administering the Oath of Qualification to each Roman Catholic Voter previous to voting, getting the Roll signed and giving a Certificate - -	- 1 -	- - -	19 4 -
For receiving, filing, listing and publishing every Notice of an Application to the Magistrates at Quarter Sessions for a retail Spirit and Beer License, and giving a Certificate when allowed by them - - - - - -	- 2 6	3 2 6	3 15 -
For receiving and filing every Notification lodged with me by Publicans of having paid the Duty and obtained their Licenses, as required by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 68 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 2 6	41 17 6	43 2 6
For every Search amongst the Records relating to Crown business, late Irish currency - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 1 8	- 4 -	- 14 7
For every Copy of Examinations required in Criminal cases, late Irish currency - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 1 8	- 3 -	1 9 6
For every Certificate demanded of me in relation to Crown business, late Irish currency - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 3 4		
For every Affidavit filed amongst the Records in relation to Crown business, late Irish currency - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 6 8	1 7 6	4 19 4
For every Crown Summons issued, in which the names of four Witnesses may be included, late Irish currency - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 5 -	4 12 8	3 5 3½
For every Bench Warrant issued to apprehend persons indicted, late Irish currency - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 3 4	- - -	- 3 4
	- -	358 2 7½	382 8 3

Amount presented off the County of Kildare to the Clerk of the Peace, in the foregoing Years, under the several heads specified, or under any head whatever:

For Rent of an Office - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—
Registration of Arms - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—
Posting and publishing Notices of Registration and Lists of Jurors, as follows:			
Presented at Lent Assizes 1834 - - - - - - - -	- -	21 13 -	—
,, Summer Assizes 1834 - - - - - - - -	—	—	—
,, Lent Assizes 1835 - - - - - - - -	- -	- - -	21 12 2
,, Summer Assizes 1835 - - - - - - - -	- -	- - -	14 13 -

These sums were presented off the County, to reimburse the Clerk of the Peace his expenses out of pocket incurred in executing the duties required by him in carrying into effect the Acts for registering Voters and making Lists of Jurors.

George Medlicott, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

The several Matters for which Fees were paid, and on what Account paid or demanded.	Amount of each Fee.	1834.		1835.	
	Late Irish.	Late Irish.	British.	Late Irish.	British.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Filing Affidavit to register Trees and giving copy of Affidavit	– 1 1	– 14 1	– 13 –	– 19 6	– 18 –
Entering Civil Bills and signing Decrees and Dismisses	– – 3	85 1 1½	78 10 3½	92 13 8½	85 11 1½
Entering and signing each Renewal and filing Affidavit	– – 4	8 14 8	8 1 2¼	8 4 –	7 11 4½
Entering Names, Residence, &c. of persons registered as Voters, and giving Certificate	– 1 1	– 11 11	– 11 –	10 – 5	9 5 –
For each Subpœna ad testificandum	– – 4	4 1 4	3 15 1	3 18 4	3 12 3¾
For registering Notices of persons licensed to retail Spirits, Beer, &c.	– 2 8½	46 11 8	43 – –	44 19 2	41 10 –
Providing and preparing Notification, Affidavit and License for each person licensed to keep Arms or Forges for the three towns	– 2 8½	2 14 2	2 10 –	6 4 7	5 15 –
Filing each Affidavit in relation to Crown business	– 6 8	1 – –	– 18 5½	1 – –	– 18 5½
For each Crown Summons	– 5 –	2 5 –	2 1 6½	2 10 –	2 6 1¾
For every Search	– 1 8	– 6 8	– 6 1¾	– 8 4	– 7 8¼
For entering Ejectment Civil Bills, attending hearing, taking down proofs, &c.	– – 6½	4 1 9½	3 15 6	4 14 3	4 7 –
Entering and signing each Decree and Dismiss in Ejectment	– 1 1	– 7 16	7 4 –	9 3 1	8 9 –
Certificate of Appeal being lodged from the decision of Magistrates to the Quarter Sessions	– 1 8	– 16 8	– 15 4½	– 18 4	– 16 11
Entering and recording Verdicts of Juries in Civil Bill cases	– – 6½	1 4 11	1 3 –	1 9 3	1 7 –
For each Bench Warrant	– 3 4	– 3 4	– 3 1	– 6 8	– 6 1¾
For each copy of an Examination	– 1 8	None	–	– 13 4	– 12 3
For each copy of a Conviction delivered at the Stamp Office	– 1 1	– 5 5	– 5 –	– 2 2	– 2 –
For entering each Attorney's License	– 1 1	– 15 2	– 14 –	– 19 6	– 18 –
For entering and signing Appeals in Civil Bill cases and giving Certificate	– – 6½	– 1 1	– 1 –	– 5 11½	– 5 6
Certificates to persons ordered Spirit Licenses, &c. at Quarter Sessions	– 2 8½	16 2 3½	14 17 6	7 6 3	6 15 –
Sums presented off the County:					
Clerk of the Peace's Salary	– –	– – –	300 – –	– – –	300 – –
Same, for arranging and making out the County Jurors' Book, to be signed by the Magistrates, and making copy for the Sheriff	– –	– – –	28 7 6	– – –	22 1 –
Same, for Rent of an Office	– –	– –	Nothing – –	– –	Nothing.
Same, for Registration of Arms	– –	– –	Nothing – –	– –	Nothing.
Same, for posting or publishing Notices of Registration or Lists of Jurors	– –	– –	Nothing – –	– –	Nothing.
Same, for any other reason whatever	– –	– –	Nothing – –	– –	Nothing.

Remarks:—The Clerk of the Peace has to pay out of the foregoing Salary to Clerk and Assistants when necessary; also for Books for entry of Civil Bills, Book for entry of Ejectments, Books for entry of Appeals, Crown Books for Criminal business, Books for entry of Voters appearing and those registered, Books for Registry of Spirit Retailers, Books for Registry of Trees, Book for Registry of Arms, Books for Registry of Schedules of Tolls and Customs, Books for entry of Fines at Sessions, Book for entry of Notifications of Applications for Spirit Licenses, &c., Book for the Grand Jury at Sessions, Copies of Civil Bill Books and Crown Book for the Barrister at each Sessions, Stationery, Printing, Postage, Expenses at nine Sessions in each year, like at two in each year under the Jury Bill, one in Kilkenny and one in Thomastown, &c.; and he performs various other duties, for which he gets no Fee or recompense whatsoever, such as attending Trials and taking down Rules on Appeals, entering them, making out Lists of Applications for Licenses and Applications to register Votes to be printed, correcting the proof sheets, sending Notices to the different Petty Sessions and getting them posted, making annual Return of Prisoners committed, tried, convicted, acquitted, &c., answering Orders of the Right honourable the Houses of Lords and Commons, and of the Lord Lieutenant, &c.

I have conducted the duties of the Clerk of the Peace personally since my appointment in the year 1817; and with the exception of one General Quarter Sessions (owing to a domestic affliction) I was never absent. I have moderate practice as a Solicitor.

John F. Wood, Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix, No. 9.

Salaries, &c. of Clerks of the Peace.

CITY OF KILKENNY.

I BEG leave to state, that I did not enter into the office of Clerk of the Peace of the County of the City of Kilkenny until the month of September 1834, and therefore can only give an account of such Emoluments as I received for the residue of that year; the Salary for said year being £.92. 6*s.* 2*d.*, having gone to my predecessor, as having been presented to him by half-yearly payments, at the preceding Spring and Summer Assizes.

From the Month of September to the end of the year 1834:	£.	s.	d.
Issuing 10 Certificates to entitle persons to Licenses for selling Spirituous and other Liquors by Retail, at 2/6 each, British, as allowed by the Act of 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 68, s. 5	1	5	–
Registering the Names of 161 Persons who had given Notices to the Clerk of the Peace of their having obtained Licenses to sell Spirits and other Liquors by Retail, as also the Names and additions of their Sureties, pursuant to said Act of 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 68, s. 10 & 11, at 2/6 each	20	2	6
1 Crown Summons, 5/ late Irish currency, under Act of 49 Geo. 3, c. 101, to compel the attendance of Witnesses at Quarter Sessions, making British	–	4	7½
10 Copies of the printed Alphabetical List of Voters, under the Reform Act (2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 88,) at 1/ each	–	10	–
£.	22	2	1½

Year ending 1835:	£.	s.	d.
1 Year's Salary, under Act of 4 Geo. 4, c. 43, being £. 100 late Irish currency, making in British	92	6	10
Issuing 21 Certificates to entitle persons to Licenses for selling Spirituous and other Liquors by Retail, at 2/6 each, as allowed by the Act of 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 68, s. 5	2	12	6
Registering the Names of 148 persons who had given Notice to the Clerk of the Peace of their having obtained Licenses to sell Spirits and other Liquors by Retail, as also the Names and additions of their Sureties, pursuant to the said Act of 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 68, s. 10 & 11, at 2/6 each	18	10	–
6 Crown Summonses at 5/ each, late Irish currency, under Act of 49 Geo. 3, c. 101, to compel the attendance of Witnesses at Quarter Sessions, making in British currency	1	7	8
1 Copy Examinations, 1/8 same Currency, under said Act of 49 Geo. 3	–	1	6½
52 Certificates of Registry of Voters, under the Reform Act (2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 88) at 1/ each	2	12	–
2 Copies of the printed Alphabetical Lists of Voters, under said Reform Act, at 1/ each	–	2	–
2 Copies of Convictions, under Act of 56 Geo. 3, c. 56, s. 149, at 1/ each	–	2	–
4 Orders of Court at Quarter Sessions for Prosecutors' Expenses, under Act of 55 Geo. 3, c. 91, at 1/ each	–	4	–
£.	117	17	10½

I further beg leave to state, that no sum was presented off the County of said City to me as Clerk of the Peace for Rent of an Office, or Registration of Arms, and that the Presentments for posting and publishing Notices of Registration and Lists of Jurors were made to the Printer thereof, viz. £. 12. 2*s.* 4*d.* for the year 1834, and £. 14. 4*s.* 11*d.* for the year 1835.

Clerk of the Peace, PATRICK WATTERS; he performs the Duty of his Office in person, without Deputy, and is in private practice.

18 June 1836. *Patrick Watters*, Clerk of the Peace.

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Appendix, No. 9.

Salaries, &c. of Clerks of the Peace.

KING'S COUNTY.

SALARY, FEES, &c.	Late Irish Currency. £. s. d.	British Currency. £. s. d.
1834:		
One Year's Salary, as presented off the County	325 – –	300 – –
Amount of Fees:		
Civil Bill Entries, at 3 *d.*	33 3 –	
Civil Bill Ejectments Entries, at 6½ *d.*	1 7 5½	
Civil Bill Decrees and Dismisses, at 3 *d.*	17 13 6	
Civil Bill Ejectment Decrees, at 1/1	2 3 4	
Renewals on Civil Bill Decrees, at 4 *d.*	2 1 –	
Civil Bill Summonses, at 4 *d.*	7 3 4	
Crown Summonses, at 3/4	6 3 4	
Registering Arms, at 6½ *d.*	– 14 1	
Registering Fees, at 6½ *d.*	– 1 1	
Registering Voters, at 1/1	1 7 1	
Publicans' Notices, at 2/8½	62 19 4½	
TOTAL Amount of Fees £.	134 16 7	124 9 2
TOTAL Amount of Salary and Fees for 1834 £.		424 9 2
Amount presented off the County for printing and posting Notices of Applications to register Votes, 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 88, s. 36		12 10 –
Amount presented off the County for printing and posting List of Voters registered, 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 88, s. 35		20 – –
TOTAL in 1834 £.		456 19 2

SALARY, FEES, &c.	Late Irish Currency. £. s. d.	British Currency. £. s. d.
1835:		
One Year's Salary presented off the County	325 – –	300 – –
Amount of Fees:		
Civil Bill Entries, at 3 *d.*	42 3 9	
Civil Bill Ejectments Entries, at 6½ *d.*	1 8 8½	
Civil Bill Decrees and Dismisses, at 3 *d.*	23 8 –	
Civil Bill Ejectment Decrees, at 1/1	2 7 8	
Renewals on Civil Bill Decrees and Dismisses, at 3 *d.*	2 9 4	
Civil Bill Summonses, at 4 *d.*	6 9 8	
Crown Summonses, at 3/4	4 – –	
Registering Arms, at 6½ *d.*	– 15 2	
Registering Trees, at 6½ *d.*	– 2 2	
Publicans' Notices, at 2/8½	56 17 6	
Registering Votes, at 1/1	6 16 6	
TOTAL Amount of Fees £.	146 18 5½	135 12 5
TOTAL Amount of Salary and Fees in 1835 £.		435 12 5
Amount presented off the County for printing and posting Notices of Application to register Votes, 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 88, s. 36		10 10 –
Amount presented off the County for printing and posting List of Voters registered, 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 88, s. 35		6 7 6
Amount presented off the County for printing Precepts and Forms for the Collectors of Public Cess to return List of persons qualified to serve on Juries, and also for making out the Sheriff's Book		5 – –
TOTAL in 1835 £.		457 9 11

There is no charge on the County for the Rent of an Office or the Registration of Arms.

Name of the Clerk of the Peace, HENRY HARDING; Duty performed by Deputy; neither in private practice.

Robert Harding, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix, No. 9.

Salaries, &c. of Clerks of the Peace.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

Statement of the several Heads under which Fees have been paid or demanded; specifying the Amount, together with the Sums presented by County.	Amount of Fees, present Currency.	Amount of Salary.
1834:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salary	- - -	*288 9 2½
3,569 Civil Bill Entries, at 3 *d.* Irish	41 3 7	
1,458 Ditto - Decrees and Dismisses, at 3 *d.* Irish	16 16 5½	
231 Renewals of Decrees, at 4 *d.* Irish	3 18 9	
82 Ejectment Entries, at 6 *d.* British	2 1 –	
51 Ditto - Decrees and Dismisses, at 1/ British	2 11 –	
1,373 Civil Bill Subpœnas, at 4 *d.* Irish	21 2 5¾	
31 Publicans' Certificates, obtaining License, at 2/6 British	3 17 6	
101 Ditto - Registering Licenses, at 2/6 British	12 12 6	
35 Freeholders' Certificates registered, at 1/ British	1 15 –	
1 Bench Warrant, at 5/ British	– 5 –	
		85 – 9½
Total Amount of Fees and Salary in the Year 1834	- - £.	375 10 –
1835:		
Salary	- - -	300 – –
5,086 Civil Bill Entries, at 3 *d.* Irish	†58 13 7⅓	
1,939 Ditto - Decrees and Dismisses, at 3 *d.* Irish	22 11 1¾	
203 Renewals of Decrees, at 4 *d.* Irish	3 2 5¼	
108 Ejectment Entries, at 6 *d.* British	2 14 –	
53 Ditto - Decrees and Dismisses, at 1/ British	2 13 –	
1,206 Civil Bill Subpœnas, at 4 *d.* Irish	18 11 1	
44 Publicans' Certificates, obtaining License, at 2/6 British	4 10 –	
84 Ditto - Registering Licenses, at 2/6 British	10 10 –	
72 Freeholders' Certificates registered, at 1/ British	3 12 –	
4 Bench Warrants, at 5/ British	1 – –	
		109 6 2¾
Total Amount of Fees and Salary in the Year 1835	- - £.	409 6 2¾

* The Salaries of all the County Officers are now paid in British currency.

† The increase of the number of Civil Bill Entries in this year, arose from the number of Tithe Cases which were entered for trial.

Alexander Faris, Clerk of the Peace; he performs the duties of his office in person; his name is carried on as a partner with his brother, a Solicitor, residing in Dublin, but he has not for several years past interfered in transacting any business of the firm, he being constantly a resident in the county, which course he has adopted for the purpose of devoting his entire time to the duties of his office as Clerk of the Peace.

Peace Office, Carrick-on-Shannon, 10 June 1836.

Alex. Faris,
Clerk of the Peace.

CITY OF LIMERICK.

1834:	£.	s.	d.
Salary, 100 *l.* per annum, late currency	92	6	1¼
To Fees received from 301 Spirit Retailers, on filing Notice of having paid the Duty, at 2/6 each	37	12	6
To Fees received from 125 Spirit Retailers, on being approved of by the Justices at Sessions, and granting Certificates thereupon, at 2/6 each	15	12	6
To Fees received from 35 Electors on being registered, and granting Certificates to same, at 1/ each	1	15	–
* To Fees received on postponing Trials in this year	1	–	–
* To Fees received for attested Copies of Informations, Indictments or Affidavits	3	–	–
* To Fees received for Crown Summonses, Capiases, Certificates in relation to Crown business, &c.	5	–	–
To Fees received for registering Trees, 1/6 each Registry, and Searches amongst the Record, at 1/6 each	5	–	–
To Fees received from 125 Spirit Retailers who served Notice after paying the Duty, being approved of at Sessions as above, at 2/6 each	15	12	6
TOTAL Amount for 1834 £.	176	18	7¼

1835:	£.	s.	d.
Salary, 100 *l.*, late currency	92	6	1¼
To Fees received from 292 Spirit Retailers, on filing Notice of having paid the Duty, at 2/6 each	36	11	–
To Fees received from 66 Spirit Retailers, on being approved by the Justices at Sessions, and granting Certificates thereon, at 2/6 each	8	5	–
To Fees received from 270 Electors, on being registered, and granting Certificates to same, at 1/ each	13	10	–
* To Fees received on postponing Trials in this year	1	–	–
To Fees received for attested Copies of Informations, Indictments and Affidavits	3	–	–
To Fees received for Crown Summonses at 3/4 each, Capiases at 3/4 each, Certificates in relation to Crown business at 2/6 each	5	–	–
To Fees received for Searches amongst the Records, 1/6 each, and registering Trees, at 1/6 each Registry	5	–	–
To Fees received from 66 new Spirit Retailers as above, at 2/6 each	8	5	–
TOTAL Amount for 1835 £.	172	17	1¼

Observations.—As no account has been kept of the daily receipt of Fees received in the Peace Office of the City of Limerick, those marked thus (*) are the supposed average amount of same in 1834 and 1835.

No Presentment made for the Clerk of the Peace for the Rent of an Office or for registering Arms or Jury Lists.

At Spring Assizes 1834 the sum of 167 *l.* 6 *s.* was presented by the Grand Jury for providing 400 printed books, containing the Names and additions of Persons who registered at the first Sessions under the Reform Act, and for printing and publishing the Names of Applicants for Registry at April and July Sessions 1834, pursuant to 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 88.

At Spring Assizes 1835, 57 *l.* 16 *s.* was presented for the Proprietors of the Limerick Chronicle for Advertising and Printing, by order of the Clerk of the Peace; and at Summer Assizes 1835, 89 *l.* 5 *s.* was presented for same Proprietors for like purposes, per like order. Of those several Presentments the Clerk of the Peace did not receive any portion, the whole being paid to the Proprietors of the Limerick Chronicle for the purposes herein stated.

The Clerk of the Peace takes the liberty to remark the great injustice done to him by the enactment 3 Geo. 4, c. 43, which classes Limerick with Waterford, Kilkenny and Galway, although by a census taken of the population of Ireland (*vide* Mr. Shaw Mason's Return to Parliament) the number of inhabitants returned for Limerick was 66,042, and the number for Waterford 26,787; by this Return it appearing that Limerick contained nearly three times the number of inhabitants over Waterford, and consequently that the public business must be threefold in Limerick, and attended with threefold labour and expense. The same salary, 100 *l.* Irish per annum, is fixed by the above-recited Act for Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny and Galway.

The several matters and things for which Fees are demanded and received by the Clerk of the Peace for the County of the City of the said City, and which are received as regulated by the Act 49 Geo. 3, c. 101, viz. postponing a Trial from one Sessions to another, 5/; Attested Copy of an Information or Affidavit, 2/4; filing Affidavit, 6/; Crown Summonses, 3/4 each, although Schedule allows 5/; Capias or Bench Warrant, 3/4; every Certificate relating to Crown business, 2/6; Copy Entry of Indictment from Crown Book, 3/4; every Search amongst the Records, 1/8, &c. &c.; filing an Affidavit on Registry of Trees, 1/6; lodging Rules and Regulations of Savings Banks and other Societies, 5/. The Crown Fees at Sessions are paid in Irish currency.

Clerk of the Peace, EDWARD PARKER. Duty performed in person, with a Clerk and occasional Assistant Clerks. Not in private practice.

Edward Parker, Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix, No. 9.

Salaries, &c. of Clerks of the Peace.

CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS.	1834. £. s. d.	1835. £. s. d.
Yearly Salary	369 4 7	369 4 7
Ejectment Entries at 5 ½ *d.* each; comparing and signing Ejectment Decree or Dismiss, 11 *d.* each; Entry of Civil Bill Process, 2 ¾ *d.* each; comparing and signing Decree or Dismiss, 2 ¾ *d.* each; comparing, entering and signing Renewal of Decree, 3 ¾ *d.* each; Appeals from Decree or Dismiss, 5 ½ *d.* each. Total Amount for the above for eight Sessions in the several divisions of the county, for years 1834 and 1835	105 13 4	89 2 3
Civil Bill Summonses, at 3 ¾ *d.* each	1 5 –	1 15
Crown Summonses, at 4/7 each	2 1 3	1 16 8
Ejectment Summonses, at 1/	—	—
Search for Indictments found, and Bench Warrants, at 4/7	1 12 1	1 7 6
Registry of Freeholders, Leaseholders, Freemen and Householders in the city of Londonderry, Borough of Coleraine and county of Londonderry, 1/ for filing and entering each Affidavit and granting Certificate	7 12 –	13 16 –
Certificates, Notices and Entries of Publicans' Licenses	68 10 –	74 7 6
Registry of Trees, at 1/	– 3 –	– 7 –
Sum presented off County for Rent of Office	—	—
Ditto - for Registration of Arms	—	—
Ditto - for posting or publishing Notices of Spirit Licenses, Lists of Jurors, &c., None; these being presented to the Printer, who has contracted for same.		
Amount presented under 3d & 4th Will. IV., c. 91, for expenses incurred in issuing Precepts for Jurors' Lists, and attending Sessions and Adjournments, and preparing Jurors' Lists and Books	17 4 –	11 –
£.	573 5 3	562 16 6

Name of the Clerk of the Peace, JAMES GREGG.

The duty is performed in person, and never absent from Sessions during the period he has held the office, except at one Session attending on summons before a Committee of the House of Commons.

Has some private practice; finds the multifarious and increasing duties of the office quite sufficient to employ his time.

The Clerk of the Peace is obliged to keep his office open every day in the year except Sunday, Christmas-day and Good Friday; he is obliged to keep a permanent clerk, and has to travel and attend Sessions throughout the county upwards of 56 days in the year, from 13 to 30 miles, and pay all travelling expenses of himself and assistant, and also to furnish his own stationery, and make every Return to Parliament, which are now most numerous, without any allowance whatsoever.

James Gregg, Clerk of Peace.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

		£.	s.	d.
1834:				
1,597	Civil Bill Entries, fee 3 *d.* each	19	19	3
757	Ditto Decrees, 3 *d.* each	9	9	3
204	Ditto Dismisses, 3 *d.* each	2	11	–
51	Ditto Renewals, 4 *d.* each	–	17	–
60	Ejectment Entries, 1/ each	3	–	–
44	Ditto Decrees, 6 *d.*	1	2	–
3	Ditto Dismisses, 6 *d.*	–	1	6
	Late Currency - £.	37	–	–
	British Currency - £.	34	3	1
32	Freeholders registered, 1/ each	1	12	–
163	Publicans registered, 2/6 each	20	7	6
31	Ditto certified, 2/6 each	3	15	–
	By Presentment:			
	Salary	276	18	6
	Posting and publishing Lists of Notices, for Registry of Freeholds and Freeholders registered in the year	20	–	–
	Registration of Arms	—		
	Lists of Jurors	—		
	Rent of an Office	—		
	TOTAL Receipts for the Year 1834 - £.	356	16	1
1835:				
1,558	Civil Bill Entries, 3 *d.* each	19	9	6
645	Ditto Decrees, 3 *d.* each	8	1	3
157	Ditto Dismisses, 3 *d.* each	1	19	3
77	Ditto Renewals, 4 *d.* each	1	5	8
81	Ejectment Entries, 1/ each	4	1	–
61	Ditto Decrees, 6 *d.* each	1	10	6
2	Ditto Dismisses, 6 *d.* each	–	1	–
	Late Currency	36	8	2
	British Currency	33	12	2
130	Freeholders registered, 1/	6	10	–
181	Publicans registered, 2/6	22	12	6
39	Ditto certified, 2/6	4	15	–
	By Presentment:			
	Salary	276	18	6
	Posting and publishing Lists of Notices for Registry of Freeholds and Freeholders registered in the year	10	–	–
	Registration of Arms	—		
	Lists of Jurors	—		
	Rent of an Office	—		
	TOTAL Receipts for the Year 1835 - £.	354	8	2

Clerk of the Peace, JOHN VERSECHOYLE CRAWFORD.

The Duty of the office is performed personally; keeps a Deputy.

The Clerk of the Peace is not in private Practice.

The Clerk of the Peace Rents an Office, for which he pays 12 *l.* per annum out of his Salary and the Fees of his Office.

Peace Office, Longford, June 4, 1836.

John Crawford,
Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix, No. 9.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

Salaries, &c. of Clerks of the Peace.

	Year 1834.			Year 1835.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salary - - -	276	18	5½	276	18	5½
Emoluments, exclusive of Salary - -	147	4	6	112	9	7
Salary and Emoluments	424	2	11½	389	8	-½
Amount of Presentments to Clerk of the Peace, for printing, posting or publishing Notices of Registration and Annual Lists of Voters for the County of Louth and Borough of Dundalk	2	15	1	31	8	1

The several Matters for which Fees have been paid; specifying the Amount of each Fee paid or demanded, and upon what special Account it hath been paid or demanded.

	£.	s.	d.
Upon Civil Bills:			
For every Entry of a Cause -	-	-	3
For signing, entering and recording every Decree or Dismiss - - - - -	-	-	3
For signing and entering every Renewal - - -	-	-	4
For taking and signing every Recognizance of Bail, and giving Certificate of Appeal being lodged - -	-	-	6
For entering every Verdict of a Jury - - - - -	-	-	6
For every Subpœna ad testificandum - - -	-	-	4
Upon Civil Bill Ejectments:			
For every Entry of a Cause -	-	-	6
For signing, entering and recording every Decree or Dismiss - - - - -	-	1	-
For taking and signing every Recognizance of Bail, and giving Certificate of Appeal being lodged - -	-	-	6
For every Crown Summons -	-	4	7
For filing every Affidavit in relation to Crown business -	-	6	2
For every Certificate in relation to Crown business - -	-	3	1
For every Bench Warrant -	-	3	1
For every Search - - -	-	1	6
For every Copy of an Information	-	1	6
For entering Attornies' Licenses	-	1	-
For filing every Affidavit of Registry of Trees, and giving certified Copy thereof - -	-	1	-
For every Certificate to Spirit Retailers, of their having been approved of at Quarter Sessions - - - - -	-	2	6
For filing and entering every Notice served by Spirit Retailers, of having obtained License - - - - -	-	2	6
For recording additional Rules of Savings Banks, and giving certified Copy thereof - -	-	5	-
For every Parchment Certificate to Voters registered under Reform Act - - -	-	1	-
For every List of Voters for the said County or the Borough of Dundalk - - - - -	-	1	-
For every Order of Court, for expenses of Prosecutors in cases of Felony - - -	-	1	-
For every Copy of List of Objections to Items in Tithe Memorials and Schedules filed under the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 100 -	-	5	-
For entering Objections to Items in said Memorials and Schedules - - - each	-	-	3
For entering and recording Decisions upon said Objections - - - - each	-	-	3

Remarks:—The Presentment under the Salary Act, 4 Geo. 4, c. 43, being in lieu of all Presentments theretofore made by Grand Juries to the Clerk of the Peace, including those for Rent of Office and Registration of Arms, none such have been made since the passing of said Act.

The Presentments for printing Lists of Jurors, Jurors' Books, Precepts and blank Forms of Returns for Cess Collectors, have not been made to the Clerk of the Peace. The Amount for the year 1834 was 17*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and for 1835, 14*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

Clerk of the Peace, THOMAS BOURNE; his duty is performed in person, and he is not in private practice.

Thomas Bourne, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS.	Fee payable for each Act.	Year 1834.	Year 1835.
	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salary by Presentment of Thomas Gildea, Clerk of the Peace, who performs the duty in person, with the aid of several Clerks, and is not in private practice	- -	364 4 7	364 4 7
Certificates to Spirit Retailers	2 6	14 2 6	5 17 6
Tests	- 3¾	4 16 3	3 18 9
Bench and Certificate Warrants and Search	4 6	- 13 6	- 18 -
Civil Bills on the Entry of each Cause	- 2¾	60 9 2	73 16 11
Decrees and Dismisses on signing and checking each	- 2¾	33 13 -	35 10 9
Ejectment on the Entry of each Cause	- 6	4 2 6	5 4 -
Ejectment Decrees and Dismisses, on signing and checking each	1 -	5 14 -	8 10 -
Affidavits of Renewals of Decrees, on the Entry of and signing each	- 3¾	3 16 7	2 19 11
Appeals to General Assizes, taking the Recognizances and signing each	- 6	1 17 -	- 13 6
Certificate of Search among the Records	1 6	- 16 6	- 18 -
Registry of Freeholders	1 -	7 2 -	4 10 -
Expenses of Presentment of printing Notices of and publishing Lists of Jurors	- -	15 - -	—
Expenses by Presentment of printing 150 Copies of Lists of Freeholders	- -	45 - -	46 10 -
Registration of Arms by Presentment; no Presentment these years	—	—	—
Rent of Office, by Presentment - - - - ditto	—	—	—
Printing and posting Notices, and holding General Quarter Sessions; None	—	—	—

Ballinasloe, 7 June 1836. *Th. Gildea*, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF MEATH.

Each separate Head of Service.	Fee payable for each Act.	Year 1834.	Year 1835.
	Late Currency. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Yearly Salary	- -	323 1 8	323 1 8
Presented off the County, for printing, publishing and posting Notice of Applicants to register, and yearly Lists of those who did register	- -	48 10 -	57 10 -
No sum presented for an Office	—	—	—
No sum presented for Lists of Jurors, or in any way relating to same	—	—	—
Civil Bill Entries	- 3	23 18 11	24 15 11
Ditto Decrees	- 3	12 19 8	12 6 8
Subpœnas ad testificandum	- 4	4 10 4	3 2 -
Recognizance and Certificate of Appeal	- 6	- - 6	- 3 6
Searches in Civil Bill Cases	1 -	- 6 -	- 13 -
Signing and entering Renewals	- 4	3 - 6	3 10 -
Ejectment Entries	- 6½	1 12 4	1 19 -
Ditto Decrees	1 1	2 11 -	2 11 -
Crown Summonses	5 -	2 7 7	2 15 4
Bench Warrants	3 4	2 4 3	1 3 3
Searches in Crown Cases	1 8	1 6 -	1 5 8
Entering Appeals against Magistrates' Convictions	3 4	2 5 -	3 1 8
Affidavits filed in Crown Cases	6 8	1 6 8	- 13 4
Recognizances - - ditto	7 6	1 2 6	3 - -
Orders of Justices in Crown Cases	3 4	1 3 4	2 1 6
Orders on Treasurer for Witnesses' Expenses	1 -	- 18 5½	1 9 -
Registry of Trees	1 6	- 17 6	- 19 6
Registry of Arms	- -	10 - -	10 - -
Certificates of Voters for an Election	1 -	3 5 -	6 12 -
Registry of Spirit Licenses	2 6	43 - -	41 15 -
Drawing Affidavits for Voters	1 -	1 10 -	3 10 -
Certificates, &c., for Publicans to have signed by Churchwardens, Magistrates, &c., previous to their attending Sessions	2 6	11 - -	9 2 6
Like of Affidavits, Notifications, &c., for Persons applying for registering Arms and Forges, at 6*d.* each	- -	1 10 -	2 - -
Administering Oaths of Allegiance	1 -	- 18 -	- 13 -

Appendix, No. 9.

Salaries, &c. of Clerks of the Peace.

COUNTY OF MEATH—*continued.*

AN ACCOUNT of Business done by the CLERK of the PEACE, for which there is no Fee or Remuneration of any kind allowed save his Salary.

To post after each Sessions Particulars of Ejectments tried at each Quarter Sessions.

To post during each Assizes a Copy of the Lists returned by Magistrates of all Fines ordered at Petty Sessions.

To lodge with Records Lists of all Fines ordered by Magistrates at Petty Sessions.

To be filed and registered all Convictions by Magistrates, including Excise, Game, Stamps, Assaults, &c.

List of Quarter Sessions to be printed and posted.

Precept to be made out every quarter, and signed by Magistrates and delivered to Sheriff.

All Appeals for Wages heard before Magistrates at Petty Sessions to be filed with their Recognizances.

To issue a Precept, and deliver same to every Collector of Grand Jury Cess, every year, to return a List of Jurors in his Barony.

To give Notice of holding two Sessions each year for the Magistrates to revise those various Lists.

To attend at those two Sessions, and then make out a List from that revised at such Sessions, and then deliver same to the Sheriff.

To attend, in one year, at least thirty Tithe Sessions.

To give and post Notice of the time of holding said Sessions.

To attend at every Election for Members of Parliament during the whole time, and at the close to take charge on oath from the Sheriff of the Poll Books, and lodge same with the Records.

To examine all Rules and Regulations relating to Loan and Friendly Societies, Savings Banks, &c., get same signed by Magistrates, and lodge same in the Office with the Records.

All Maps of Canals, Railroads, Books of Reference, &c., to be lodged with the Records, and to be free for Inspection to the County.

Contracts for County Works lodged with County Records.

Peace Recognizance, ditto.

To attend at Road Sessions, and take charge and keep among the Records the Affidavits of the Magistrates who qualify.

To swear in Deputy Lieutenants.

To swear in Police.

To register Magistrates' Commissions.

To attend the Magistrates when striking the Police Candidates, and return a List of same to Inspector, &c.

To attend at the Assizes on different kinds of Appeals.

To make Yearly and Quarterly Returns.

To return Estreats of Recognizances after each Sessions into the Court of Exchequer.

To post and publish Particulars of Recognizances, Estreats, &c. in a summary manner at each Sessions.

Like of Fines on Grand and Petty Jurors.

To take charge of Tithe Schedules, and allow same to be inspected by all persons interested.

To make out Lists from Notices of Persons applying to register, and post same previous to every Quarter Sessions.

To make out and post yearly Lists of those who have registered.

To make complete Lists of all registered Voters in the County, and deliver same to the High Sheriff previous to each Election.

To register each Voter and enter same in Barony Books, &c.

To make Lists of Persons applying to get order for Publicans' License previous to each Sessions, and send same to Clerks of Petty Sessions.

ROBERT CHAMBERS is the Clerk of the Peace. The duty is performed by him in person, and not by Deputy.

He is not now practising as a Solicitor, but was a practising Solicitor, and an Attorney of all the Law Courts for a great many years, but gave up his profession in order to attend to the duties of his Office solely, and resides entirely in the County of Meath.

3 June 1836. *Robert Chambers*, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

Matters for which Fees have been paid, and upon what Special Account it hath been paid or demanded.	Amount each Fee paid.	Year 1834.	Year 1835.
	s. *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Salary in lieu of the several Fees to which the Clerk of the Peace was entitled prior to the passing of the Act of 4 Geo. 4, c. 43, and for which Grand Juries were to make Presentments	- -	333 - -	333 - -
For furnishing a Summons for Witnesses in Civil Bill cases, in which the names of four persons may be included, and signing same, late Irish currency	- 6	3 8 9	3 2 7
For entering the Cause and attending hearing in a Civil Bill case, late Irish currency	- 3	43 9 -½	40 12 3
For entering, comparing and signing a Decree or Dismiss in Civil Bill case, late Irish currency	- 3	33 13 3	31 1 10
For examining, signing and entering a Renewal of a Decree or Dismiss, late Irish currency	- 4	9 10 7	8 13 6
For every Ejectment case, late Irish currency	- 6½	2 3 6	3 3 -
For comparing, examining and signing Decree or Dismiss in an Ejectment case, and Copy same for posting, late Irish currency	1 1	4 1 -	5 16 -
For taking a Recognizance of Bail on an Appeal in a Civil Bill case, and filing same, and giving a Certificate thereof if required, late Irish currency	- 6	1 8 3	1 14 1
For Summons on Crown Business, late currency	5 -	4 16 -	5 1 6
For preparing and signing each Bench Warrant, late Irish currency	3 4	1 2 1½	1 5 3½
For registering of Trees and granting Certificate, late currency	1 -	- 2 9	- 3 8
For receiving Notices of persons intending to register as Electors attending the Registry, giving Certificate on Parchment to such as admitted, and afterwards entering Affidavits in County and Barony Books, late Irish currency	1 -	9 16 -	7 4 -
For receiving Notices of persons intending to apply for License to sell Spirits, making out List for Magistrates, attending the application and granting Certificate if allowed, and entering name and residence in Registry, at	2 6	47 7 6	40 15 -
For entering Appeals from Magistrates' Convictions, and attending the hearing and signing Affirmation or Reversal, late currency	3 4	- 18 11½	1 2 10½
For proving and signing Certificate of persons who have registered their Arms	2 6	2 10 -	2 15 -
To amount of Presentment by Grand Jury to reimburse Clerk of the Peace for transcribing Notices of persons who intended to register in these Years, and posting Lists in various parts of the County, as required by the Act	- -	10 - -	10 - -
To Amount presented in the Year 1835 to reimburse him for serving Notices on persons whom Magistrates did not approve of, who were returned on Lists to serve as Jurors, there being only three days allowed by the Act for service of their names, and a vast number of persons returned were served in distant places, otherwise could not have been struck off the roll; the Grand Jury on investigation thought, for 1834, first year of Jury Roll, 22*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* compensation for Expenses, and in 1835, by reason of the exaction used previous years, there were not any Notices served	- -	22 2 2	3 19 -
Sums presented for Printing in relation to Office of Clerk of the Peace:			
To Joseph Robinson, for printing Lists of Voters, as per contract	- -	53 - -	57 - -
Total	- - £.	249 9 10½	223 9 7½

The Grand Jury of this County do not present any sum for Rent of an Office or Registry of Arms.

I certify, that I was appointed Clerk of the Peace for said County in April 1819, and have ever since (being upwards of seventeen years) continued to perform the duty of that office in person, with the assistance of a Deputy and Clerks, and am in private practice as a Solicitor.

24 June 1836. *Robert Smith*, Clerk of the Peace.

QUEEN'S COUNTY,

	FOR WHAT FEES ARE RECEIVED.	AMOUNT. £.	s.	d.
	1834:			
4318	Civil Bill Processes, for entering for Trial, at 3*d.* Irish per	49	16	5½
2726	Civil Bill Decrees and Dismisses, for comparing and signing, 3*d.* Irish per	31	8	11½
318	Renewals of Decrees, for entering and signing, at 4*d.* Irish per	4	17	9½
135	Ejectment Processes, for entering for Trial, at 6*d.* Irish per	3	7	6
114	Ejectment Decrees and Dismisses, for comparing and signing, at 1/ Irish per	5	14	–
419	Civil Bill Summonses, for printing and signing, at 4*d.* Irish per	6	11	4
40	Crown Summonses, for printing and signing, at 2/6 Irish per	5	–	–
5	Ejectment Summonses, for printing and signing, at 1/ Irish per	–	5	–
8	Searches and Certificates, drawing and signing same, at 1/ Irish per	–	8	–
248	Publicans registered, License and Certificates thereof, at 2/6 Irish per	31	–	–
57	Registered Voters' Certificates, at 1/ Irish per	2	17	–
11	Registry of Fees and Certificates thereof, at 1/6 Irish per	–	16	6
31	Certificates of Appeals lodged, at 6*d.* Irish per	–	15	6
18	Certificates of Registry of Arms, at 2/6 Irish per	2	5	–
11	Recognizances entered into at Quarter Sessions, at 2/6 Irish per	1	7	6
	To one Year's Salary presented by the Grand Jury of the Queen's County, pursuant to the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 43	300	–	–
	TOTAL £.	446	10	6½

To Amount of Presentment to defray expenses of printed books of Registry of Electors for County and Borough of Portarlington, and for making out Lists of Applicants to register, and for posting and circulating same through County and Borough, pursuant to 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 88, for which no Fee is received, £. 49. 0. 11.

To Amount of Presentment to defray expenses of Precepts, Schedules and Notices for Jurors' Sessions, delivering same to Grand Jury Cess Collectors, and posting same through County, procuring Jurors' Book, and making out same for Sheriff, pursuant to Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 91, for which no Fee is received, £. 17. 16.

	1835:			
5067	Civil Bill Processes, for entering for Trial, at 3*d.* Irish per	58	9	3½
2995	Civil Bill Decrees and Dismisses, for comparing and signing, at 3*d.* Irish per	34	11	–½
357	Renewals of Decrees, for entering and signing, at 4*d.* Irish per	5	9	8½
177	Ejectment Processes, for entering for Trial, at 6*d.* Irish per	4	8	6
156	Ejectment Decrees and Dismisses, for comparing and signing, at 1/ Irish per	7	16	–
538	Civil Bill Summonses, for printing and signing, at 4*d.* Irish per	8	19	4
39	Crown Summonses, for printing and signing, at 2/6 Irish per	4	17	6
7	Ejectment Summonses, for printing and signing, at 1/ Irish per	–	7	–
9	Searches and Certificates, drawing and signing same, at 1/ Irish per	–	9	–
239	Publicans registered, License and Certificates thereof, at 2/6 Irish per	29	17	6
332	Certificates to Registered Voters, at 1/ Irish per	16	12	–
9	Registry of Trees, and Certificates thereof, at 1/6 Irish per	–	13	6
33	Certificates of Appeals lodged, at 6*d.* Irish per	–	16	6
26	Certificates of Registry of Arms, at 2/6 Irish per	3	5	–
9	Recognizance entered into at Quarter Sessions, at 2/6 Irish per	1	2	6
	To one Year's Salary, presented by the Grand Jury of the Queen's County, pursuant to the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 43	300	–	–
	TOTAL £.	477	14	4½

To Amount of Presentments to defray expenses of making out Lists of Applicants to register, posting and circulating same through County and Borough of Portarlington, pursuant to Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 88, and for which no Fee is received, £. 36. 7. 4.

To Amount of Presentment to defray expenses of Precepts, Schedules and Notices for Jurors' Sessions, delivering same to Grand Jury Cess Collectors, and posting same through County, procuring Jurors' Book, and making out same for Sheriff, pursuant to the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 91, and for which no Fee is received, £. 11. 10.

No Presentment or Allowance given for Rent of an Office or Registration of Arms.

I am Clerk of the Peace for the Queen's County, and the duties of said office are performed by me in person, with the assistance of several Clerks, whom I pay; and I do not practise in private or otherwise.

Wm Caldbeck, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

HEADS of SERVICE.	On what Account paid or demanded.	Rate of Fees under each separate Head.	Total Number of each separate Head of Service for the Year 1834.	TOTAL Amount received.	Total Number of each separate Head of Service for the Year 1835.	TOTAL Amount received.
		s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Affidavit sworn and filed in relation to Crown business	49 G. 3. c. 101	6 8	16	5 6 8	14	3 13 4
Certificate relating to Crown business	- - ditto -	3 4	22	3 13 4	19	3 3 4
Crown Summons	- - ditto -	5 -	21	5 5 -	17	4 5 -
Copy of an Indictment	- - ditto -	3 4				
Copy of an Examination	- - ditto -	1 8	22	1 16 8	26	2 3 4
Recognizance to the Crown	- - ditto -	7 6	3	1 2 6	7	2 12 6
Postponing Trial	- - ditto -	5 -	2	- 10 -		
Bench Warrants	- - ditto -	3 4	5	- 16 8	7	1 3 4
Entering a Civil Bill Cause	36 G. 3. c. 25.	- 3	3,968	49 12 -	4,651	58 2 3
Signing a Civil Bill Decree or Dismiss	- - ditto -	- 3	2,116	26 9 -	2,555	31 18 9
Signing a Renewal of such Decree	- - ditto -	- 4	491	8 3 8	381	6 6 8
Recognizance of Bail, and Certificate of Appeal	- - ditto -	- 6	23	- 11 6	15	- 7 6
Entering Civil Bill Ejectment	58 G. 3. c. 39.	- 6½	153	4 2 10½	86	2 10 2
Signing Decree or Dismiss in same	- - ditto -	1 1	110	5 19 2	73	3 19 1
Search amongst the Records	49 G. 3. c. 101, & 56 G. 3. c. 88.	1 8	16	1 6 8	20	1 13 4
Yearly Salary off the County	4 G. 4. c. 43.	- - -	- - -	350 - -*	- - -	350 - -*
Late Currency	- - -	- - -	- - -	464 15 8½	- - -	471 18 10
Present Currency	- - -	- - -	- - -	428 6 8	- - -	433 17 10
Granting a Certificate to Voter	2 & 3 W. 4. c. 88.	1 -	68	3 8 -	92	4 12 -
Providing and preparing Affidavit for same if required so to do, but which any Person may perform	- - -	1 -	60	3 - -	66	3 6 -
Granting a Certificate to a Publican, to enable him to receive a License	3 & 4 W. 4. c. 68.	2 6	41	5 2 6	59	7 7 6
Notice served on Clerk of Peace by ditto, of his having obtained a License	- - ditto -	2 6	190	23 15 -	180	22 10 -
TOTAL present Currency	- - -	- - -	- - -	463 12 2	- - -	471 13 4

Tests for the year 1834 (omitted), 730 at 4 *d.* - - - - - £. 12 3 4
463 12 2

TOTAL, Year 1834 - - - £. 475 15 6

Ditto - - 1835 (omitted), 840 at 4 *d.* - - - - - - 14 - -
471 13 4

TOTAL, Year 1835 - - £. 485 13 4

* This is in lieu of all Presentments heretofore made by Grand Jury for Rent of Offices, Registration of Arms, Parliamentary Returns, attending October Sessions, Stationery, &c.

ROBERT JONES FOX, Clerk of the Peace; the duty is performed in person and by Deputy; is not in private practice.

N.B. For the publication of Notices of Registration or Lists of Jurors, the Clerk of the Peace has received no remuneration.

Roscommon, 3 June 1836. *John Morow*, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix, No. 9.

Salaries, &c. of Clerks of the Peace.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS.]	1834. £.	s.	d.	1835. £.	s.	d.
Salary	300	–	–	300	–	–
Civil Bills, for entering each, 3*d.*; signing each Decree or Dismiss, 3*d.*; Entering each Ejectment, 6*d.*; signing ditto, Decree, or Dismiss, 1/; renewing Decree or Dismiss, 3*d.*; Appeals, 6*d.* Irish; Process and Test, 4*d.* British	102	8	1	101	17	9
Certificates of Registry to Electors for County and Borough, 1/ each, British	5	12	–	7	8	–
Attornies' Certificates of License Registry, each 1/, British	–	14	–	–	11	–
Certificates to Spirit Retailers, 2/6 each, British	20	9	–	15	5	–
Crown Summonses, 5/ each, Irish	1	12	1½	3	2	6
Affidavits on Crown business, 6/8 each, Irish	–	–	–	2	8	10
Entering Objections to Tithe Claims, 3*d.* each, British	–	13	6	—		
Certificates on Crown business, 3/4 each, Irish	–	3	1	—		
Searches on Crown business, 1/8 each, Irish	–	–	–	–	7	6
Copies of Informations, 1/8 each, Irish; and Copies of Indictments, 3/1 each, Irish	–	16	–	—		
Bench Warrants, 3/4 each, Irish	–	–	–	–	6	5
Orders to Prosecutors for Expenses, 1/ each, British	–	4	–	–	11	–
Certificates of Registry of Trees, 1/ each, British	–	1	–	–	1	–
Certificates of Registry of Arms, 1/ each, British	–	5	–	–	3	–
Copies of Convictions in Stamp cases, 1/ each, British	–	3	–	–	14	–
Repayment by Government of Sums advanced by Clerk of Peace in carrying provisions of Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. chap. 100, into effect in this county	–	–	–	47	15	–
Presented off County to reimburse Clerk of Peace for posting Lists of Notices for Registry in County and Borough, and also posting Lists of persons registered as Electors for County and Borough	50	4	–	42	–	–
Presented off the County to reimburse Clerk of Peace; supplying a Jurors' Book for the Sheriff, and copying Lists of Jurors into same	5	10	6	5	–	–
TOTAL £.	488	15	3½	527	11	–

The three last items, viz. Repayment by Government, Presentments for posting Lists, &c., and Presentmentfor Jurors' Book, although ordered in the Return, cannot be called Emoluments, as they are merely repayments of money advanced.

RICHARD B. WYNNE is Clerk of the Peace for this County; the duty is performed in person, and an Assistant is also permanently employed, and several Clerks occasionally, which is absolutely necessary from the multifarious duties of the office. The Clerk of the Peace is not an Attorney, and therefore has no private practice as such.

R. B. Wynne, Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix, No. 9.

Salaries, &c. of Clerks of the Peace.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS.	1834.	AMOUNT.	1835.	AMOUNT.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Civil Bill Entries, at 3 *d.* each	12,042	150 10 6	13,869	173 7 3
Ditto - - Decrees, at 3 *d.* each	8,012	100 3 –	8,744	109 6 –
Ditto - - Dismisses, at 3 *d.* each	1,703	21 5 9	1,800	22 10 –
Ditto - - Renewals, at 4 *d.* each	1,403	23 7 8	1,353	22 11 –
Ditto - - Appeals, at 6 *d.* each	26	– 13 –	37	– 18 6
Ejectment Entries, at 6 *d.* each	317	7 18 6	367	9 3 6
Ditto - - Decrees, at 1/ each	215	10 15 –	266	13 6 –
Ditto - - Dismisses, at 1/ each	39	1 19 –	49	2 9 –
Replevins, at 1/ each	4	– 4 –	6	– 6 –
Appeals from Convictions, at 5/ each	13	3 5 –	5	1 5 –
Alehouse Certificates, at 2/6 each	1,184	148 – –	1,074	134 5 –
County Freehold Registry, at 1/ each	36	1 16 –	393	19 13 –
Borough of Clonmel Registry, at 1/ each	64	3 4 –	77	3 17 –
Borough of Cashel Registry, at 1/ each	8	– 8 –	30	1 10 –
Amount of Salary raised by County Presentment only	- -	369 4 7	- -	369 4 7
Small Fees, supposed about at the utmost	- -	40 – –	- -	40 – –
TOTAL £.	- -	882 14 –		923 11 10

Small Fees include Searches, Certificates, Crown and Compulsory Summonses, Fire-arms Certificates, which to the best of my belief do not amount to the sum stated. The expenses of the office are very great.

Clerk of the Peace, THOMAS SADLIER; does the duty in person, to which duty he devotes the entire of his time. Is not a professional man.

Under the Election Laws, when the representation of the County is contested, is obliged to employ during the Election 26 Clerks, called Deputies.

Under the Reform Bill, employed three Deputies; the County Registry, the Registry for the Borough of Clonmel, the Borough of Cashel, and the General Quarter Sessions of the County, all being in progress at the same time.

Under the Tithe Million Act, employed seven Deputies, having been forced in compliance with the order of Government to hold Special Sessions in seven different towns on the same days.

T. Sadlier, Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix, No. 9.

Salaries, &c. of Clerks of the Peace.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS.	Year 1834. £.	s.	d.	Year 1835. £.	s.	d.
Civil Bill Entries, Decrees, Renewals and Appeals, at the rate of 3*d.* for each Entry, 3*d.* for each Decree, 4*d.* for each Renewal, and 6*d.* for each Appeal, all in the late Irish Currency	125	17	6	115	13	4
Civil Bill Summonses, at 4*d.* each	8	–	–	6	–	–
Ejectment Entries, Decrees and Appeals, at the rate of 6 ½ *d.* for each Entry, 1/1 for each Decree, and 6*d.* for each Appeal, all in the like Currency	18	–	6	14	5	6
Registering Trees, under the Timber Acts, at 1/6 for each Affidavit and Certificate	1	9	–	1	5	6
Registering Voters, at the rate of 1/1 for each Registry and Certificate	5	11	7	37	16	9
Granting Certificates, and registering Licenses under the Spirit License Act, at 2/8½ each	72	5	10½	43	8	6
Crown Summonses, at the rate of 5 *s.* each	2	10	–	3	5	–
Bench Warrants, at the rate of 3/4 each	1	6	8	–	10	–
Searches on Crown Business, at 1/8 each	–	15	–	–	5	–
Appeals from Magistrates' Decisions to the Court of Quarter Sessions, and drawing up the Adjudication, at 11/4½ each	6	16	6	3	19	7½
Registering Arms under 47 Geo. 3 and subsequent Acts	10	16	8	10	16	8
Salary	400	–	–	400	–	–
TOTAL Amount of Salary, Fees and Emoluments, and whole Receipts of the Office for the Years 1834 and 1835 — Irish £.	653	9	3½	637	5	10
TOTAL Amount of Salary, Fees and Emoluments, and whole Receipts of the Office for the Years 1834 and 1835 — British £.	603	3	3½	588	5	5
SUMS presented off the said County:						
To the Clerk of the Peace to procure an Office for the Peace Records at Omagh	4	4	–	4	4	–
To the Clerk of the Peace, for copying the Jurors' Book, and providing Precepts and Returns for the Collectors	10	–	–	10	–	–
To the same, to pay for an Office for Peace Records at Clogher for one year	8	8	–			
To the same, for publishing and printing Notices of Applications for registering Freeholders for Omagh, Dungannon, Strabane and Clogher	20	–	–	20	–	–
To the same, for the posting and publishing Notices of the several Special Sessions under the Tithe Act	42	–	–			
To the same, for posting and publishing Notices of the Sessions (and several Adjournments) of Appeal from the Valuation of the Barony of Strabane	–	–	–	10	10	–
£.	84	12	–	44	14	–

The Duty is performed by the Clerk of the Peace, who is not in private practice, assisted by a Deputy and Clerks during the Quarter Sessions.

Daniel Auchinleck, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS.	AMOUNT.	SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS.	AMOUNT.
1834:	£. s. d.	1835:	£. s. d.
Year's Salary, 300 *l.* late Currency - -	276 18 6	Year's Salary, 300 *l.* late Currency - -	276 18 6
Entering 2,999 Civil Bills for Trial, at 3 *d.* each - - - - - - - - -	37 9 9	Entering 2,738 Civil Bills for Trial, at 3 *d.* each - - - - - - - - -	34 4 6
Signing and comparing 2,081 Decrees, at 3 *d.* each - - - - - - - -	26 - 3	Signing and comparing 1,835 Civil Bill Decrees, at 3 *d.* each - - - -	22 18 9
Signing and comparing 505 Dismisses, at 3 *d.* each - - - - - - - -	6 6 3	Signing and comparing 505 Civil Bill Dismisses, at 3 *d.* each - - - -	6 6 3
Entering and signing 184 Renewals, at 4 *d.* each - - - - - - - - -	3 1 4	Entering and signing 239 Civil Bill Renewals, at 4 *d.* each - - - -	3 16 4
Entering 69 Civil Bill Ejectments for Trial, at 6 *d.* each - - - - - - -	1 14 6	Entering 92 Civil Bill Ejectments for Trial, at 6 *d.* each - - - - -	2 6 -
Signing and comparing 58 Ejectment Decrees, at 1 *s.* each - - - - - -	2 11 -	Signing and comparing 62 Ejectment Decrees, at 1 *s.* each - - - - -	3 2 -
Signing and comparing 9 Ejectment Dismisses, at 1 *s.* each - - - - -	- 9 -	Signing and comparing 17 Ejectment Dismisses, at 1 *s.* each - - - - -	- 17 -
Signing and providing Subpœnas ad Testificandum at 4 *d.* each, but no account kept, and which may probably amount to -	4 - -	Taking and signing 10 Recognizances of Appeal, at 6 *d.* each - - - - -	- 5 -
Taking and signing 34 Recognizances on Civil Bill Appeals, at 6 *d.* each - -	- 17 -	Issuing and signing Subpœnas ad Testificandum, of which no account was kept, but may amount to - - - - -	4 - -
Registering 316 Publicans' Licenses, at 2/6 each - - - - - - - - -	39 10 -	Registering 299 Publicans' Licenses, at 2/6 each - - - - - - - - -	37 7 6
Granting 84 Certificates to Publicans to obtain Licenses, at 2/6 each - - -	10 10 -	Granting 80 Certificates to Publicans to obtain Licenses, at 2/6 each - - -	10 - -
Issuing and signing 4 Bench Warrants, at 3/4 each - - - - - - - -	- 13 4	Registering and granting Certificates to 21 Freeholders, at 1 *s.* each - - -	1 1 -
Granting 39 Certificates of Registry to Freeholders, at 1 *s.* each - - - - -	1 19 -	Issuing 3 Bench Warrants, at 3/4 each -	- 10 -
Alphabetting and filing 9 Affidavits of Registry of Trees, and granting Certificates thereon, at 1 *s.* - - - - - - -	- 9 -	Filing and Alphabetting 9 Affidavits of Registry of Trees, at 1 *s.* each - -	- 9 -
Entering two Appeals from Magistrates' Convictions, at 2/6 each - - - -	- 5 -	Entering 10 Appeals from Magistrates' Convictions, at 2/6 each - - -	1 5 -
Preparing 22 Affidavits, Notices and Certificates for registering Arms, at 2/6 each	2 15 -	Preparing 14 Affidavits, Notices and Certificates for registering Arms, at 2/6 each - - - - - - - - -	1 15 -
Sundry Searches and other extra Business, of which no account can be made out, but which may probably amount to -	5 - -	Sundry Searches and other extra Business, of which no account can be made out, but may amount to - - - - -	5 - -
Signing and issuing 24 Crown Summonses, at 5 *s.* each - - - - - - -	6 - -	Issuing 18 Crown Summonses, at 5 *s.* each -	4 10 -
TOTAL for Year 1834 - - £.	426 15 11	TOTAL for Year 1835 - - £.	416 11 10

In the year 1834 the sum of 41 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* was presented off the County to the Clerk of the Peace, for printing Notices of Registry, Schedules of Freeholders, Precepts and Lists for Returns of Jurors, &c. Of this sum, 38 *l.* 11 *s.* was paid by the Treasurer to the Printer for Printing work, and 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* was paid to the Clerk of the Peace, being so much money advanced by him for posting and publishing Notices of Registry.

In the year 1835 the sum of 54 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* was presented off the County to the Clerk of the Peace for printing Notices of Registry, Schedules of Freeholders Registered, Precepts and Lists for Returns of Jurors, &c.; of which sum, 52 *l.* 12 *s.* was paid by the Treasurer of the County of Waterford to the Printer for Printing work; and 1 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.* was paid to the Clerk of the Peace for so much money expended by him in publishing and posting the Notices of Registry.

The Clerk of the Peace has no Presentment for Rent of Office, Registration of Arms, Lists of Jurors, or any other Presentment whatever, by which he has any emolument, save and except the Presentment for his Salary.

The foregoing Return is made out as accurately as is in my power, from the Books in my Office, not having kept any regular account of the Receipts of my Office; and out of the foregoing Emoluments of my Office, all the expenses attending it have been defrayed; these Expenses are very considerable, and absorb the greater part of the Fees received in it. These Expenses consist of Books for the entry of the various matters connected with the Office; Parchment for Rolls, Indictments and Certificates of Registry, &c.; Paper and Stationery of every description; Printing, Office Rent, Payments to Clerks occasionally employed, Postage, Travelling Expenses to and from Sessions, and various other contingencies. In carrying into effect the Reform Bill, an Expense most serious was incurred, exclusive of great personal labour; also in carrying into effect the Tithe Million Act a great expense was incurred, and very considerable labour imposed; and for all these Expenses no Remuneration or Allowance, in any shape, is made to the Clerk of the Peace.

The Clerks of the Peace are BAT. DELANDRE and VERNON RUSSELL DELANDRE, his son. The duty is performed in person, and daily attendance given. BAT. DELANDRE has no other profession or private practice; VERNON RUSSELL DELANDRE has within a few months been admitted an Attorney, but is not yet in practice.

7 June 1836. *Bat. Delandre*, Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix, No. 9.

Salaries, &c. of Clerks of the Peace.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
1834:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total Salary presented by the Grand Jury in this year	92 6 –	
Received from Publicans in this year for License Certificates, &c.	16 12 6	
5 Arms Certificates	– 12 6	
3 Gunpowder Certificates	– 15 –	
2 Crown Summonses	– 10 –	
Entering and engrossing Rules of Savings Bank, together with 3 Clerks' Bonds	2 10 –	
3 Copies of Registry of Voters	– 3 –	
83 Registry Certificates to Voters	4 3 –	
£.	117 12 –	117 12 –
Amount presented by Grand Jury in this year for printing and publishing Notices, Lists of Jurors, &c.	62 7 10	
1835:		
Total Salary presented in this year	92 6 –	
Received from Publicans for Licenses, &c.	21 7 6	
147 Voters' Certificates	7 7 –	
427 Qualification of Voters' Certificates (at Election)	21 7 –	
4 Arms Certificates	– 10 –	
6 Crown Summonses	1 10 –	
2 Registry of Trees Certificates	– 2 –	
2 Gunpowder Licenses	– 10 –	
13 Copies of Registry of Voters	– 13 –	
£.	145 12 6	145 12 6
Amount presented by Grand Jury for printing and publishing Registry Notices, Lists of Jurors, &c. in this year	84 5 –	
TOTAL Amount of Salary and Emoluments in the two years £.		263 4 6

Note :—There is no sum allowed for an Office.

Clerk of the Peace, RICHARD COOKE. The duty is discharged in person; is not in private practice, having retired therefrom on being appointed in the year 1827.

R. Cooke, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

THE present Clerk of the Peace for the County of Westmeath was appointed upon the death of the former Clerk, in the month of December 1835, and there are no documents in the office from which the present Clerk can make the Return called for. The name of the Clerk of the Peace during the years 1834 and 1835 was JOHN ARDILL; the duty was exclusively performed by Deputy, and both the Clerk of the Peace and Deputy were in private practice. The Deputy Clerk of the Peace in those years was THOMAS ARDILL, whose office in Dublin is held at 74, Aungier-street. The name of the present Clerk of the Peace is GODFREY FETHERSTON, who performs his duty in person; he is also in private practice as an Attorney.

2 July 1836.

G. Fetherston H., Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS.	Amount of Salary and Fees.	SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS.	Amount of Salary and Fees.
1834:	£. s. d.	1835:	£. s. d.
Salary	300 – –	Salary	300 – –
Fees on 2,145 Entries of Civil Bills, at 3*d.* each (Irish)	24 15 –	Fees on 2,131 Entries of Civil Bills, at 3 *d.* each (Irish)	24 11 9
Fees on 1,165 Decrees, at 3 *d.* each	13 8 9	Fees on 801 Decrees, at 3 *d.* each	9 4 10
Fees on 294 Dismisses, at 3*d.* each	3 7 9	Fees on 371 Dismisses, at 3 *d.* each	4 5 7
Fees on 259 Renewals, at 4 *d.* each	3 19 8	Fees on 271 Renewals, at 4 *d.* each	4 3 4
Fees on Crown Summonses, about 12, at 2/6	1 10 –	Fees on Crown Summonses, about 12, at 2/6	1 10 –
Fees on Civil Bill ditto, about 150, at 4 *d.*	2 6 –	Fees on Civil Bill ditto, about 150, at 4 *d.*	2 6 1
Fees on 574 Publicans' Certificates, at 2/6	71 15 –	Fees on 586 Publicans' Certificates, at 2/6 each	73 5 –
Fees on drawing Affidavits of 43 Registries of Trees	5 7 6	Fees on drawing 32 Affidavits of Registries of Trees	4 – –
Fees on 34 Registries of Freeholders, at 1 *s.* each	1 14 –	Fees on 576 Registries of Freeholders, at 1 *s.* each	28 16 –
Fees on drawing Requisitions and Affidavits of 29 Registries of Arms	3 12 6	Fees on drawing Requisitions and Affidavits of 24 Registries of Arms	3 – –
Presented by Grand Jury for Expenses incurred in making out the County Book of Jurors	18 7 6	Presented by Grand Jury for Expenses incurred in making out County Book of Jurors	18 7 6
		Received from Government for Expenses incurred under Tithe Act, which amounted out of pocket to 109 *l.*; out of which I was only paid	29 – –
£.	450 3 8	£.	502 10 1

Clerk of the Peace, ANTHONY HAWKINS. Duty performed by the Clerk of the Peace in person.

Is not in private practice, having shortly after his appointment to Clerkship of the Peace given up his profession.

Anthony Hawkins, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

SALARY, EMOLUMENTS, &c.	Amount of each Fee.	Total Amount of Salary, Fees, &c. under each Head, received in 1834.	1835.
	s. *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Grand Jury Presentment for Salary, pursuant to 4 Geo. 4. c. 43	– –	276 18 4	276 18 4
Civil Bills:			
Entering Civil Bill Processes	– 3	20 8 8	21 3 4
Signing Decrees and Dismisses	– 3		
Entering and signing Renewals	– 4		
Entering each Civil Bill Ejectment	– 6	2 11 –	4 11 –
Signing Decree or Dismiss	1 –		
Certificates of Registry of Voters	1 –	1 11 –	3 3 –
For each Registry of Trees	2 6	– 5 –	– 17 6
Bench Warrants	3 –	– 6 –	– 3 –
Crown Summonses	3 1	—	– 6 2
Subpœna ad Testificandum	– 4	– 18 –	—
Certificates to Persons obtaining Licenses to sell Spirits, 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 68. s. 5	2 6	1 10 –	3 7 6
Receiving Notices and Registering Publicans' Licenses, s. 10	2 6	16 7 6	37 7 6
Enrolling Rules and Regulations, one Savings Bank	10 –	– – –	– 10 –
Presentment by Grand Jury for Expenses of printing Notices, &c. and preparing Jurors' Book	– –	21 11 6	7 10 –
Presentment for registering Arms	– –	10 – –	—
Presentment for binding Statutes and providing Stationery, &c.	– –	9 3 2	—
Presentment for printing Notices of Registration*	– –	—	—
TOTAL received	– – £.	361 10 2	355 17 4

* This Presentment made to the Printer, and not to the Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace, JOHN MILLS. The duty is performed exclusively by his Depfuty, SAMUEL FENTON.

The Clerk of the Peace is not in private practice.

25 June 1836.

Samuel Fenton, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix, No. 10.

A RETURN of the SALARIES and EMOLUMENTS of the different SECRETARIES to GRAND JURIES in *Ireland*, during the Years ending Spring Assizes 1835, and Spring Assizes 1836, including the PRESENTMENTS of these Assizes respectively, with the several Matters for which Fees have been paid; specifying the Amount of each Fee paid or demanded, and upon what special account it hath been paid or demanded, so as to set forth the whole Receipts of the several Offices of Secretaries of Grand Juries within each of the last Two Years respectively.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Special Account upon which Fees have been paid.	Year ending Spring 1835. Number of Fees and Amount of each Fee paid.	Year ending Spring 1835. Amount. £. s. d.	Year ending Spring 1836. Number of Fees and Amount of each Fee paid.	Year ending Spring 1836. Amount. £. s. d.
Searches in Presentment Books to inform Contractors whether the works in which they were interested were granted by the Grand Jury	554 at 6*d.*	13 17 –	153 at 6*d.*	3 16 6
Copies of Specifications and Tenders for Works, from originals made by the County Surveyor	1 at 6*d.*	– – 6	8 at 6*d.*	– 4 –
Ditto ditto	5 at 1/	– 5 –	8 at 1/	– 8 –
Ditto ditto	1,016 at 1/6	74 4 –	1,797 at 1/6	134 15 7
Ditto ditto	1 at 2/	– 2 –	1 at 2/	– 2 –
Ditto ditto	–	–	1 at 2/6	– 2 6
Ditto ditto	1 at 3/	– 3 –	—	—
Ditto diito	1 at 6/	– 6 –	—	—
Ditto ditto	1 at 7/	– 7 –	—	—
Ditto ditto	–	–	1 at 8/	– 8 –
Copies of Plans and Maps	1 at 5/	– 5 –	1 at 2/6	– 2 6
Ditto	–	–	1 at 5/	– 5 –
Recognizances	1,363 at 2/6	170 7 6	1,559 at 2/6	194 17 6
Salary	–	203 1 6	–	203 1 6
TOTALS	£.	464 18 6	£.	538 3 –

Carrickfergus, 11 June 1836.

John Coates,
Secretary of the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

THE standing Salary of the Secretary of the Grand Jury for the County of Armagh, under 4 Geo. 4, c. 43, is £.92. 6. 2. each Assizes, although by the late Grand Jury Act the official labour of the Secretary has been increased at least fourfold; since the enactment of 4 Geo. 4, c. 43, no augmentation of Salary has as yet been granted by Act of Parliament.

Under the 17th section of 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, a Fee of 2/6 is allowed the Secretary for preparing each Recognizance. The emoluments arising from this merely meet the additional expense incurred by employing additional Clerks, by travelling to adjourned Sessions, Stationery, Printing, &c. The adjourned Sessions are held for the express purpose of opening Tenders and executing Recognizances; the Secretary enjoys no other emolument whatever. I subjoin the number of Recognizances executed during the years ending Spring Assizes 1835, and the Spring Assizes 1836.

Summer Assizes 1834	77		
Spring „ 1835	283		
		360	
Summer Assizes 1835	265		
Spring „ 1836	307		
		572	
		932 at 2/6	£. 116

		£.	s.	d.
Summer Assizes 1834, Secretary's Half-year's Salary		92	6	2
Spring „ 1835, ditto	ditto	92	6	2
Summer „ 1835, ditto	ditto	92	6	2
Spring „ 1836, ditto	ditto	92	6	2
GROSS SUM for two Years, ending Spring 1836		£.485	14	8

Travelling Expenses, Stationery, &c. &c., not deducted.

Tho. N. Evans, Secretary Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.

	£. s. d.
Salary for one year, ending Spring Assizes 1835	120 – –
Fees	34 – –
£.	154 – –
Salary for one year ending Spring Assizes 1836	120 – –
Fees	48 – –
£.	168 – –

	s. d.
Fee on each Recognizance	2 6
„ Application	2 6
„ Proposal	2 6

N. B.—There being no account kept of the Fees, the above is the amount received, as nearly as can be ascertained.

Robert Browne, Secretary to the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF CARRICKFERGUS.

SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS.	Amount. £. s. d.	Total each Assize. £. s. d.	Total each Year. £. s. d.
Summer Assizes 1834	6 18 5½		
5 Tenders, at 1/ each	– 5 –		
5 Recognizances, at 2/	– 10 –		
		7 13 5½	
Lent Assizes 1835	6 18 5½		
7 Tenders, at 1/ each	– 7 –		
7 Recognizances, at 2/	– 14 –		
		7 19 5½	
TOTAL for year ending Lent 1835			15 12 11
Summer Assizes 1835	6 18 5½		
8 Tenders, at 1/ each	– 8 –		
8 Recognizances, at 2/	– 16 –		
		8 2 5½	
Lent Assizes 1836	6 18 5½		
10 Tenders, at 1/	– 10 –		
10 Recognizances, at 2/	1 – –		
		8 8 5½	
TOTAL for year ending Lent 1836			16 10 11

John M. Eccleston, Secretary to the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

	Year ending Spring 1835. £. s. d.	Year ending Spring 1836. £. s. d.
Salary	184 12 4	184 12 4
Fees on Contract Bonds, at 2/6 per	56 12 6	50 5 –
TOTAL £.	241 4 10	234 17 4

It is likely that the Fees on Bonds will decrease considerably, as the principal lines of Road throughout the County are now under contract for a term of years.

27 June 1836. *Edward E. Mayne*, Secretary to the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF CLARE.

SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS.	1835. £. s. d.	1836. £. s. d.
Salary	184 12 4	184 12 4
Amount of Fees and Recognizances, at 2/6 each, at Spring Assizes	30 17 6	32 2 6
TOTAL £.	215 9 10	216 14 10

The above is the Amount of Salaries and Fees received by the Grand Jury Secretary of the County of Clare for the years 1835 and 1836. No Fees whatever or Emoluments of any description have ever been demanded but those allowed by law, namely, 2/6 on each Recognizance.

In the year ending 1835 the Grand Jury Secretary was travelling 86 days; and in 1836 he was travelling 77 days on Road Sessions. He is obliged to keep two Clerks in his Office continually, and to employ additional ones occasionally; to find Stationery for the Grand Juries, and Coals and Candles for his Office, with many other expenses.

June 8, 1836. *Francis Morice*, Grand Jury Secretary.

Appendix, No. 10.

Salaries, &c. of Secretaries to Grand Juries.

COUNTY OF CORK.

SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS.	Summer Assizes, 1834.	Spring Assizes, 1835.	Summer Assizes, 1835.	Spring Assizes, 1836.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salary presented	161 10 9	161 10 9	161 10 9	161 10 9
Fees on Tenders, with Specification annexed, at 1/8 each	13 6 8	33 13 4	28 13 4	37 5 –
Fees on Recognizances, at 2/6 each	15 2 6	42 5 –	36 7 6	50 15 –
TOTAL for the Half-year £.	189 19 11	237 9 1	226 11 7	249 10 9
		189 19 11		226 11 7
TOTAL for the Year £.	- - -	427 9 –	- - -	476 2 4

Notwithstanding the Emoluments above returned, the Fees have done nothing more than pay the Clerks which the Secretary is obliged to employ in this great County, consisting of 22 Baronies, one Barony of which is larger than either of the two smallest counties in Ireland, as he believes. The Special Sessions held previous to each Assizes, including the adjournments, occupy the Secretary about seven weeks in constant travelling. The distance of the two extreme places of holding Sessions is from each other about 90 miles.

Richard B. Cotters, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF CORK.

SALARY AND EMOLUMENTS.	Amount.	TOTAL.
SUMMER ASSIZES 1834:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Half-year's Salary as Secretary, 4 Geo. 4, c. 43, s. 1	55 7 8	
Fees paid on 41 Tenders and Proposals for Presentments and Contracts, with a copy of the Surveyor's Specification annexed to each Tender, at 3/4 each; but under this section I had many more Tenders, &c. prepared, as required by this section, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 17	5 16 8	
Fees on 17 Recognizances for performance of the Works presented at this Assizes, at 2/6 each, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 19	1 17 6	
		63 1 10
But I was obliged to have ready prepared 29 Recognizances, viz. one for each application in case it was granted, such being imperative by Section 19 to prevent delay.		
SPRING ASSIZES 1835:		
Half-year's Salary as Secretary, 4 Geo. 4, c. 43, s. 1	55 7 8	
To Fees on 45 Tenders or Proposals, as before particularized, at 3/4 each, many more being ready if demanded, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 17	7 10 –	
To Fees on 27 Recognizances (no more being taken though many more were filled), at 2/6 each, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 17	3 10 –	
		66 7 8
£.	- - -	129 9 6
SUMMER ASSIZES 1835:		
Half-year's Salary as Secretary, 4 Geo. 4, c. 43, s. 1	55 7 8	
Fees paid for 38 Tenders, &c. taken, as before particularized, but many more were prepared, at 3/4 each, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 17	6 6 8	
Like for 21 Recognizances, at 2/6 each (no more being taken), 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 19	2 12 6	
		64 6 10
SPRING ASSIZES 1836:		
Half-year's Salary as Secretary, 4 Geo. 4, c. 43, s. 1	55 7 8	
Fees on 16 Tenders, &c., at 3/4 each (no more of those ready being taken), 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 17	2 13 4	
Fees on 11 Recognizances (no more of those prepared being perfected), 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 19	1 7 6	
		59 8 6
£.	- - -	123 15 4

Denham Franklin, Secretary of the Grand Jury.

Appendix, No. 10.

Salaries, &c. of Secretaries to Grand Juries.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

	Amount of each Fee.	Summer 1834.	Spring 1835.	Summer 1835.	Spring 1836.
	s. *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Half a year's Salary - - - -	- -	101 10 9	101 10 9	101 10 9	101 10 9
For furnishing the Forms of, and preparing Recognizances for executing Contracts for the performance of Public Works, and indexing same - -	2 6	91 - -	133 15 -	115 12 6	146 - -
For providing Forms of Tender for executing Works, and indexing same -	- 6	1 15 -	6 4 6	4 - -	7 10 -
TOTAL - - - £.	- - £.	194 5 9	241 10 3	221 3 3	255 - 9

Note:—There are fifty-two Sessions in the year, at which I and an Assistant have to attend. I have also to employ several Clerks previous to the commencement of the Special Sessions.

George Gordon, Secretary to the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

	Amount of Half-yearly Payments.	Total Amount of One Year's Salary.
	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Amount of Salary for half a year, under 26 Geo. 3, c. 14, for Easter 1835, on the County at large, to the Secretary - - - -	9 4 8	
Amount of Salary for half a year ending same term, under the Wide Street Act, on County at large, to same, 47 Geo. 3. - - -	11 10 9	
Ditto, under the Act of 59 Geo. 3, for additional labour and trouble in drawing out and preparing the Schedules of the several Affidavits, lodged 30 days before Term, and causing them to be printed in Schedules, and distributing same through the County, 59 Geo. 3.	50 - -	
Barony of Uppercross:—Amount of Salary for half a year, under 51 Geo. 3, (House Tax Act) - - - - - - - -	9 4 7	
Barony of Newcastle:—Amount of Salary for half a year, under the like Act - - - - - - - - - - -	9 4 7	
Barony of Rathdown:—Amount of Salary for half a year, under 50 Geo. 3, (House Tax on this Barony) - - - - -	9 4 7	
For half a year to Easter Term 1835 - - £.	98 9 2	
Note:—The Secretary is paid a fee of 1 *s.* on every Affidavit to ground a Presentment, or to account for work done both at Easter and Michaelmas Term by the Overseers, but no Presentment ever passed for it, pursuant to 26 Geo. 3.		
Half a year to Michaelmas Term 1835 - -	98 9 2	
One Year - - - - - - - - - - -		196 18 4
Easter Term 1836, half a year - - - - - - - -	98 9 2	
Michaelmas 1836, ditto - - - - - - - - -	98 9 2	
		196 18 4
TOTAL Amount of Salary for two years, from Easter 1835 to Michaelmas 1836 - - - - - - - - - -	- - £.	393 16 8

EASTER TERM 1834:

BALANCES of the Barony Accounts, including the Proportion of the County at large, presented to be raised off each Barony this Term.

	£. *s.* *d.*
Barony of Uppercross - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,745 10 4
Nethercross - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,176 17 1
Newcastle - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,376 3 9
Balrothery - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,111 5 6
Rathdown - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,087 10 9
Castleknock - - - - - - - - - - - -	920 19 7
Coolock - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,481 17 -
St. Sepulchre's - - - - - - - - - - - -	94 19 6
Donore - - - - - - - - - - - -	174 12 1
Note:—Besides the above, to be levied off the houses in the Barony of Uppercross, pursuant to 51 Geo. 3, c. 36 - - - - - - - -	320 - -
Barony of Newcastle, pursuant to like Act - - - - -	188 - -
Barony of Rathdown, pursuant to 50 Geo. 3, c. 60 - - - -	908 - -

(*continued.*)

Appendix, No. 10.

Salaries, &c. of Secretaries to Grand Juries.

EASTER TERM 1836—*continued.*

BALANCES of the Barony Accounts, including the Proportion of the County at large, presented to be raised off each Barony this Term.

	£.	s.	d.
Barony of Uppercross	1,824	17	1
Nethercross	1,190	17	6
Newcastle	1,418	6	8
Balrothery	2,086	8	9
Rathdown	1,191	17	7
Castleknock	910	8	11
Coolock	1,430	16	–
St. Sepulchre's	93	14	9
Donore	171	11	10
Note:—Besides the above to be levied off the houses in the Barony of Uppercross, pursuant to Act 51 Geo. 3. c. 36	320	–	–
Barony of Newcastle, pursuant to like Act	188	–	–
Barony of Rathdown, pursuant to Act 50 Geo. 3. c. 60	908	–	–

There are no Assizes in the County of Dublin, but Presenting Term.

6 June 1836. *Charles Wisdom*, Secretary to the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

	£.	s.	d.
Salary of Secretary, presented Michaelmas Term 1834, under 49 Geo. 3. c. 20, for half a year	69	4	7
Ditto – – same Term, under 47 Geo. 3, c. 74	23	1	7
EASTER TERM 1835:			
Same Sums presented	92	6	2
Salary for Secretary, presented Michaelmas Term 1835, under 49 Geo. 3, c. 20	69	4	7
Ditto – – same Term, under 47 Geo. 3, c. 74	23	1	7
EASTER TERM 1836:			
Same Sums presented	92	6	2

There are not any Fees received or demanded by the Secretary of the Grand Jury for the County of the City of Dublin.

The Grand Jury for the County of the City of Dublin do not present for a Surveyor, nor are there any Fees paid to a Surveyor, none being appointed for the City of Dublin.

The Grand Jury for the County of the City of Dublin, at Michaelmas Term 1835, appointed Patrick Kirwan, Charles B. Moss and Francis Lodge Inspectors of Weights and Measures for the district of the County of the City of Dublin.

The Grand Jury for the County of the City of Dublin, at Easter Term 1836, presented for them as follows, for half a year's allowance:

To Charles B. Moss, Inspector of Weights and Measures, for half a year's Salary due this Term, pursuant to 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 63 – – – £.75.
To Patrick Kirwan, for like, pursuant to like – – – £.75.
To Francis Lodge, for like, pursuant to like – – – £.75.

Alexander Montgomery,
4 June 1836. Secretary to Grand Juries for the County.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA.

Years ending Spring Assizes.	Salary or Emoluments paid or demanded.				Amount.		
					£.	s.	d.
1835 –	One Year's Salary				27	13	10
	19 Copies of Forms and Proposals for Special Sessions, at 1/ each	£.	–	19 –			
	9 Recognizances for Road Contractors, at same, at 2/6 each		1	2 6			
	2 Ditto – – for Printing and Stationery, at ditto		–	5 –			
					2	6	6
1836 –	One Year's Salary				27	13	10
	TOTAL – – – £.				57	14	2

Drogheda, 3 June 1836.

John Crawford, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

YEARS.	Annual Salary Presented by Grand Jury, under 4 Geo. 4. c. 43. s. 1.	Tenders and Proposals under 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 78. sec. 17. paid by Persons applying.	Recognizances for Contractors and their Sureties, under 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 78. sec. 19.	TOTAL each Year.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d	£. s. d.
Summer Assizes 1834 and Spring Assizes 1835 - -	138 9 3	194 at 1 s. - 9 14 –	152 at 2/6 - 19 – –	167 3 3
Summer Assizes 1835 and Spring Assizes 1836 - -	138 9 3	402 at 1 s. - 20 2 –	247 at 2/6 - 30 17 6	189 8 9

William Irvine, Secretary.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

RECEIPTS.

	£. s. d.
1835:	
One Year's Salary ending Spring 1835 -	203 1 7
123 Bonds, at 2/6 each - - - -	15 7 6
50 Specifications and Tenders, at 2/6 -	6 5 –
50 ditto ditto, at 1/6 -	3 15 –
30 ditto ditto, at 1 s. -	1 10 –
TOTAL - - £.	229 19 1
1836:	
One Year's Salary ending Spring 1836 -	203 1 7
241 Bonds, at 2/6 each - - - -	30 2 6
100 Specifications and Tenders, at 2/6 -	12 10 –
96 ditto ditto, at 1/6 -	7 4 –
105 ditto ditto, at 1 s. -	5 5 –
TOTAL - - £.	258 3 1

1,516 Miles travelled per annum.

EXPENDITURE.

	£. s. d.
1835:	
Paid a Clerk and Office-keeper, per annum	40 – –
Paid an additional Clerk at each Assizes, 2 l. 10 s. - - - - - -	5 – –
Paid for printing Bonds, Tenders and Specifications, at each Assizes, not included in any Presentment, at 4 l. 5 s. - -	8 10 –
Paid Expenses for travelling 758 Miles, and 40 Days' Expenses at Hotels, holding 16 Sessions and 16 adjourned Sessions, preparatory to Summer Assizes 1834 - - - - - -	33 19 –
Same and same, preparatory to Spring Assizes 1835 - - - - -	33 19 –
	121 8 –
Balance in favour of Secretary for the Year ending Spring 1835 - - -	108 11 1
TOTAL - - £.	229 19 1
1836:	
Paid a Clerk and Office-keeper, per annum	40 – –
Paid an additional Clerk at each Assizes, 2 l. 10 s. - - - - - -	5 – –
Paid for printing Bonds, Tenders and Specifications at each Assizes, not included in any Presentment, at 4 l. 5 s. - -	8 10 –
Paid Expenses for travelling 758 Miles, and 40 Days Expenses at Hotels, holding 16 Sessions, and 16 adjourned Sessions, preparatory to Summer Assizes 1835 - - - - - -	33 19 –
Same and same, preparatory to Spring Assizes, 1836 - - - - -	33 19 –
	121 8 –
Balance in favour of Secretary for the Year ending Spring 1836 - - -	136 15 1
TOTAL - - £.	258 3 1

64 Sessions held per annum.

Barry O'Hara, Secretary.

TOWN OF GALWAY.

	£. s. d.
Summer Assizes 1834:	
Secretary's Salary - - - -	18 9 2
Fees on delivering Forms of Tenders to Applicants for Public Works, each 2/6	1 10 –
Fees on filling up Recognizances for Contractors for Roads, each 2/6 - -	– 7 6
Spring Assizes 1835:	
Secretary's Salary - - - - -	18 9 2
Fees on Forms of Tenders, each 2/6 -	2 5 –
Filling Recognizances for Contractors -	– 10 –
Summer Assizes 1835:	
Secretary's Salary - - - -	18 9 2
Fees on Tenders, each 2/6 - - -	3 – –
Filling up Recognizances, each 2/6 -	– 15 –
Spring Assizes 1836:	
Secretary's Salary - - - -	18 9 2

June 5, 1836.

Robert Adams, Secretary to the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

SALARY AND FEES.	Summer 1834.	Spring 1835.	Total.	Summer 1835.	Spring 1836.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Presentment for Salary	92 6 –	92 6 –	184 12 –	92 6 –	92 6 –	184 12 –
Fees for preparing Applications for Presentments, 2/6 per, about	12 – –	15 – –	27 – –	16 – –	20 – –	36 – –
Ditto - Notices of ditto, 1/6 per, about	7 4 –	9 – –	16 4 –	9 12 –	12 – –	21 12 –
Ditto - Tenders for Works, 2/6 per, about	1 5 –	4 10 –	5 15 –	3 5 –	5 10 –	8 15 –
Ditto - Recognizances, 2/6 per, about	1 – –	3 – –	4 – –	2 10 –	5 – –	7 10 –
Presentment	– –	– –	– – –	– –	3 3 –	3 3 –
			237 11 –			258 9 –
Presentment for Rent of Offices at each Place of Special Sessions	42 – –	42 – –	84 – –	42 – –	42 – –	84 – –
Total Receipts in each year	– –	– –	321 11 –	– –	– –	345 12 –

Observations:—The above items for preparing Applications for Presentments, and also of Notices for the same, cannot be strictly called Emoluments of my office, inasmuch as they are prepared by me not in my public capacity, but in common with other private individuals; nor do they relate to my office until lodged therein; nor am I very accurate in stating the Fees for those Applications and other items to have been actually received by me, although they may be ultimately.

Henry M'Can, Grand Jury Secretary.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

For the Year ending Spring Assizes 1835:

Number of Presentments - - - - 326.

	s.	d.
Fee on each Presentment, for furnishing and filling printed Form of Application and Proposal	2	–
For procuring and furnishing printed Recognizance for each Presentment	2	6
Total Fee on each Presentment	4	6

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Emoluments	72	18	–
Annual Salary	120	–	–
Total Receipt	£. 192	18	–

For the Year ending Spring Assizes 1836:

Number of Presentments - - - - 404.

	s.	d.
Fee on each Presentment, for furnishing and filing printed Form of Application and Proposal	2	–
For procuring and furnishing printed Recognizance for each Presentment	2	6
Total Fee on each Presentment	4	6

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Emoluments	90	18	–
Annual Salary	120	–	–
Total Receipt	210	18	–
Total Receipt for two Years ending Spring Assizes 1836	£. 403	16	–

We would beg respectfully to submit, for the consideration of the Committee, the increased labour and travelling Expenses to which we have been put since the Act passed in the 3d and 4th of Will. IV. for the Amendment of the Grand Jury Laws, having to keep Offices open in two Assize Towns (which we humbly submit is not the case in other Counties), and Clerks therein to receive Applications, Proposals, &c., while we are on our rounds holding Special and Adjourned Sessions for 14 Baronies previous to each Assizes, the expenses of which amount to a considerable sum, being generally engaged from five to six weeks continually travelling from Sessions to Sessions.

Wm & James Goodwin, Secretaries to the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

The Salary annually presented is £.138. 9. 3., by two portions, at each Assizes; and the Fees and all other Emoluments of the Office for each of the years ending Spring Assizes 1835 and 1836, did not amount to 50*l.* a year, and consist of 2/6 compensation for preparing each Presentment or Application, with notices for posting, and a like Fee on each Bond prepared by me; but in all cases where such Presentments and Applications were prepared by the individual seeking for such, no fee has been demanded by me.

These duties and labour, with travelling expenses attendant on the office, Stationery for Grand Juries, &c. have been greatly increased by the present Law, being now one of the most arduous and responsible offices, and deserving of increased Salary equal to any other County Officer.

10 June 1836. *Hervey Devereux*, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF KILKENNY.

	£. s. d.	TOTAL. £. s. d.
Year ending Spring 1835:		
Salary by Presentment	36 18 6	
Fees on Contractors' Bonds or Presentments	8 3 6	
		45 2 –
Year ending Spring 1836:		
Salary by Presentment	36 18 6	
Fees on Contractors' Bonds, as above	9 4 6	
		46 3 –

13 June 1836. *James M'Creery*, Secretary to Grand Jury.

KING'S COUNTY.

For the Year ending Spring Assizes 1835, including the Presentment of said Assizes:

	£. s. d.
Salary presented	138 9 3
220 Copies of Tenders and Specifications, at 1/6	16 10 –
200 Recognizances, at 2/6	25 – –
Total	£. 179 19 3

For the Year ending Spring Assizes 1836, including the Presentment of said Assizes:

	£. s. d.
Salary presented	138 9 3
260 Copies of Tenders and Specifications, at 1/6	19 10 –
228 Recognizances, at 2/6	28 – –
Total	£. 185 19 3

In consequence of the great increase of Duty to be performed, the Secretary is obliged to have a Clerk constantly employed, for which he receives no Allowance; under the old law there were only nine Sessions held in this County, and under the present system there are twenty-four previous to each Assizes, which, together with the situation of the County, compel the Secretary and his Clerk to be absent from home a week during the First Sessions, and a week during the Adjourned Sessions, stopping at hotels, &c.; an expense which the Fees are by no means adequate to discharge.

11 June 1836. *George & Thomas Mitchell*, Secretaries to Grand Jury.

Appendix, No. 10.

Salaries, &c. of Secretaries to Grand Juries.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

YEARS.	SALARY.	FEES.	Amount of each Fee Paid or Demanded		TOTAL Amount of Salary and Fees.
			For Tenders.	For Recognizances.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ending Spring Assizes 1835	130 – –	27 12 6	– 2 6	– 2 6	157 12 6
,, Spring Assizes 1836	130 – –	48 – –	– 2 6	– 2 6	178 – –

Remarks:—No Fees have been paid or demanded except for Tenders and Recognizances. The reason why the Secretary fixed so high a fee on the Form of Tender was, that less would not in any degree compensate him for his additional trouble; and even at that rate it will be perceived the fees did not remunerate him, having ten additional Sessions to hold in the year, which compel him to travel 313 Irish miles, where no public conveyances run; and as the County Surveyor has put almost the entire roads of the county under contract for seven years, the Secretary's Fees will now be reduced considerably.

9 June 1836. *H. F. Cullen*, Secretary of the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

YEARS.	Annual Salary.	Fees Received.	On what Account Fees have been received.	TOTAL Amount of Salary and Fees.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ending at Spring 1835 -	203 1 6	16 17 6	For supplying and filling up Recognizances at Road Sessions, 135, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each - - - -	219 19 –
,, at Spring 1836 -	203 1 6	42 7 6	Ditto, 339, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each	245 9 –

Edmond Gabbitt, Secretary to the Grand Jury.

CITY OF LIMERICK.

DATE.	PARTICULARS OF PRESENTMENT AND FEES CHARGED.	AMOUNT.
		£. s. d.
1834: Summer Assizes	The sum of £. 18. 9. 2¾., or £. 20 late currency, presented, being a half-year's Salary, pursuant to 4 Geo. 4, c. 43 - - -	18 9 2¾
	Fees received on lodging Presentments for Roads, and Accounting Affidavits for the repair of Roads, at 1 *s.* each, about - -	– 15 –
1835: Spring Assizes -	Like Presentment as above, for a half-year's Salary - - -	18 9 2¾
	Fees received on Presentments and Affidavits - - - -	– 18 –
	TOTAL Amount received for the year ending Spring 1835 - £.	38 11 5½
1835: Summer Assizes	The sum of £. 18. 9. 2¾. presented, being a half-year's Salary -	18 9 2¾
	Fees on Presentments and Affidavits - - - - -	1 2 –
1836: Spring Assizes -	Half-year's Salary presented - - - - - - -	18 9 2¾
	Fees received on Bonds, pursuant to 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78 - -	– 10 –
	Fees on Presentments and Affidavits - - - - - -	– 11 –
	TOTAL Amount received for the year ending Spring 1836 - £.	39 1 5½

John Piercy, Secretary to the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

	Summer Assizes 1834.	Spring Assizes 1835.	Summer Assizes 1835.	Spring Assizes 1836.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salary - - - - - - - - - -	101 10 9	101 10 9	101 10 9	101 10 9
For providing, preparing and seeing executed Bonds for Contractors of Public Works in the several Baronies and County at the several Sessions, at 2/6 each, pursuant to 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78 -	43 - -	55 7 6	44 17 6	58 - -
For providing and preparing Tenders and Specifications of Public Works, pursuant to said Work, 6 *d.* each - - - - - - - - -	8 12 -	11 1 6	8 19 6	11 12 -
TOTAL - - £.	153 2 9	167 18 9	155 7 9	171 2 9

The Secretary has to furnish Stationery to the Grand Jury, to pay an Assistant and attend 28 Sessions and Adjournments throughout the County during the year.

John Thomas Gregg, Secretary.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

Years.	Annual Salary.	Fee paid on Account of preparing Recognizance.
	£. s. d.	
Spring Assizes 1835 - - - - -	120 - -	About £. 14.
Spring Assizes 1836 - - - - -	120 - -	About £. 17.

James Geoffroy, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

Date.	Salary.	Fees for Tenders.	£. s. d.	Fees for Bonds.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1834, Summer -	£. 60	Under 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 17:		Under 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 19:		
		147 Tenders, at 1/ each -	7 7 -	51 Bonds, at 2/6 each -	6 7 6	
		Deduct Paper, Printing and additional Clerks preparing same, supposes about -	5 - -	Less Blank Bonds - -	- 12 6	5 15 -
			2 7 -			
1835, Spring -	60	350 Tenders, at 6 *d.* each; those cost me fully that preparing them.		230 Bonds, at 1 *s.* each -	11 10 -	
				Less Blank Bonds - -	1 16 -	9 14 -
1835, Summer -	60	186 Tenders, at 6 *d.* each; cost me fully that.		98 Bonds, at 1 *s.* each -	4 18 -	
				Less Blank Bonds - -	- 12 6	
1836, Spring -	60	290 Tenders, at 6 *d.*; 2 at 2/6 each; cost me fully that.		182 Bonds, at 1 *s.* - -	9 2 -	4 5 6
				Less Blank Bonds - -	1 5 -	
						7 17 -

Year ending Spring 1835, Salary - - - - - - -	£. 120 - -
„ „ Fees - - - - - - -	17 16 -
TOTAL - -	£. 137 16 -
Year ending Spring 1836, Salary - - - - - - -	£. 120 - -
„ „ Fees - - - - - - -	12 2 6
TOTAL - - -	£. 132 2 6

Alex. Shekleton, Secretary to Grand Jury.

Appendix, No. 10.

Salaries, &c. of Secretaries, to Grand Juries.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

	£.	s.	d.
YEAR ENDING SPRING ASSIZES 1835:			
Presentment at Summer Assizes 1834	101	10	9
Ditto - at Spring Assizes 1835	101	10	9
Received during year ending Spring Assizes 1835, for 280 Tenders filled up, with a Specification of the Work to be performed, at 1/3	17	10	–
Received during same period, for 181 Recognizances, prepared and filled up, at 2/6	22	12	6
TOTAL Salaries, &c. for Year ending Spring Assizes 1835 - - £.	243	4	–
YEAR ENDING SPRING ASSIZES 1836:			
Presentment at Summer Assizes 1835	101	10	9
Ditto - at Spring Assizes 1836	101	10	9
Received for 760 Tenders, filled up, with a Specification of the Work to be performed, at 1/3	47	10	–
Received for 455 Recognizances, prepared and filled up, at 2/6	56	17	6
TOTAL Salaries, &c. for Year ending Spring Assizes 1836 - - £.	307	9	–

COUNTY OF MEATH.

	Year to Spring 1835.			Year to Spring 1836.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salary	184	12	4	184	12	4
Fees on Proposals and Specifications prepared for Contracts, at 1s.	16	10	–	21	7	–
Fees on Recognizances prepared, filled and executed for Contracts, at 2/6	41	5	–	53	7	6
TOTALS - - £.	242	7	4	259	6	10

There are *Eighteen* Baronies in this County, and in executing the duties of my office I have to travel nearly one thousand miles annually through the County, accompanied with a Clerk, which I could not possibly do without; nor with less than two horses to perform the travelling; and after these expenses, and supplying and preparing the Forms for Proposals for Contracts and Recognizances, together with Stationery for the Grand Jury, I consider that, with my Fees and Salary, I have little or no remuneration for my time and occupation; and that I have to perform more duty than any other County officer, and am the worst paid.

William Allen, Secretary of Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

Nature of Income.	Summer 1834.			Spring 1835.			Summer 1835.			Spring 1836.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salary	92	6	1½	92	6	1½	92	6	1½	92	6	1½
Forms of Tenders, at 6d. each, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 7, s. 17	20	–	–	22	–	–	25	–	–	15	–	–
Recognizances, at 2/6 each, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 19	49	7	6	52	15	–	60	–	–	35	5	–
Other Emoluments		—			—			—			—	
TOTALS - - £.	161	13	7½	167	1	1½	177	6	1½	142	11	1½

Total Receipts for Year ending Spring Assizes 1835 - - - £. 328. 14. 9.
Ditto ditto Spring Assizes 1836 - - - £. 319. 7. 3.

4 June 1836.

Alex. Mitchell, Secretary to Grand Jury.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

SALARY, FEES, &c.	No.	At per.	Amount.	Total (Half-yearly.)
Summer Assizes 1834:		s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salary, one Half-year	- -	- -	69 4 7½	
Recognizances	80	2 6	10 – –	
Tenders	80	1 6	6 – –	
Extra Tenders about	35	1 6	2 12 6	
Malicious Injury Petitions	3	2 –	– 6 –	
				88 3 1½
Spring Assizes 1835:				
Salary (one Half-year)	- -	- -	69 4 7½	
Recognizances	112	2 6	14 – –	
Tenders	112	1 6	8 8 –	
Extra Tenders about	45	1 6	3 7 6	
Malicious Injury Petitions	18	2 –	1 16 –	
				96 16 1½
Summer Assizes 1835:				
Salary (one Half-year)	- -	- -	69 4 7½	
Recognizances	149	2 6	18 12 6	
Tenders	149	1 6	11 3 6	
Extra Tenders about	58	1 6	4 7 –	
Malicious Injury Petitions	16	2 –	1 12 –	
				104 19 7½
Spring Assizes 1836:				
Salary (one Half-year)	- -	- -	69 4 7½	
Recognizances	192	2 6	24 – –	
Tenders	192	1 6	14 8 –	
Extra Tenders about	65	1 6	4 17 6	
Malicious Injury Petitions	22	2 –	2 4 –	
				114 14 1½

The Secretary in this County is obliged, by order of the Grand Jury, to attend respectively in each of the eleven Baronies of the County previous to the several Special Sessions, to receive all applications for presentments, &c., for the purpose of saving the Public the expense of attending him at his Office in Maryborough; he has also to attend the different Special and Adjourned Sessions for each Barony prior to the Assizes. The Secretary receives no Fee or Emolument whatsoever for any other Documents connected with his office.

Arthur Moore Mosse, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	On what Account Paid or Demanded.	Total Number of each separate Head of Service for the Year 1835.	Rate of Fees paid under each separate Head.	Total.	Total Number of each separate Head of Service for the Year 1836.	Total.
			s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Furnishing Forms of Tenders to Contractors	3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 17.	433	– 6	10 16 6	285	7 2 6
Preparing and filling Forms of Tenders for Contractors	ditto	433	1 –	21 13 –	285	14 5 –
Providing, filling and preparing Recognizances for Contractors	ditto, s. 19	362	2 6	45 5 –	215	26 17 6
Yearly Salary	4 Geo. 4, c. 43, s. 2.	- -	- -	184 12 2*	- -	184 12 2*
			£.	262 6 8	£.	232 17 2

* £. 200 Irish.

12 June 1836.

W. Sharkey,
Secretary to Grand Jury.

Appendix, No. 10.

Salaries, &c. of Secretaries to Grand Juries.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

SALARY and EMOLUMENTS.	Amount.	SALARY and EMOLUMENTS.	Amount.
SPRING ASSIZES 1835:	£. s. d.	SPRING ASSIZES 1836:	£. s. d.
Amount of Salary presented by Grand Jury	150 – –	Amount of Salary presented by Grand Jury	150 – –
Fees on Tenders for Public Works, at 2/6 each	78 – –	Fees on Tenders for Public Works, at 2/6 each	98 – –
Fees on Bonds passed by Contractors for Public Works, at 2/6 each	33 – –	Fees on Bonds passed by Contractors for Public Works, at 2/6 each	47 – –
TOTAL for 1835 £.	261 – –	TOTAL for 1836 £.	295 – –

11 June 1836.

Rob. Christian, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

No.	SALARY and EMOLUMENTS.	Number of Copies.	Spring 1835. £. s. d.	Number of Copies.	Spring 1836. £. s. d.
1	Year's Salary	–	203 1 6	–	203 1 6
2	Filling Applications for Presentments and Notices of same for posting, 2/ each	155	15 10 –	610	61 – –
3	Filling up the Form of Tender and Copy of Specification, 2/6 each	215	30 12 6	1,298	162 5 –
4	Filling up Bonds for Contractors to give security for performance, 2/6 each	155	19 7 6	610	76 1 –
5	Filling Application for Payment and Notices of same, 2/6 each	–	– – –	125	15 12 6
6	Filling up Petitions for Compensation for malicious injuries, 2/6 each	25	3 2 6	102	12 6 6
	TOTAL £.		271 14 –	–	530 6 6

No. 1. I did attend in each Barony of the County, and there received the Applications after having filled them, saving the Public the great expense and trouble they were formerly put to, to lodge the Presentments in the Secretary's Office, which is more than 60 miles from a great portion of the County.

No. 2. I did attend after the several Sessions in each Barony to fill up the Tenders and give copies of Specifications furnished by the County Surveyor for each work, to save the Public the expense of sending for such to the Secretary's Office, where they are required to do so by the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 17, which allows to the Secretary the cost of preparing same.

No. 3. By the 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 19.

No. 4. Same as No. 1, for my own trouble and expense.

No. 5. Ditto.

9 June 1836.

Edwin Sadlier, Secretary of the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salary for the Year ending Spring Assizes 1835	203 1 6	
804 Recognizances paid for by the different Contractors previous to Summer Assizes 1834, and Lent Assizes 1835, at 2/6 each	100 10 –	
280 Tenders prepared by Secretary, at 6 *d.* per	7 – –	
260 ditto, sold in blank, at 3 *d.* per	3 5 –	
TOTAL Receipt for year ending Lent Assizes 1835 £.		313 16 6
Salary for Year ending Spring Assizes 1836	203 1 6	
1,297 Recognizances paid for by Contractors previous to Summer Assizes 1835, and Lent Assizes 1836, at 2/6 per	162 2 6	
513 Tenders prepared by Secretary, at 6 *d.* per	12 16 6	
433 ditto, sold in blank, at 3 *d.* per	5 8 3	
TOTAL Receipt for year ending Lent Assizes 1836 £.		383 8 9

June 14, 1836.

Alex. Jno. Causland, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 10.

Salaries, &c. of Secretaries to Grand Juries.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

	£.	s.	d.
Salary for the Year ending Spring Assizes 1835, by Presentment of Grand Jury -	125	–	–
Salary for the Year ending Spring Assizes 1836, by Presentment of Grand Jury -	120	–	–
The Fees charged and received are:			
For each Copy of the Surveyor's Specification and Abstract of Presentment - -	–	2	6
For every Form of Tender actually used - - - - - - - - - -	–	2	6
For every Recognizance - - - - - - - - - - -	–	2	6
For every Application for Presentment prepared in the Secretary's Office - - -	–	2	6
About five-sixths of the Applications sued in this County are not prepared in the Secretary's Office.			
For every attested Copy of a Presentment and Certificate - - - - - -	–	2	6
These Certificates do not average 12 a year.			

I have kept no account of these Fees; in many instances they are not paid. I do not think they amount in any year to 20*l.*; I am certain they do not amount to 30*l.* a year.

2 June 1836. *Mich. Mortimer*, Secretary to Grand Jury.

CITY OF WATERFORD.

YEARS.	SALARY. £.	s.	d.	Amount of Fees, and upon what Account demanded.	Total Amount of Fees. £.	s.	d.	Total Amount of Salary, Emoluments or Fees. £.	s.	d.
Spring 1835 -	18	9	3	Two Specifications, at 2/6 each, for Road Presentments - - - Two Recognizances, at 2/6 each, and no more - - - - -	–	10	–	18	19	3
Summer 1835 -	18	9	3	Eleven Specifications, at 2/6 each, for Road Presentments - - - Eleven Recognizances, at 2/6 each, and no more - - - -	2	15	–	21	4	3
Spring 1836 -	18	9	3	Four Specifications, at 2/6 each, for Road Presentments - - - Four Recognizances, at 2/6 each, and no more - - - - -	1	–	–	19	9	3
Summer 1836 -	18	9	3	Nineteen Specifications, at 2/6 each, for Road Presentments - - Twelve Recognizances, at 2/6 each and no more - - - -	3	17	6	22	6	9

The Salary presented by the Grand Jury for the Surveyor is 50*l.* at each Assizes, and 25*l.* for a Clerk and the rent of an Office. There has not been any sum paid by the Board of Public Works for the City of Waterford, or for Instruments or preparing Maps or Plans.

The Salary of the Inspector of Weights and Measures presented for, is 50*l.* at each Assizes.

The Secretary did not put one shilling of the above-mentioned fees in his pocket, having paid them to an assistant for his trouble.

James Henry Reynett, Secretary of the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

		£.	s.	d.	TOTAL. £.	s.	d.
Year ending Spring Assizes 1835	Salary, Irish, 150*l.*—British - -	138	9	3			
Ditto - - ditto -	Fees on 204 Forms of Specifications, Tenders and Proposals, at 2/6 - -	25	10	–			
Ditto - - ditto -	Fees on preparing 93 Recognizances, at 2/6 each - - - - -	11	10	–			
					175	9	3
Ditto - - ditto 1836	Salary, Irish, 150*l.*—British - -	138	9	3			
Ditto - - ditto -	Fees on 348 Forms of Specifications, Tenders and Proposals, at 2/6 - -	43	10	–			
Ditto - - ditto -	Fees on preparing 251 Recognizances, at 2/6 each - - - - -	31	7	6			
					213	6	9

N.B.—The Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Westmeath has had to travel in each of the above-named years, 876 Irish miles, for which he received no emolument or compensation whatsoever; he had also to serve personally, or otherwise, 380 Notices on the Cess Payers of 12 Baronies, framed by the Grand Jury to be associated with the Justices at Special Sessions, twice in each of the above years, for which he receives no compensation; and he is obliged by the 59 Geo. 3, c. 84, to supply the Grand Jury with Stationery, without any charge being made by him for so doing; and in consideration of the laborious travelling and heavy expense he has to undergo in performing the duties of his office, he hopes the Honourable House of Commons will provide for.

Philip Tyrrell, Secretary to Grand Jury.

Appendix, No. 10.

Salaries, &c. of Secretaries to Grand Juries.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

	£.	s.	d.
Presentments for Salary to the Secretary of the Grand Jury for the year ending at Spring Assizes 1835	138	17	2
Ditto for the year ending at Spring Assizes 1836	138	17	2

The several Matters for which Fees have been paid or demanded, and upon what Special Account it hath been paid or demanded, are as follows:

For each Copy of the County Surveyor's Specification, Form of Tender and Proposal, a Fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* is demanded.

For each Form of Recognizance prepared, a Fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* is demanded.

For each Form of Application and Notices prepared in the Office, a Fee of 3*s.* 6*d.* is paid; but no Fee is demanded or received for any Document prepared out of the Office, as all persons are at liberty to fill and prepare their own Applications without fee or reward on their lodgments.

No Fee or Reward is demanded or received for any other matter except as above stated.

For the Year ending Spring Assizes 1835:

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Salary presented for the year ending Spring Assizes 1835	138	17	2
Amount of Fees on Specifications and Recognizances	43	10	–
Amount for filling Applications	47	19	–
£.	230	6	2

For the Year ending Spring Assizes 1836:

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Salary presented for the year ending Spring 1836	138	17	2
Amount of Fees for Specifications and Recognizances	91	–	–
Amount for filling Applications	63	14	–
£.	293	11	2

6 June 1836.

W. S. Derenzy, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To one Year's Salary ended Spring Assizes 1835	120	–	–			
To Fees on 397 printed Forms of Applications, at 1/	19	17	–			
To ditto 355 ditto Tenders for performance of Work, at 1/	17	15	–			
To ditto 355 ditto Specifications of - ditto - at 1/	17	15	–			
To ditto 298 ditto Recognizances for ditto - at 2/6	37	5	–			
TOTAL, Year ended Spring Assizes 1835				212	12	–
To one Year's Salary ended Spring Assizes 1836	120	–	–			
To Fees on 392 printed Forms of Applications, at 1/	19	12	–			
To ditto 344 ditto Tenders for performance of Work, at 1/	17	4	–			
To ditto 344 ditto Specifications of - ditto - at 1	17	4	–			
To ditto 284 ditto Recognizances for ditto - at 2/6	35	10	–			
TOTAL, Year ended Spring Assizes 1836				209	10	–
TOTAL (Two Years) £.				422	2	–

Baltinglass, 4 June 1836.

W. S. Derenzi,
Secretary to Grand Jury.

Appendix, No. 11.

A RETURN of the SALARIES and EMOLUMENTS of the different COUNTY SURVEYORS in *Ireland* during the Years ending Spring Assizes 1835 and Spring Assizes 1836 respectively, including the Presentments of those Assizes, with the several Matters for which Fees have been paid; specifying the Amount of each Fee paid or demanded, the Amount of Salary and Rent of Office presented, of each Sum presented by any County, or paid by the Board of Public Works for Work done within the County, or for Instruments or preparing Maps or Plans.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Matters for which Presentments have been made.	Year ending Spring Assizes 1835. £.	s.	d.	Year ending Spring Assizes 1836. £.	s.	d.
Salary	250	–	–	300	–	–
Rent of Office	25	–	–	50	–	–
For surveying a new Line of Road from Belfast to Ballyclare	26	2	6			
For surveying and preparing Maps, &c. of 2,656 perches of a new Line of Post Road from Dervock to Ballycastle, remainder of £.55. 6. 10.	25	6	10			
For surveying and preparing Maps, &c. of 2,216 perches of a new Line of Post Road from Carrickfergus to Larne, remainder of £.46. 3. 4.	14	3	4			
For having made a Survey, Maps and Estimates of that part of the intended Post Road from Antrim to Coleraine between Ballymena and Ballymoney	–	–	–	122	11	10
For Expenses of posting and serving Notices, &c. on account of the intended Post Road from Antrim to Coleraine	–	–	–	33	11	3
TOTAL £.	340	12	8	506	3	1

Carrickfergus, 11 June 1836. *John Coates*, Secretary of the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

Summer 1834:	£.	s.	d.
To H. L. Lindsay, Amount of his Half-year's Salary as County Surveyor	150	–	–
Same to defray Half a Year's Salary of a Clerk	25	–	–
Spring 1835, the like	175	–	–
Summer 1835, the like	175	–	–
Spring 1836, the like	175	–	–

The Surveyor receives no Fees. The Board of Works has as yet paid nothing to Mr. Lindsay.

At Summer 1835 Mr. Lindsay made a claim of £.107 odd for Surveying, Mapping, Travelling Expenses, Expenses of an additional Clerk, &c. &c.; the Grand Jury rejected the claim, on the ground that the application had not been previously submitted to Justices and Cess Payers at Adjourned Sessions. At Spring 1836 he submitted the claim to the Justices and Cess Payers, who rejected it also. Mr. Lindsay states to us, that in Down, Antrim and Tyrone such claims have been admitted.

4 June 1836. *Tho. N. Evans.*

COUNTY OF CARLOW.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1835:						
Salary	300	–	–			
Rent of Office and Salary for Clerk	50	–	–			
				350	–	–
1836:						
Salary	300	–	–			
Rent of Office and Salary for Clerk	50	–	–			
				350	–	–

Appendix, No. 11.

Salaries, &c. of County Surveyors.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF CARRICKFERGUS.

YEAR.	Date.	Amount.	Observations.
		£. s. d.	
1834 - -	Summer Assizes - - -	15 – –	No Fees, nor any other Emoluments.
1835 - -	Spring Assizes - - - -	15 – –	
	Summer Assizes - - -	15 – –	
1836 - -	Spring Assizes - - - -	15 – –	

6 June 1836. *John M. Eccleston*, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

	£. s. d.
Amount of Salary ending Spring Assizes 1835 - - - - - - - -	300 – –
For Office and Clerk - - - - - - - - - - - -	50 – –
Fees and Emoluments - - - - - - - - - - - -	—
TOTAL Amount - - £.	350 – –
Amount of Salary ending Spring Assizes 1836 - - - - - - - -	300 – –
For Office and Clerk - - - - - - - - - - - -	50 – –
Fees and Emoluments - - - - - - - - - - - -	—
TOTAL Amount - - £.	350 – –

June 27, 1836. *Edward E. Mayne*, Secretary of Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF CLARE.

NAME.	SUMS Presented for Salary at Summer Assizes 1834, and at Spring Assizes 1835.	SUMS Presented for Salary at Summer Assizes 1835, and at Spring Assizes 1836.	SUMS Presented for Clerk's Salary, and Rent of Office.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Richard B. Grantham -	300 – –	300 – –	50 – –

The above are the Salaries, &c. presented for the Surveyor of the County of Clare, at Spring Assizes 1835, and at Spring Assizes 1836.

There are no Fees or Emoluments whatever demanded or required by the Surveyor.

No sums have been presented by the County as paid by the Board of Works, for Instruments, Work done, or Maps or Plans, the County Surveyor having paid for every thing himself.

June 8, 1836. *Francis Morice*, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF CORK.

YEAR.	Assizes.	Salary presented.	Clerk's Salary presented.	To repay Commissioners of Public Works.
	EAST RIDING.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1834 - -	Summer - - - -	150 – –	—	—
1835 - -	Spring - - - -	150 – –	50 – –	—
	Year ending Spring 1835 - £.	300 – –	50 – –	—
1835 - -	Summer - - - -	150 – –	25 – –	—
1836 - -	Spring - - - -	150 – –	25 – –	267 3 –
	Year ending Spring 1836 - £.	300 – –	50 – –	267 3 –*
	WEST RIDING. Like Return.	Same Salary.	Same Salary.	None.

* This sum of 267 *l.* 3 *s.* was presented for repairing a Road in the Barony of Fermoy, by order of the Postmaster General.

No Presentment has been made by the Grand Jury of the County Cork for Instruments, or preparing Maps or Plans, or in any way whatever to remunerate the Surveyor of either Riding, save and except the Presentments above mentioned, viz. for Salary and Clerks. There are no emoluments attached to the office.

Richard B. Cotter, Secretary to Grand Jury.

CITY OF CORK.

PARTICULARS OF PRESENTMENT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SUMMER ASSIZES 1834:		
Mr. Patrick Leahy, Surveyor, Presentment for a Half-year's Salary, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 39	50 – –	
Presentment to defray the expense of an Office and the Salary of a Clerk, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 41	25 – –	
		75 – –
SPRING ASSIZES 1835:		
Presentment for Half-year's Salary, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 39	75 – –	
Presentment to defray expense of an Office and Salary of Clerk, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 41	25 – –	
		100 – –
SUMMER ASSIZES 1835:		
Same Presentments and Amounts, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 39 & 41	– – –	100 – –
SPRING ASSIZES 1836:		
Same Presentments and Amounts, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 39 & 41	– – –	100 – –

I am not aware of any matters for which Fees have been paid to, or demanded by, Mr. Leahy as such Surveyor, or of any sum paid him by the Board of Public Works for work done within the County of the City of Cork, or for instruments; and I am aware that he has not been paid for preparing Maps or Plans for the Cess Payers or the Grand Jury.

Denham Franklin, Secretary of the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

PARTICULARS OF PRESENTMENT.	Summer 1834.	Spring 1835.	Summer 1835.	Spring 1836.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To the County Surveyor, Half-year's Salary, up to this Assizes	150 – –	150 – –	150 – –	150 – –
To the County Surveyors, to pay the expenses of Office and Clerk	25 – –	25 – –	25 – –	25 – –
To the County Surveyor, for expenses incurred by employing Assistants, &c. in surveying and mapping new roads	– – –	– – –	– – –	100 7 10

TOTAL allowed by Grand Jury Presentments; viz.—	£. s. d.
For the year ending Spring 1835	350 – –
For the year ending Spring 1836	450 7 10
As per Warrant	£. 800 7 10

LIST of FEES and ALLOWANCES demanded by COUNTY SURVEYOR:

At Summer Assizes 1835, the County Surveyor laid an application before the Grand Jury of this County, to reimburse him the sum of £. 120, to cover the expense of travelling in the execution of his duties by his inspection of works, preparatory to the Road Sessions and Assizes, and also examining the repairs made upon the County roads, for which Contractors require payment:—Refused, Grand Jury conceiving they were not empowered to grant under the Acts in force.

At Spring Assizes 1836, County Surveyor made a similar application to the Grand Jury for the sum of £. 118. 6. 8. expenses incurred by similar duties:—Refused, Grand Jury not empowered to grant.

There have been no sums paid as Allowance or Fees for work done under the Board of Works in this County. County Surveyor made application to the Board of Works for payment of expenses incurred by superintendence of repairs of mail-coach roads; but no payment was received, as Board of Works considered they had not power to grant under the Acts in force.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

THERE are no Surveyors in the County of Dublin, or Salary or Rent of Office presented.

Note:—There are no Assizes in the County of Dublin, but presenting Term twice a year.

June 6, 1836. *Cha Wisdom*, Secretary to Grand Jury.

Appendix, No. 11.

Salaries, &c. of County Surveyors.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA.

ASSIZES.	PRESENTMENTS.	AMOUNT. £. s. d.
Summer 1834	—	—
Spring 1835	Half-year's Salary	10 — —
	Ditto for Clerk and Rent of Office	5 — —
Summer 1835	Half-year's Salary	10 — —
	Ditto for Clerk and Rent of Office	5 — —
Spring 1836	Half-year's Salary	10 — —
	Ditto for Clerk and Rent of Office	5 — —
	£.	45 — —

At these last Assizes it was ordered that the above sum of 10 *l.* per annum for Salary of Clerk and Rent of Office should be discontinued thereafter, in consequence of the great weight of County Cess.

6 June 1836. *Jno. Crawford*, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

YEARS.	Annual Salary of County Surveyor.	Annual Salary of Clerk.	Sums presented to County Surveyor for Stationery and Printing.	Sums presented to reimburse Board of Works for repairing Mail Coach Road.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Summer Assizes 1834, and Spring Assizes 1835	300 — —	30 — —	—	—
Summer Assizes 1835, and Spring Assizes 1836	300 — —	30 — —	10 — —	15 18 8

Rent of Office:—An Office was built by the County.

The foregoing are the only sums presented to the County Surveyor since his appointment.

W. Irvine, Secretary.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Presented to Henry Clements, County Surveyor, for year ending Spring 1835: viz.—		
For Salary	300 — —	
„ Clerk and Office	50 — —	
„ laying out new Roads	70 — —	
		420 — —
Presented to ditto, for year ending Spring 1836—		
For Salary	300 — —	
„ Clerk and Office	50 — —	
„ laying out new Roads	70 — —	
		420 — —

No other Fee or Emolument.

10 June 1836. *Barry O'Hara*, Secretary.

TOWN OF GALWAY.

	£. s. d.
Surveyor's Salary for Summer Assizes 1834	25 — —
Surveyor's Salary for Spring Assizes 1835	50 — —
Surveyor's Salary for Summer Assizes 1835	50 — —
Surveyor's Salary for Spring Assizes 1836	50 — —

There is no Presentment made by the Town of Galway Grand Jury for Rent of an Office or for a Clerk.

5 June 1836. *Robert Adams*, Secretary to the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

	Summer 1834.	Spring 1835.	Total.	Summer 1835.	Spring 1836.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. . d.	£. s. d.
Presentment for Salary -	150 - -	150 - -	300 - -	150 - -	150 - -	300 - -
Ditto for Rent of Office and Clerk - - -	25 - -	25 - -	50 - -	25 - -	25 - -	50 - -
Matters for which Fees have been paid or demanded:						
Instruments.						
Presentments for Maps for Board of Works	- -	- -	- -	- -	24 - -	24 - -
Ditto ditto - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 - -	5 - -
Total each Year - £.	- -	- -	350 - -	- -	- -	379 - -

Henry M'Cann, Grand Jury Secretary.

COUNTY KILDARE.

SALARY, &c.	Presentment made at Summer Assizes 1834.	Presentment made at Spring Assizes 1835.	Total Sum Presented Year ending Spring Assizes 1836.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Half-year's Salary - - - - -	125 - -	150 - -	25 - -
Rent of Office and Salary of Clerk - - -	25 - -	25 - -	
Half-year's Salary - - - - -	150 - -	150 - -	350 - -
Rent of Office and Salary of Clerk - - -	25 - -	25 - -	
Total Sum presented for Two Years ending Spring Assizes 1836 - - £.			675 - -

No other Presentments have been made for the Surveyor of this County either for Instruments or for preparing any Maps or Plans, to the best of our knowledge; nor has any Fee been received or asked for by him for any matter connected with the County at Spring Assizes 1836. The sum of £.491 was presented to be repaid to the Commissioners of Public Works for money advanced by them in repairing the mail-coach road from Kilcullen to Athy; but for the superintendence of this work, no remuneration was paid to the County Surveyor either by presentment or by the Board of Works.

Wm. & James Goodwin, Secretaries to the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

The amount presented for the Salary of the Secretary to the Grand Jury ending Spring 1835 was £. 275, and the year ending Spring 1836 £. 300, and £. 50 each year for Rent of an Office and Clerk for the years 1835 and 1836.

He neither demands or receives any fees or gratuity from individuals, but did claim a Presentment for his travelling and other incidental expenses, which the Grand Jury granted, but the Judge (Hon. Justice Torrens) consulted with the other Judges, and refused the Presentment. He has by order of the Board of Works executed expensive and troublesome works to public satisfaction without remuneration, and has neither demanded or received any compensation for Instruments, Maps or Plans.

Harvey Devereux, Secretary to the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF KILKENNY.

	£. s. d.
Year ending Spring Assizes 1835, Salary - - - - -	50 - -
To defray Rent of Office and Clerk's Salary - - - - -	25 - -
Total - - - £.	75 - -
	£. s. d.
Year ending Spring Assizes 1836, Salary - - - - -	50 - -
Rent of Office and Clerk - - - - - - - -	25 - -
Total - - - £.	75 - -

No Fees paid or claimed.

No Money presented or paid by the Board of Public Works, for work done within this County, or for Instruments, or preparing Maps or Plans.

13 June 1836. *James M'Creery*, Secretary to Grand Jury.

Appendix, No. 11.

Salaries, &c. of County Surveyors.

KING'S COUNTY.

SALARY and EMOLUMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
For the Year ending Spring Assizes 1835:			
County Surveyor	166	13	4
Salary of Clerk and Rent of Office	33	6	8
For the Year ending Spring Assizes 1836:			
County Surveyor	275	–	–
Salary of Clerk and Rent of Office	50	–	–

The County Surveyor is not entitled to, nor has he either received or demanded, Fees in this County; neither has any sum been paid or presented for Instruments, or for preparing Maps or Plans.

At Lent Assizes 1836, £.606 was presented for repairs made on the Banagher Post Road, under direction of the Commissioners of Public Works; and £.87 for repairs made on the Kinnitty Post Road, under same direction, pursuant to 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 91.

11 June 1836. *Geo. Tho^s Mitchell*, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

YEAR	Salary and Emoluments.	Amount of Fees paid or demanded.	Amount of Salary for Clerk and Rent of Office.	Amount presented by County or paid by Board of Works		
				For Work done in County.	For Instruments.	For preparing Maps.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ending Spring Assizes 1835	250 – –	None.	50 – –	None.	None.	None.
„ 1836	300 – –	None.	50 – –	60 10 –	None.	None.

No Fee whatever asked or demanded.
Paid by Board of Works.

9 June 1836. *H. F. Cullen*, Secretary to Grand Jury

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

YEAR	Annual Salary.	Rent of Office and Clerk's Salary.	Amount of Fees paid or demanded.	Amount of Sums paid by Board of Works, &c.	Total Amount.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ending Spring Assizes 1835	300 – –	50 – –	None.	None.	350 – –
„ 1836	300 – –	50 – –	None.	None.	350 – –

Edmund Gabbett, Grand Jury Secretary.

CITY OF LIMERICK.

YEAR.	SALARY.	Amount.
		£. s. d.
1834, Summer -	The sum of 25 *l.* presented to John Walker, esq., Surveyor, being a Half-year's Salary - - - - - - - - -	25 – –
1835, Spring -	No Presentment.	
	TOTAL - - £.	25 – –
1835, Summer -	The sum of 75 *l.* presented, being one Year's Salary - -	75 – –
1836, Spring -	The sum of 37 *l.* 10 *s.* presented, being a Half-year's Salary -	37 10 –
	TOTAL - - £.	112 10 –

N. B.—Mr. Walker's Salary has been fixed at 75 *l.* per Annum by the Grand Jury. I am not aware of his receiving any Fees or Emolument whatever save his Salary. Mr. Walker also acts as Surveyor for the County of Limerick.

John Piercy, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

SALARY and EMOLUMENTS.	Year ending Spring Assizes 1835.	Year ending Spring Assizes 1836.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Three Quarters of a Year's Salary - - - -	225 – –	
Clerk's Salary and Expenses of Office - - - -	37 10 –	
Furnishing Instruments for the County - - -	81 – –	
One Year's Salary - - - - - - - -	- - -	300 – –
Clerk's Salary and Rent of Office - - - -	- - -	50 – –
TOTAL - - £.	343 10 –	350 – –

No Fees are attached to the Office of County Surveyor; on the contrary, I may remark, that my travelling expenses for the last two years have amounted to 400 *l.*, besides many other expenses which in the discharge of my duty could not be obviated, so that I am out of pocket a considerable sum. I demanded my expenses for stationery, which were passed by the Grand Jury, but rejected by the Judge of Assize as not provided for by the Legislature. I then considered it fruitless to apply for my travelling expenses, which I had intended to do. No remuneration has been paid to me by the Board of Public Works for work done in this County, the execution of which I superintended. I beg leave to inform the Committee, that I have derived no emolument from 168 *l.* 10 *s.* of the above sums, which were granted for the purchase of Instruments, Clerk's Salary and Office Expenses; on the contrary, it has proved insufficient for these purposes.

6 June 1836. *Stewart Gordon*, County Surveyor.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

YEARS.	SALARY.	Salary for Clerk and Rent of Office.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Spring Assizes 1835 - - - - - - - - -	192 5 9	25 – –
Spring Assizes 1836 - - - - - - - - -	300 – –	50 – –

The Surveyor was not appointed till 19 May 1834.

James Geoffrey, Secretary to Grand Jury.

Appendix, No. 11.

Salaries, &c. of County Surveyors.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

YEAR.	Salary.	Rent of Office and Clerk.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ending Spring 1835 - - - -	200 – –	50 – –
„ Spring 1836 - - - -	250 – –	50 – –

Fees, Instruments, Maps, &c.:—There was no other Presentment for the Surveyor than his Salary and the Rent of Office and Clerk, and I know of no Fees he received in discharge of his duty as County Surveyor.

Alex. Shekelton, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

Year ending Spring Assizes 1835:	£. s. d.
Presentment for Salary at Summer Assizes 1834 - - - - - - -	150 – –
Ditto for Rent of a House and payment of a Clerk at Summer Assizes 1834 -	25 – –
Ditto for Salary at Spring Assizes 1835 - - - - - - -	150 – –
Ditto for Rent of a House and payment of a Clerk at Spring Assizes 1835 -	25 – –
TOTAL Salary, &c. for Year ending Spring Assizes 1835 - - £.	350 – –

Year ending Spring Assizes 1836:	£. s. d.
Presentment for Salary at Summer Assizes 1835 - - - - - - -	150 – –
Ditto for Rent of a House and payment of a Clerk at Summer Assizes 1835 -	25 – –
Ditto for Salary at Spring Assizes 1836 - - - - - - -	150 – –
Ditto for Rent of a House and payment of a Clerk at Spring Assizes 1836 -	25 – –
TOTAL Salary, &c. for Year ending Spring Assizes 1836 - - £.	350 – –

The Surveyor for this County having been removed, the Secretaries are unable to ascertain whether he has demanded or received any Fees, or whether he has been paid by the Board of Public Works for work done within the County.

Clendinning & Lambert, Secretaries.

COUNTY OF MEATH.

	Salary and Emoluments of Surveyor for Year to Spring 1835.	Salary and Emoluments of Surveyor for Year to Spring 1836.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Presented for Salary - - - - - - - -	300 – –	300 – –
Presented for Clerk and Rent of Office - - - -	50 – –	50 –
There has not been any Presentment for Instruments or preparing Maps or Plans.		
The Surveyor does not to my knowledge and belief receive any fees.		
TOTAL Salary and Emoluments of Surveyor - - £.	350 – –	350 – –
Presented to be paid the Board of Public Works for work done within the County - - - - - - -	- - -	101 18 9
TOTAL - - - £.	- - -	101 18 9

Wm. Allen, Secretary Grand Jury.

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Appendix, No. 11

Salaries, &c. of County Surveyors.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

PARTICULARS.	Summer 1834.	Spring 1835.	Summer 1835.	Spring 1836.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
County Surveyor, Presentment for Salary, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 39	150 – –	150 – –	150 – –	150 – –
Presentment for Office and Assistant, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 78, s. 41	– – –	– – –	25 – –	25 – –
Fees demanded and Emoluments.				
Presentments to Board of Public Works for work done within the County	– – –	– – –	– – –	68 4 3
Presentments for Instruments, or for preparing Maps or Plans.	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –

9 June 1836.

Alex. Mitchell,
Secretary to Grand Jury.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

SALARY, &c.	At per Annum.	Amount.	Total Half-yearly.
Summer Assizes 1834:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
County Surveyor's Salary	300 – –	150 – –	
Salary of Clerk and Rent of Office, two Months	50 – –	8 6 8	
Fees, none.			158 6 8
Spring Assizes 1835:			
County Surveyor's Salary	300 – –	150 – –	
Salary of Clerk and Rent of Office	50 – –	20 – –	
Fees, none.			170 – –
Summer Assizes 1835:			
County Surveyor's Salary	300 – –	150 – –	
Salary of Clerk and Rent of Office	50 – –	25 – –	
Fees, none.			175 – –
Spring Assizes 1836:			
County Surveyor's Salary	300 – –	150 – –	
Salary of Clerk and Rent of Office	50 – –	20 – –	
Fees, none.			170 – –

Arthur Moore Mosse,
Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

	On what Account paid or demanded.	Total Amount of Salary and Emoluments for the Year 1835.	Total Amount of Salary and Emoluments for the Year 1836.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salary	3 & 4 W. 4. c. 78.	300 – –	300 – –
For his Clerk and Expenses of his Office	ditto	50 – –	50 – –
	£.	350 – –	350 – –

The County Surveyor receives no Fees whatsoever for the discharge of his duty in this County, nor for Instruments, or preparing Maps or Plans, except his Salary.

12 June 1836.

M. Sharkey, Secretary to Grand Jury.

Appendix, No. 11.

Salaries, &c. of County Surveyors.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

	£.	s.	d.
Year ending Spring Assizes 1835:			
Amount of Salary presented by Grand Jury	300	–	–
Amount presented for Rent of Office and Salary of Clerk	50	–	–
No Fees or extra allowance.			
TOTAL for Year ending Spring Assizes 1835 - £.	350	–	–
Year ending Spring Assizes 1836:			
Amount of Salary presented by Grand Jury	300	–	–
Amount presented for Rent of Office and Salary of Clerk	50	–	–
No Fees or extra allowance.			
TOTAL for Year ending Spring Assizes 1836 - £.	350	–	–

11 June 1836. *Robert Christian*, Secretary of Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

	£.	s.	d.
Year's Salary up to Spring Assizes 1835	300	–	–
Expenses incurred in travelling	32	7	6
Rent of Office	50	–	–
Year's Salary up to Spring 1836	300	–	–
Rent of Office	50	–	–

The County Surveyor received no Fee, as not entitled by law.

Edwin Sadleir, Secretary of Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Half-year's Salary ending Summer Assizes 1834	–	–	–	150	–	–
Half-year's Salary ending Lent Assizes 1835	150	–	–			
Salary of Clerk and Rent of Office	25	–	–			
				175	–	–
Amount ending Lent Assizes 1835 - £.	–	–	–	325	–	–
Half-year's Salary ending Summer Assizes 1835	150	–	–			
Salary of Clerk and Rent of Office	25	–	–			
Rent of Office, omitted Summer 1834	12	10	–			
To reimburse Surveyor for Expenses to which he had been liable in the performance of the several duties of his situation	200	–	–			
Amount ending Summer 1835				387	10	–
Half-year's Salary ending Lent Assizes 1836	150	–	–			
Salary of Clerk and Rent of Office	25	–	–			
Amount ending Lent 1836 - £.				175	–	–

The Commissioners of Public Works advanced since March 1835, for keeping the Post Roads from Dublin to Derry, Dublin to Coleraine, and Strabane to Castlederry, in this county, in repair - £. 2,376.
No Presentment yet made to repay.
No Fees paid nor demanded.
No Presentment for Instruments made.
Presented to ANDREW WILSON and ROBERT WILSON, in the year ending Lent Assizes 1835, for Mapping, &c. - £. 23.
Presented to same persons in the year ending Lent Assizes 1836, for the like - £. 5.

June 14, 1836. *Alex. Mc Causland*, Secretary.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

	£.	s.	d.
To William Johnson, County Surveyor, for one Year's Salary ending Spring Assizes 1835 - - -	300	–	–
To same, for Rent of an Office and Clerk up to same period - - - - - - - - -	25	–	–
TOTAL for Year 1835 - - £.	325	–	–
To same, for one Year's Salary for the year ending Spring Assizes 1836 - - - - - -	300	–	–
To same, for one Year's supply of Clerk and Office - - - - - - - - - -	50	–	–
TOTAL for Year 1836 - - £.	350	–	–

These sums are paid by presentment of the Grand Jury.

I am not aware that the Surveyor is entitled to or receives any Fees, or has any emoluments or payment from the Board of Works for work done within the County, or for Instruments or for preparing Maps.

Michael Mortimer, Secretary to Grand Jury.

CITY OF WATERFORD.

Years.	Fees paid or demanded.	Salary, &c.	Sums presented by the City, or paid by the Board of Public Works. £. s. d.		Instruments, Maps or Plans.
Spring Assizes 1835.	None.	£. 50 Salary, and £. 25 for the Rent of an Office and Clerk.	*97 10 – 89 7 6 24 – – 26 17 4 21 16 8 58 11 4½	£. 57. 4. 6½., an Instalment paid by the City to Government in liquidation of £. 763. 0. 4. borrowed for making a new line of road. £. 27 paid by the City to Government in liquidation of £. 360 borrowed for making a new line of road. £. 19. 2. 6., paid by the City to Government in liquidation of £. 225 borrowed for widening a new line of road. £. 119. 5. 1⅓. paid by the City to Government in liquidation of £. 1,598. 1. 7½. borrowed for making a new line of road.	No sum or sums paid for Instruments, or for preparing Maps or Plans.
Summer Assizes 1835.	None.	£. 50 Salary, and £. 25 for Office and Clerk.	8 13 1½ 16 1 3 152 – – 64 5 – 100 – – 58 11 4½ 28 10 – 11 18 – 18 13 4 13 12 – 47 13 4 11 15 – 24 – –	£. 119. 5. 1½., an Instalment paid by the City to Government in liquidation of £. 1,598. 1. 7½. borrowed for making a new line of road. £. 98. 5. 3½. paid by the City to Government in liquidation of £. 2,751. 8. 2. advanced by Government on account of the building and outfit of the Waterford District Lunatic Asylum.	- ditto.
Spring Assizes 1836.	None.	£. 50 Salary, and £. 25 for the Rent of an Office and Clerk.	14 12 – 30 – – 15 13 3 2 15 – 26 17 4 21 16 8 58 11 4½ 24 – –	£. 18. 3. paid to Government, being a Balance due them on account of new line of road. £. 119. 5. 1½., an Instalment paid to Government in liquidation of £. 1,598. 1. 7½., borrowed for making a new line of road. £. 98. 5. 3½., an Instalment paid to Government in liquidation of the sum of £. 2,751. 18. 2. advanced by Government on account of the building and outfit of the Waterford District Lunatic Asylum.	- ditto.

* The Sums in this column were presented for repairs of roads.

James Henry Reynett, Secretary to Grand Jury.

Appendix, No. 11.

Salaries, &c. of County Surveyors.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

	£.	s.	d.	TOTAL. £.	s.	d.
Year ending Spring Assizes 1835, Salary, British	300	–	–			
Ditto - - - ditto - - - Expense of Office and Clerk	50	–	–			
				350	–	–
Year ending Spring Assizes 1836, Salary, British	300	–	–			
Ditto - - - ditto - - - Expense of Office and Clerk	50	–	–			
				350	–	–

N. B.—The Surveyor of the County of Westmeath receives no Fees whatsoever, nor has there been any Sum presented for Instruments or preparing Maps or Plans.

Philip Tyrrell, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

	£.	s.	d.
To Amount of Salary presented for the Year ending Spring Assizes 1835	300	–	–
Rent of Office and Clerk	50	–	–
Amount presented for the Year ending Spring Assizes 1836, for Salary	300	–	–
Amount of Rent for Office and Clerk	50	–	–

No Sum has been presented by the County or paid by the Board of Public Works for work done within the County, or for Instruments or preparing Maps or Plans, nor has there been any Fee received or demanded.

A Sum was presented by the Grand Jury at the last Assizes, to cover the Expenses of travelling; but was refused by the Judge as not being authorized by law.

William S. Derinzy, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

RETURN of the Salary and Emoluments of the County Surveyor, for two Years, distinguishing each Year:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To proportion of Half-year's Salary, ended Summer Assizes 1834	40	–	–			
To ditto of Expenses of Office and payment of Clerk	6	13	4			
To Half-year's Salary, ended Spring Assizes 1835	150	–	–			
To Expenses of Office and payment of Clerk	25	–	–			
TOTAL Year ended 1835				221	13	4
To one Year's Salary, ended Spring Assizes 1836	300	–	–			
To Expenses of Office and payment of Clerk	50	–	–			
To amount of Fees paid or demanded	None.					
To amount of Instruments, Maps or Plans	None.					
To amount paid by Board of Public Works within the County	None.					
TOTAL Year ended Spring 1836				350	–	–
GRAND TOTAL £.				571	13	4

4 June 1836.

B. S. Derenzi, Secretary to the Grand Jury.

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Appendix No. 11.

Salaries, &c. of County Surveyors.

A RETURN of each SUM paid by the BOARD of PUBLIC WORKS to any COUNTY SURVEYOR, for WORK done within the Counties respectively, or for INSTRUMENTS, or preparing MAPS or PLANS, during the Years ended Spring Assizes 1835 and 1836.

County.	Surveyor.	Amount Paid.	For what Purpose, and other Observations.
1835:		£. s. d.	
ANTRIM - -	Thomas Woodhouse	13 8 6	- - Survey and Examination of the Turnpike Road, Belfast to Antrim, previous to Board's Contract with the Trustees.
CORK - - -	E. Leahy - -	5 18 11	- - Expenses attending Survey, &c. of Road, Skibbereen to Crookhaven, under 6 Geo. 4, c. 101.
GALWAY - -	Henry Clements -	22 3 6	- - Expenses attending laying out Parliamentary Grant Road, County Galway.
ROSCOMMON - -	John Kelly - -	10 - -	- - Half-year's Allowance for Superintendence of Eastersnow and Schramogue Road, under 6 Geo. 4, c. 101.
1836:			
ANTRIM - -	Thomas Woodhouse	25 - -	- - Half-year's Allowance for Superintendence of Belfast and Antrim Road, repaired by Board under a Contract.
" - - -	" " -	41 2 -	- - Survey and Estimate for Long Bridge, Belfast.
GALWAY - -	Henry Clements -	50 - -	- - Allowance (one moiety) for general Superintendence of Parliamentary Grant Roads.
" - - -	" " -	4 15 8	- - Expenses attending Inspection, &c. of New Grant Road, Bunowen to Clifden.
KILKENNY - -	Samson Carter -	4 14 6	- - Preliminary Examination and Report on New Road, Pilltown to Kilkenny.
LEITRIM - -	Noblett St. Leger -	60 10 -	- - For Measurement of Works and General Superintendence of New Grant Road, Centinaveena to Dromahaire.
MAYO - - -	Thomas Barclay -	25 - -	- - Allowance (portion of) for General Superintendence of Parliamentary Grant Roads.
ROSCOMMON - -	John Kelly - -	20 - -	- - One Year's Allowance, under 6 Geo. 4, c. 101.

Note:—In addition to the above, the County Surveyors, with few exceptions, have been employed extensively by the Board; having the disbursement of an Expenditure of nearly £.20,000, in repairing Mail Coach Roads, under 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 91; but for these Services the Commissioners, under the wording and provisions of the Act, did not feel themselves authorized to make any allowance.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
12 July 1836.

Jos. C. Walker,
Accountant.

Appendix, No. 12.

Salaries, &c. of Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

Appendix, No. 12.

A RETURN of the SALARY presented to each INSPECTOR of WEIGHTS and MEASURES in each County, &c. in *Ireland*.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

NAMES OF INSPECTORS.	Amount of Half a Year's Salary presented for each Inspector.
	£. s. d.
Robert T. Goddard, Belfast	50 – –
Andrew Leckey, Ballymoney	50 – –

11 June 1836. *John Coates*, Secretary of Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

Ordered,—That £. 6. 18. 6. be presented to John Morrison, Inspector of Weights and Measures for *Newtownhamilton*, to reimburse him so much expended for the use of the County.

Ordered,—That £. 10. be presented to same person, to reimburse him for his trouble for the last four months ending 1st March last.

Ordered,—That £. 20. be presented to John Gray, Inspector of Weights and Measures of *Armagh* district, to remunerate him for his trouble for the last five months ending 1st March.

Ordered,—That £. 9. 19. 2. be presented to James Fegan, late Inspector of Weights and Measures for *Ballybot* district, to reimburse him so much expended for the use of the County.

Ordered,—That £. 20. be presented to same person to reimburse him for his services for the last six months ending 1st March last.

Ordered,—That the appointments of all the Inspectors of Weights and Measures, save those of John Gray, John Morrison and —— Wilson, be cancelled, and that said John Gray be appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures for all other districts of the County.

Ordered,—That James Fegan, late Inspector of *Ballybot*, do hand over to —— Wilson all the Weights and Measures, and any other articles mentioned in his bill now paid, to be preserved by him as the property of the County.

4 June 1836. *Tho. N. Evans.*

COUNTY OF CARLOW.

THERE has been no Salary presented by the Grand Jury of this County for the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

7 June 1836. *Rob^t Browne*, Secretary to the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF CARRICKFERGUS.

	£. s. d.
One half-year's Salary ending July 1836 £.	2 10 –

6 June 1836. *John M. Eccleston*, Secretary Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

	£.	s.	d.
Salary, Half-year, presented at Summer Assizes 1835 - - - - - -	40	–	–
Ditto - - ditto - - Spring - 1836 - - - - - -	40	–	–
£.	80	–	–

27 June 1836. *Edward E. Mayne*, Secretary of Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF CLARE.

NAME.	Sum granted at Summer Assizes 1835.			Sum granted at Spring Assizes 1836.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
James Studdert, Esq. - - - - - - - - - -	30	–	–	60	–	–

June 8, 1836. *Francis Morris*, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF CORK.

AT Spring Assizes 1836, the Salary of the Inspector of Weights and Measures for the East Riding was fixed at £.50, and for the West Riding at £.40 per annum; together with such additional remuneration to each as should amount to two-thirds of whatever fees or fines should be respectively received or recovered by each Inspector. There was presented at Spring Assizes 1836, one moiety of the above-mentioned Salary for each Inspector; and an additional sum of £.13. 4. 4. for the Inspector of the East Riding for Expenses incurred by him up to that Assizes.

Richard B. Cotter, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF CORK.

Summer Assizes 1836:	£.	s.	d.
Half-year's Salary presented at this Assizes to Mr. James Wherland, an Inspector of Weights and Measures for the County of the City of Cork, 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 63, s. 22	35	–	–
Like to Mr. Thomas Rogers, being a like Inspector, 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 63, s. 22 -	35	–	–

Denham Franklin, Secretary of Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

THERE never was any Salary presented in this County for the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

13 July 1836. *William M'Clintock Spence*, Secretary of Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

	£.	s.	d.
To Joseph Cason, Inspector of Weights and Measures, to remunerate him for his services and expenses up to this Assizes - - - - - - - - -	37	10	–
To Henry Hardman, ditto, for the like - - - - - - - - -	37	10	–
To Robert Greenlaw, ditto, for the like - - - - - - - - -	37	10	–
To Thomas Wilson, ditto, for the like - - - - - - - - -	25	–	–
TOTAL Expenses of Salaries - - £.	137	10	–

Appendix, No. 12.

Salaries, &c. of Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

At Easter Term 1836, a Salary of £. 50 was presented by the Grand Jury of the County of Dublin to each Inspector of Weights and Measures in said County, for half a year ending Easter Term 1836. There are three Inspectors appointed to the County of Dublin.

Note:—There are no Assizes in the County of Dublin, but Presenting Term twice a year.

June 6, 1836. *Charles Wisdom*, Secretary to the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA.

—None.—

June 6, 1836. *John Crawford*, Secretary to the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

Spring Assizes 1836:

The Grand Jury at this Assizes made the following Presentment; viz.
£. 60 to Arthur Thompson, Inspector of Weights and Measures, to remunerate him for his trouble and travelling expenses in the discharge of the duties of his situation.

Wm. Irvine, Secretary.

COUNTY GALWAY.

Spring Assizes 1836:

	£.	s.	d.
Presentment, No. 1806.—To Walter Blake, Inspector of Weights and Measures, to compensate him for his trouble and expense, attending at several Towns in this County to stamp Weights and Measures - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
Presentment, No. 1807.—To Robert Eyre, ditto, for like - - - - - - No Fees.	60	–	–
TOTAL - - £.	120	–	–

June 10, 1836. *Barry O'Hara*, Secretary.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY.

The Grand Jury of the County of the Town of Galway, at last Spring Assizes, appointed an Inspector of Weights and Measures at a Salary of £. 20 per annum, to be raised by half-yearly instalments, the first to be levied after next Summer Assizes.

June 26, 1836. *Robert Adams*, Secretary.

COUNTY KERRY.

	£.	s.	d.
John Morphy, Esq., Inspector. No Salary has been presented; but a sum has been presented for remuneration for his trouble and expense in executing the duties of his office, to amount of - - - - - - - - - - - -	25	–	–
John Weeks, Inspector. The like - - - - - - - - - - -	25	–	–

Henry M'Cann, Grand Jury Secretary.

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Appendix, No. 12.

Salaries, &c. of Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

Half-year Salary Presentment, made at Spring Assizes 1836 - - - - - - £. 25.

There was no Inspector of Weights and Measures appointed for the County Kildare until Spring Assizes 1836.

Wm & James Goodwin, Secretaries of the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

The Amount presented annually for the Salary of the Inspector of Weights and Measures, since his appointment at Spring Assizes 1835, was £. 50 a year.

Harvey Devereux, Secretary of the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF KILKENNY.

For the Year at Summer 1835 - - - - - - - - - £. 10.

Year ending Summer 1836 not yet applied for.

13 June 1836. *James M'Creery*, Secretary Grand Jury.

KING'S COUNTY.

For the Year ending Lent Assizes 1836:

	£.	s.	d.
Isaac T. Whitfield - - - - - -	–	10	–
Thomas Norris - - - - - - -	–	10	–

At Lent Assizes 1836, the same persons were re-appointed, with a Salary of £. 25 a year each, the first half of which will be levied after next Summer Assizes.

11 June 1836. *Geo. & Thos. Mitchell*, Secretaries of the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

The Amount of Salary presented by the County of Leitrim to the Inspector of Weights and Measures is £. 60 per annum.

9 June 1836. *H. F. Cullen*, Secretary of the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

NAME OF INSPECTOR.	Amount Presented.	When Presented.
	£. s. d.	
James Lloyd - - - - - -	140 – –	At Spring Assizes 1836.

Edmond Gabbett, Secretary of the Grand Jury

Appendix, No. 12.

Salaries, &c. of Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

CITY OF LIMERICK.

Spring 1836:—The Grand Jury fixed the Salary of the Inspector of Weights and Measures for the City of Limerick at Seventy Pounds per annum (£. 70).

John Piercy, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

I CERTIFY, that there is not any Salary presented in said County.

6 June 1836.

John T. Gregg, Secretary.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

YEARS.	SALARY.
	£. s. d.
1835 - - -	10 – –
1836 - - -	25 – –

James Geoffrey, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

— None. —

Alexander Shekleton, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF MEATH.

	£. s. d
W. W. Sadlier, Head Inspector at Kells - - - - - - - -	25 – –
Hugh Hanbury, Inspector at Trim - - - - - - - - -	20 – –
Thomas Williams, Inspector at Navan - - - - - - - - -	20 – –
TOTAL - - - £.	65 – –

William Allen, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

	£. s. d.
For North Division:	
Goodwin, one Year's Salary, to include all expenses - - - -	100 – –
For South Division:	
George M. Sheridan, one Year's Salary, to include all expenses - - -	100 – –
TOTAL Salaries for year ending Spring Assizes 1836 - - - £.	200 – –

Clendining & Lambert, Secretaries.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

INSPECTORS.	Spring Assizes 1836; the Sum presented, being the first Assizes for presenting Salaries by Grand Jury of this County.
	£. s. d.
Alexander King	10 – –
Samuel Gray	7 10 –
William M'Auley	7 10 –
James Smith	7 10 –
William Swan	7 10 –
John Clarke	7 10 –

9 June 1836. *Alex. Mitchell*, Secretary of Grand Jury.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Spring Assizes 1836.	Amount.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To the Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Baronies of Portnahinch, Tinnehinch, Maryborough East and Maryborough West	30 – –	
To the Inspector for the Baronies of Ballyadams, Stradbally, Tullenagh and Slievemarigue	10 – –	
To the Inspector for the Contracts of Clannallagh, Clondonagh and Upperwood	15 – –	
		55 – –

4 June 1836. *Arthur Moore Mosse*, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

Lent Assizes, 1836:

To the Inspector of Weights and Measures, as a remuneration for his trouble - - £. 10.

N. B. This is the only Sum granted since the passing of the Act appointing Inspectors.

11 June 1836. *M. Sharkey*, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

Two Inspectors have been appointed by the Grand Jury for the Town and County of Sligo, at a Salary of £. 25 per annum to each, making the total Sum presented as Salary - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - } £. 50.

11 June 1836. *Robert Christian*, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

	£. s. d.
Year's Salary of the Inspector of the Upper Division of the County	150 – –
Year's Salary of the Inspector of the Lower Division of the County	150 – –

Edwin Sadlier, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

Presented at Lent Assizes 1836, to David White, Esq., Inspector of Weights and Measures for said County, for his Half-year's Salary ending at said Assizes, being the first Presentment made to said Inspector - - - - - - - - - } £. 35.

14 June 1836. *Alex. M'Causland*, Secretary to Grand Jury.

Appendix, No. 12.

Salaries, &c. of Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

At Spring Assizes 1836, the sum of £. 120 was presented to Daniel Cuffe Wall for the performance of his duties, as Inspector of Weights, up to that time.

7 June 1836. *Mich^l Mortimer*, Secretary to the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

One hundred Pounds per annum, payable half-yearly at each Assizes - - - £. 50.

James Henry Reynett, Secretary to the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

	£.	s.	d.
Year ending Summer Assizes 1835, Salary - - - - - - - -	15	–	–
,, Spring ditto, 1836, ditto - - - - - - - -	25	–	–

N. B. The Salary being so much raised at Lent Assizes 1836, is in consequence of the Inspector being no longer entitled to fees.

Philip Tyrrell, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

No Presentment for Salary has been presented to any Inspector of Weights and Measures within the County of Wexford; but the Grand Jury, at the last Assizes, recommended a Salary of Thirty Pounds per annum to be presented in future, and to commence from the approaching Assizes.

6 June 1836. *W. S. Derinzy*, Secretary to Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

To account of Salary presented for each Inspector of Weights and Measures - - None.

N.B. Five Inspectors were appointed at Spring Assizes 1836. Their Salaries will be decided on, and presented next Summer Assizes.

4 June 1836. *B. S. Derinzy*, Secretary to Grand Jury.

Appendix, No. 13.

RETURN of the PROPORTION which each COUNTY was to pay of the FIRST EXPENSE of each DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM; the Amount, Date of Presentment and Date of Payment of each Instalment, and of each Sum levied for the Support and Maintenance of the Lunatics therein, and the Balance of the Money for Building still due by each County.

ARMAGH ASYLUM.

First Expense.					Presentments for Support and Maintenance.		
Proportion payable by County.	INSTALMENTS. Amount of Presentment.	Date.	Date of Payment.	Balance still due.	Amount.	Date.	Date of Payment.
COUNTY OF ARMAGH:							
£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
6,018 9 4¾	429 17 9	Summer 1827	Nov. 22, 1828	- Nil. -	677 17 10	Spring 1828	Nov. 22, 1828
(2) -	429 17 9	Spring 1828	- ditto ,,	- ,, -	307 13 6	Summer ,,	Mar. 26, 1829
(3) -	429 17 9	Summer ,,	Mar. 26, 1829	- ,, -	520 13 4	Spring 1829	Aug. 14, ,,
(4) -	429 17 9	Spring 1829	- ditto ,,	- ,, -	307 1 3	Summer ,,	Mar. 26, 1830
(5) -	429 17 9	Summer ,,	Aug. 14, 1829	- ,, -	690 3 9	Spring 1830	Aug. 2, ,,
(6) -	429 17 9	Spring 1830	Mar. 26, 1830	- ,, -	240 12 4½	Summer ,,	Mar. 24, 1831
(7) -	429 17 9	Summer ,,	Aug. 2, ,,	- ,, -	510 19 2	Spring 1831	Aug. 1, ,,
(8) -	429 17 9	Spring 1831	Mar. 24, 1831	- ,, -	292 6 8	Summer ,,	Mar. 19, 1832
	No Levy -	Summer ,,	- - -	- ,, -	570 9 2	Spring 1832	July 27, ,,
(9) -	429 17 9	Spring 1832	Mar. 19, 1832	- ,, -	309 14 10	Summer ,,	Mar. 19, 1833
(10) -	429 17 9	Summer ,,	July 27, ,,	- ,, -	543 13 8	Spring 1833	July 31, ,,
(11) -	429 17 9	Spring 1833	Mar. 19, 1833	- ,, -	380 19 10	Summer ,,	Mar. 20, 1834
(12) -	429 17 9	Summer ,,	July 31, ,,	- ,, -	470 11 -	Spring 1834	July 30, ,,
(13) -	429 17 9	Spring 1834	Mar. 21, 1834	- ,, -	442 14 2	Summer ,,	Mar. 25, 1835
*(14) -	429 17 9	Summer ,,	Sept. 21, ,,	- ,, -	486 - 4	Spring 1835	Aug. 3, 1835
				6,018 8 6	No Levy -	Summer ,,	—
(15) -	429 17 9	Spring 1835	Mar. 9, 1835	- - -			
(16) -	429 17 9	Summer ,,	Represented in Aid.	- - -			

* The above advance was to be paid back by "Fourteen" Instalments of £.429. 17. 9. each; when it was discovered that the advance was overpaid by a Fifteenth Instalment being charged on the County, there was an order issued from the Lord Lieutenant, that credit should be given for the amount out of the Presentments for support and maintenance of the Asylum, and consequently no levy took place under this head at Summer 1835.

15 June 1836. *A. St. George*, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF CAVAN:							
5,949 16 -	424 15 5½	Lent - 1827	July - 1827		145 5 3	Lent - 1828	July - 1828
	424 15 5½	Lent - 1828	July - 1828		79 8 5	Summer ,,	April - 1829
	424 15 5½	Lent - 1829	Sept. - 1829		117 3 8	Lent - 1829	Sept. - ,,
	424 15 5½	Lent - 1830	July - 1830		82 19 10	Summer ,,	March 1830
	424 15 5½	Lent - 1831	July - 1831		184 1 -	Lent - 1830	July - ,,
	424 15 5½	Lent - 1832	July - 1832		70 8 6	Summer ,,	April - 1831
	424 15 5½	Lent - 1833	July - 1833		140 10 4	Lent - 1831	July - ,,
	424 15 5½	Lent - 1834	July - 1834		90 18 10	Summer ,,	April - 1832
	424 15 5½	Lent - 1835	July - 1835		242 8 3	Lent - 1832	July - ,,
	424 15 5½	Lent - 1836	On Levy.		91 10 4	Summer ,,	April - 1833
					173 10 4	Lent - 1833	July - ,,
				2,126 16 10½	160 - 4	Summer ,,	March 1834
					225 17 6	Lent - 1834	July - ,,
					194 15 10	Summer ,,	April - 1835
					169 1 -	Lent - 1835	July - ,,
					111 3 5	Summer ,,	March 1836
					262 9 8	Lent - 1836	On Levy.

10 June 1836. (Errors Excepted.) *W. Erskine*, Treasurer.

ARMAGH ASYLUM—*continued.*

First Expense.					Presentments for Support and Maintenance.		
Proportion payable by County.	INSTALMENTS: Amount of Presentment.	Date.	Date of Payment.	Balance still due.	Amount.	Date.	Date of Payment.
COUNTY OF FERMANAGH:							
£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
5,946 16 – ¾	285 4 10	Summer 1828	March - 1831	3,654 17 4¾	121 1 3	Spring - 1828	Nov. - 1834
	285 4 10	„ 1829	March - „		49 12 11	Summer „	July - 1831
	285 4 10	„ 1830	July - „		91 3 –	Spring - 1829	Nov. - 1834
	285 4 10	„ 1831	July - 1833		74 14 5	Summer „	July - 1831
	285 4 10	„ 1832	March - 1834		92 1 4	Spring - 1830	Nov. - 1834
	285 4 10	„ 1833	March - „		35 4 3	Summer „	July - 1831
	285 4 10	„ 1834	March - 1835		76 12 11	Spring - 1831	March 1832
	285 4 10	„ 1835	July - „		52 1 3	Summer „	July - „
					85 12 5	Spring - 1832	March 1833
					49 5 8	Summer „	July - „
					57 17 4	Spring - 1833	July - 1834
					38 3 8	Summer „	July - „
					75 7 7	Spring - 1834	March 1835
					62 – 10	Summer „	July - „
					95 3 3	Spring - 1835	Spring 1836
					52 6 6½	Summer „	July - „
					162 9 6	Spring - 1836	

Wm Haward.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN:							
5,325 11 1½	380 7 11¼	Spring 1827	15 March 1828	- - -	581 – –	Spring - 1828	3 Aug. 1829
	380 7 11¼	„ 1828	3 Aug. 1829	- - -	267 19 6	Summer „	Same date.
	380 7 11¼	„ 1829	12 March 1830	- - -	416 10 8	Spring - 1829	12 Mar. 1830
	380 7 11¼	„ 1830	5 March 1831	- - -	240 13 5	Summer „	23 July „
	380 7 11¼	„ 1831	27 Feb. - 1832	- - -	475 9 3	Spring - 1830	5 Mar. 1831
	380 7 11¼	„ 1832	27 Feb. - 1833	- - -	240 12 4½	Summer „	3 June „
	380 7 11¼	„ 1833	20 Jan. - 1834	- - -	447 1 9	Spring - 1831	27 Feb. 1832
	380 7 11¼	„ 1834	25 July - „	- - -	220 17 2¼	Summer „	7 July „
	380 7 11¼	„ 1835	31 July - 1835	- - -	541 18 9	Spring - 1832	27 Feb. 1833
					246 7 9	Summer „	13 July „
				1,901 19 8¼	428 1 –	Spring - 1833	20 Jan. 1834
					223 4 11	Summer „	18 Mar. „
					367 – 11	Spring - 1834	25 July „
					327 12 1	Summer „	24 Mar. 1835
					422 12 6	Spring - 1835	31 July „
					235 8 6	Summer „	14 Mar. 1836

Tho. Montgomery, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF TYRONE:							
—	—	—	—	—	387 7 4	Lent - 1828	—
					119 2 5	Summer „	
					117 3 –	Lent - 1829	
					74 13 10	Summer „	

It does not appear that there was any Presentment made in Tyrone towards the erection of the Lunatic Asylum at Armagh.

A. G. Stuart, Treasurer.

3/15

BELFAST ASYLUM.

First Expense.						Presentments for Support and Maintenance.		
Proportion payable by County.	INSTALMENTS. Amount of Presentment.	Date.	Date of Payment.	Balance still due.		Amount.	Date.	Date of Payment.
COUNTY OF ANTRIM:								
£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
11,161 9 11	797 5 –	Summer 1830	Lent - 1831	6,377 19 11		500 – –	Lent - 1830	After Summer 1830
	797 5 –	- ditto 1831	Lent - 1832			677 12 –	Summer 1830	Lent - 1831
	797 5 –	- ditto 1832	Lent - 1833					After
	797 5 –	- ditto 1833	Lent - 1834			1,502 19 7	Lent - 1831	Summer 1831
	797 5 –	- ditto 1834	Lent - 1835			957 4 1	Summer 1831	Lent - 1832
	797 5 –	- ditto 1835	May - 1836			714 17 3	Lent - 1832	Summer 1832
						700 11 6	Summer 1832	Lent - 1833
						706 3 9	Lent - 1833	Summer 1833
						576 4 10	Summer 1833	Lent - 1834
						580 – 10	Lent - 1834	Summer 1834
						560 16 7	Summer 1834	Lent - 1835
				6,377 19 11		700 2 6	Lent - 1835	Summer 1835
	4,783 10 –					604 13 3	Summer 1835	May - 1836
11,161 9 11						8,781 6 2		

June 4, 1836.

Alexander Millne, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF CARRICKFERGUS:								
340 13 4	24 6 8	Summer 1830	20 July 1831			17 17 2	Lent - 1830	30 Aug. 1830
						34 15 –	Summer „	20 July 1831
	24 6 8	„ 1831	12 July 1832			53 13 6	Lent - 1831	31 Oct. 1831
						33 – 1	Summer „	12 July 1832
	24 6 8	„ 1832	1 April 1833			32 9 10½	Lent - 1832	13 Sept. 1832
						48 13 –	Summer „	1 April 1833
	24 6 8	„ 1833	23 April 1834			52 6 2	Lent - 1833	6 Sept. 1833
						60 13 –	Summer „	23 April 1834
	24 6 8	„ 1834	24 April 1835			60 – –	Lent - 1834	19 Aug. 1834
						41 17 –	Summer „	24 April 1835
	24 6 8	„ 1835	22 April 1836	194 13 4		44 17 7	Lent - 1835	4 Sept. 1835
						47 2 4½	Summer „	22 April 1836

Geo. Spear, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF DOWN:								
13,817 9 6	294 15 1½	29 Mar. 1830	26 Aug. 1830			482 2 10	29 Mar. 1830	26 Aug. 1830
	692 4 1	6 Aug. „	18 April 1831			816 12 –	6 Aug. „	18 April 1831
	493 9 7¼	28 Mar. 1831	20 Aug. „			1,449 6 1	28 Mar. 1831	20 Aug. „
	493 9 7¼	1 Aug. „	9 April 1832			990 4 2	1 Aug. „	9 April 1832
	493 9 7¼	19 Mar. 1832	11 Aug. „			790 13 7½	19 Mar. 1832	11 Aug. „
	493 9 7¼	23 July „	8 April 1833			651 18 6	23 July „	8 April 1833
	493 9 7¼	19 Mar. 1833	19 Aug. „			823 17 10	19 Mar. 1833	19 Aug. „
	493 9 7¼	29 July „	29 April 1834			717 15 2	29 July „	29 April 1834
	493 9 7¼	21 Mar. 1834	21 Aug. „			720 – 10	21 Mar. 1834	21 Aug. „
	493 9 7¼	30 July „	14 April 1835			636 3 1½	30 July „	14 April 1835
	493 9 7¼	24 Mar. 1835	3 Sept. „			727 1 –¾	24 Mar. 1835	3 Sept. „
	493 9 7¼	5 Aug. „	30 Mar. 1836			643 18 6½	5 Aug. „	30 Mar. 1836
				7,895 14 3				

James Geo. Waddell, Treasurer.

CARLOW ASYLUM.

First Expense.						Presentments for Support and Maintenance.		
Proportion payable by County.	INSTALMENTS. Amount of Presentment.	Date.	Date of Payment.	Balance still due.		Amount.	Date.	Date of Payment.
COUNTY OF CARLOW:								
£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
3,246 3 1	115 18 8	22 July 1832	16 April 1833	2,434 12 5		674 15 3½	9 July 1833	16 Apr. 1834
	115 18 8	21 Mar. 1833	17 July 1833			308 14 6	20 March 1834	3 Sept. „
	579 13 4	7 July 1835	31 Mar. 1836			232 15 1	8 July - „	22 Apr. 1835
						303 9 4	26 March 1835	22 July „
						175 17 2	7 July - „	31 Mar. 1836
								Thos. Whelan, Treasurer.
COUNTY OF KILDARE:								
4,313 12 –	308 2 3½	Summer 1832	April 18, 1833	2,464 18 3		228 1 9	Summer 1833	March 1834
	308 2 3½	Spring 1833	Mar. 31, 1834			nil.	nil.	nil.
	308 2 3½	Summer „	Sept. - „			134 4 7	Spring - 1834	Sept. - 1834
	308 2 3½	„ 1834	April - 1835			116 7 6	Summer „	Apr. - 1835
	308 2 3½	Spring 1835	July - „			186 15 –	Spring - 1835	July - „
	308 2 3½	Summer „	March - 1836			140 13 9	Summer „	March 1836
6 June 1836.								*Rob. Rawson*, Treasurer.
COUNTY OF KILKENNY:								
6,736 5 6	481 3 3	Summer 1832	April 30, 1833	5,773 19 –		370 15 3	Spring - 1833	Aug. 6, 1833
	481 3 3	„ 1835	June 15, 1836			191 13 4	„ - „	Oct. 12, „
	481 3 3	-- Spring 1836 in course of collection.				130 9 3	Summer „	April - 1834
						241 12 3	Spring - 1834	Sept. 16, „
						125 6 7	Summer 1835	June 15, 1836
						186 15 –	„ - „	„ - „
						91 9 –	„ - „	„ - „
						169 9 8	-- Spring 1836 in course of collection.	
								Redmond Reade, Treasurer.
COUNTY OF THE CITY OF KILKENNY:								
944 14 6						185 8 3	Spring - 1833	28 Jan. 1834
	67 9 7	Summer 1832	20 July 1833			83 17 4½	Summer „	18 July „
	67 9 7	„ 1833	18 „ 1834			134 4 7	Spring - 1834	18 „ „
	67 9 7	„ 1834	26 Mar. 1835			63 6 2	Summer 1835	27 Feb. „
	67 9 7	„ 1835	27 Feb. 1836	674 16 2		95 6 6	Spring - 1836	
	269 18 4					562 2 10½		
1 June 1836.								*Lewis C. Kinchela*, Treasurer.
COUNTY OF WEXFORD:								
7,281 15 2	520 2 6	Summer 1832	-- Immediately after the Spring Assizes 1833.	5,721 7 8		432 11 1	Spring - 1833	- Immediately after the Summer Assizes 1833.
	520 2 6	Summer 1835	11 Mar. 1836			260 18 6	Summer „	Spring 1834
	520 2 6	Spring 1836	-- Included in the present levy.			375 16 10	Spring - 1834	Summer „
						250 13 2	Summer „	Spring 1835
						396 17 7	Spring - 1835	1 Aug. „
						239 3 4½	Summer „	11 Mar. 1836
						381 6 10	-- Spring 1836, included in the present levy.	
13 June 1836.								*John Harvey*, Treasurer.

CLONMEL ASYLUM.

First Expense.					Presentments for Support and Maintenance.		
Proportion payable by County.	INSTALMENTS. Amount of Presentment.	Date.	Date of Payment.	Balance still due.	Amount.	Date.	Date of Payment.
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY:							
£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
16,587 19 2	1,184 17 1	Summer 1835	31 March 1836	15,407 2 1	2,048 14 6	Spring 1836	- - After next Assizes, now in collection.

Note.—The first Presentment (and the only one as yet) was granted at last Summer Assizes 1835, for repaying Government for building the District Lunatic Asylum, to be raised by 14 annual instalments, each amounting to £. 1,184. 17. 1.

Arch. Lane, Treasurer.

CONNAUGHT ASYLUM.

COUNTY OF GALWAY:							
8,133 4 7	580 18 10½	Spring 1834	Summer 1834	5,809 9 1	330 12 –	Summer 1834	Spring 1835
	580 18 10½	Summer 1834	Spring 1835		419 12 6	Spring 1835	Summer 1835
	580 18 10½	Spring 1835	Summer 1835		353 19 7	Summer 1835	Spring 1836
	580 18 10½	Summer 1835	Spring 1836				

7 June 1836.

John O'Hara, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY:							
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	41 3 2	Summer 1835	28 May 1836

4 June 1836.

Rich^d Adams, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM:							
2,914 15 1	208 3 11½	Spring 1834	Summer 1834	2,081 19 3	48 12 4	Summer 1834	Spring 1835
	208 3 11½	Summer 1834	Spring 1835		139 17 6	Spring 1835	Summer 1835
	208 3 11½	Spring 1835	Summer 1835		107 – 4	Summer 1835	Spring 1836
	208 3 11½	Summer 1835	Spring 1836				
	832 15 10						

Francis Nesbitt, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF MAYO:							
7,590 1 7	542 2 11½	Lent - 1834	March 1835	5,963 12 8½	330 12 –	Summer 1834	July - 1835
	542 2 11½	Summer 1834	July - 1835		407 19 4½	Lent - 1835	March 1836
	542 2 11½	„ 1835	April 1836		345 14 11½	Summer 1835	April 1836
					422 6 3½	Lent - 1836	Not yet levied.

The wording of the Presentments, as put on levy by the Clerk of the Crown, is the only source from which the Treasurer can derive any information relative to the Connaught District Lunatic Asylum; but as the gross amount of the loan from Government is not stated in those Presentments, he cannot specify either the "proportion payable by County," or the balance still due."

The wording of the Presentments, as put on the levy, is as follows: "To the Teller of his Majesty's Exchequer, for one year's instalment of the County of Mayo proportion of the Connaught District Lunatic Asylum, Amount, £. 542. 2. 11½."

25 June 1836.

W^m Orme, Treasurer.

CONNAUGHT ASYLUM—*continued.*

First Expense.							Presentments for Support and Maintenance.		
Proportion payable by County.	INSTALMENTS. Amount of Presentment.	Date.	Date of Payment.	Balance still due.	Amount.	Date.	Date of Payment.
COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON:									
£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
4,948 12 11	353 9 5½	Spring 1834	13 Aug. 1834	3,534 15 1	233 7 4	Summer 1834	25 Mar. 1835
	353 9 5½	Summer „	25 Mar. 1835		314 14 4¼ }	Spring - 1835	20 July „
	353 9 5½	Spring 1835	20 July „		58 6 9½ }		
	353 9 5½	Summer „	5 Mar. 1836		238 14 7½	Summer 1835	5 Mar. 1836
					Arthur French, Treasurer.		
COUNTY OF SLIGO:									
3,537 16 –	252 14 –	Lent 1834 -	May - 1835	3,032 8 –	23 6 3	Lent 1835 -	6 Aug. 1835
	252 14 –	„ 1835 -	6 Aug. „		28 15 10¾	„ 1836 -	Not levied.
	252 14 –	„ 1836 -	Not yet levied.				
					Geo. Dodwell, Treasurer.		

LIMERICK ASYLUM.

COUNTY OF CLARE:									
8,955 8 1	639 13 5	Spring 1827	5 Oct. 1827	- No Balance due.	582 10 6	Spring - 1828	29 Aug. 1828
	639 13 5	Summer „	18 April 1828		384 5 5	Summer „	4 Apr. 1829
	639 13 5	Spring 1828	29 Aug. „		488 1 10	Spring - 1829	5 Sept. „
	639 13 5	Summer „	4 April 1829		437 9 3	Summer „	29 Mar. 1830
	639 13 5	Spring 1829	5 Sept. „		450 19 10	Spring - 1830	23 Aug. „
	639 13 5	Summer „	29 Mar. 1830		461 9 2	Summer „	12 Apr. 1831
	639 13 5	Spring 1830	23 Aug. „		495 10 6	Spring - 1831	14 Mar. 1832
	639 13 5	Summer „	12 April 1831		466 8 1	Summer „	14 Mar. „
	639 13 5	Spring 1831	14 Mar. 1832		484 17 8	Spring - 1832	16 Oct. „
	639 13 5	Summer „	14 Mar „		497 14 7	Summer „	18 Mar. 1833
	639 13 5	Spring 1832	16 Oct. 1832		591 16 2	Spring - 1833	31 Aug. „
	639 13 5	Summer „	18 Mar. 1833		516 11 2	Summer „	8 July 1834
	639 13 5	Spring 1833	31 Aug. „		575 10 11	Spring - 1834	24 Feb. 1835
	639 13 5	Summer „	8 July 1834		580 17 2	Summer „	17 July „
					584 14 5	Spring - 1835	26 Feb. 1836
					449 8 2	Summer „	2 July „
£.	8,955 7 10			TOTAL - £.	8,048 4 10		
					George O'Callaghan, Treasurer.		
COUNTY OF KERRY:									
9,303 16 7½	664 11 2½	Spring 1827	1 Aug. 1828	- None.	206 18 3	Summer 1828	17 Aug. 1829
	664 11 2½	Summer „	21 Mar. 1829		221 15 2	Spring - 1829	Mar. 1830
	664 11 2½	Spring 1828	Mar. 1830		241 19 –	Summer „	Mar. 1831
	664 11 2½	Summer „	Aug. „		268 13 10	Spring - 1830	27 July „
	664 11 2½	Spring 1829	Mar. 1831		282 – 11	Summer „	10 Mar. 1832
	664 11 2½	Summer „	6 June „		302 18 9½	Spring - 1831	7 Feb. „
	664 11 2½	Spring 1830	6 June „		314 16 8	Summer „	13 Oct. 1832
	664 11 2½	Summer „	27 July „		326 18 6	Spring - 1832	9 Mar. 1833
	664 11 2½	Spring 1831	10 Mar. 1832		394 3 10	Summer „	8 Aug. „
	664 11 2½	Summer „	13 Oct. „		396 5 8	Spring - 1833	Oct. „
	664 11 2½	Spring 1832	9 Mar. „		364 10 8	Summer „	17 July 1834
	664 11 2½	Summer „	15 July 1833		396 5 2	Spring - 1834	17 Mar. 1835
	664 11 2½	Spring 1833	Oct. „		483 – 8	Summer „	23 July „
	664 11 2½	Summer „	17 July 1834		471 2 11	Spring - 1835	9 Mar. 1836
					380 19 –	Summer „	3 May „
£.	9,303 16 11						

7 June 1836.

Peter Thompson, Treasurer.

LIMERICK ASYLUM—*continued.*

First Expense.									Presentments for Support and Maintenance.		
Proportion payable by County.	INSTALMENTS.						Balance still due.		Amount.	Date.	Date of Payment.
	Amount of Presentment.		Date.		Date of Payment.						
COUNTY OF LIMERICK:											
£. s. d.	£. s. d.						£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
9,400 10 8½	671 9 4		Spring	1827	14 April	1828	3,357 6 8½		446 12 –	Spring - 1828	22 Aug. 1828
	671 9 4		„	1828	22 Aug.	„			275 17 9	Summer „	9 Apr. 1829
	671 9 4		„	1829	3 Sept.	1829			411 14 10	Spring - 1829	3 Sept. „
	671 9 4		„	1830	20 Aug.	1830			408 2 9	Summer „	30 Mar. 1830
	671 9 4		„	1831	11 Aug.	1831			522 16 10½	Spring - 1830	20 Aug. „
	671 9 4		„	1832	6 Nov.	1832			481 14 10	Summer „	4 Apr. 1831
	671 9 4		„	1833	22 Aug.	1833			525 12 5½	Spring - 1831	11 Aug. „
	671 9 4		„	1834	13 Aug.	1834			456 6 7	Summer „	23 Mar. 1832
	671 9 4		„	1835	11 Aug.	1835			491 18 6	Spring - 1832	6 Nov. „
									526 9 6	Summer „	27 Mar. 1833
									562 4 10	Spring - 1833	22 Aug. „
									515 6 10	Summer „	24 June 1834
									520 14 6	Spring - 1834	13 Aug. „
									582 1 3	Summer „	30 May 1835
									546 1 –	Spring - 1835	11 Aug. „
TOTAL Repaid - £.	6,043 4 –										

Poole Gabbett, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF LIMERICK:										
2,541 1 8½*	90 15 1	Summer	1827	1 May	1828	1,089 – 4½	640 15 6	Spring - 1828	27 Nov. 1828
	90 15 1	Spring	1828	11 Sept.	„		453 4 10	Summer „	8 July 1829
	90 15 1	Summer	„	3 Aug.	1829		488 1 10	Spring - 1829	23 Dec. „
	90 15 1	Spring	1829	1 Mar.	1830		457 – 3	Summer „	16 Mar. 1830
	90 15 1	Summer	„	26 July	„		214 – 9	Spring - 1830	2 Mar. 1831
	90 15 1	Spring	1830	2 Mar.	„		184 – 10	Summer „	18 July „
	90 15 1	Summer	„	18 July	1831		227 4 7	Spring - 1831	4 Mar. 1832
	90 15 1	Spring	1831	2 Mar.	1832		206 14 3	Summer „	5 Oct. „
	90 15 1	Summer	„	5 Oct.	„		255 10 7	Spring - 1832	1 Mar. 1833
	90 15 1	Spring	1832	1 Mar.	1833		249 12 –	Summer „	29 July „
	90 15 1	Summer	„	29 July	„		297 5 –	Spring - 1833	1 Mar. 1834
	90 15 1	Spring	1833	1 Mar.	1834		273 18 10	Summer „	11 July „
	90 15 1	Summer	„	1 July	„		327 10 6	Spring - 1834	6 Mar. 1835
	90 15 1	Spring	1834	7 Mar.	1835		314 15 –	Summer „	13 July „
	90 15 1	Summer	„	13 July	„		315 19 6	Spring - 1835	25 Feb. 1836
	90 15 1	Spring	1835	25 Feb.	„				
£.	1,452 1 4								

* Moiety chargeable on the County of the City of Limerick for building the New District Lunatic Asylum, to be repaid by twenty-eight Instalments of 90*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* each.

11 June 1836.

G. H. Fitzgerald, Treasurer.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL:										
9,055 10 1	646 16 5	Lent -	1830	11 Nov.	1830	5,174 11 7	718 4 6	Summer 1830	Paid Col. Derry, 15 Apr. 1831
	646 16 5	Summer	1831	2 April	1832		475 7 5	Lent - 1831	31 Aug. „
	646 16 5	„	1832	6 April	1833		307 12 9	Summer „	2 Apr. 1832
	646 16 5	Lent -	1834	9 Sept.	1834		531 14 4½	Lent - 1832	18 Aug. „
	646 16 5	Summer	„	3 April	1835		358 5 11½	Summer „	6 Apr. 1833
	646 16 5	Lent -	1835	19 Aug.	„		640 9 10	Lent - 1833	28 Aug. „
							284 17 6	Summer „	10 May 1834
							522 10 10	Lent - 1834	9 Sept. „
							302 – 4	Summer „	3 Apr. 1835
							629 15 8	Lent - 1835	19 Aug. „
							353 1 1	Summer „	4 Apr. 1836
							590 16 6½	Lent - 1836	not levied.

J. Boyd, Treasurer.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM—*continued.*

First Expense.									Presentments for Support and Maintenance.				
Proportion payable by County.	INSTALMENTS.			Balance still due.					Amount.		Date.		Date of Payment.
	Amount of Presentment.		Date.	Date of Payment.									
COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY:													
£. s. d.	£. s. d.					£. s. d.			£. s. d.				
7,071 5 –	505 – –	Lent - 1830	May - 1831	4,041 3 3					627 17 6	Summer 1830	May - 1831		
	505 – –	„ 1831	January 1832						437 15 10	Spring - 1831	Nov. - „		
	505 – –	„ 1832	Dec. - „						338 4 4	Summer 1831	May - 1832		
	505 – –	„ 1833	„ - 1833						559 3 8	Spring - 1832	Nov. - „		
	505 – –	„ 1834	„ - 1834						327 19 11	Summer 1832	June - 1833		
	505 1 9	„ 1835	„ - 1835						566 11 6	Spring - 1833	Dec. - „		
									274 18 7	Summer 1833	July - 1834		
									490 – –	Spring - 1834	January 1835		
									251 13 4	Summer 1834	July - „		
									522 5 7	Spring - 1835	January 1836		
									320 17 11	Summer 1835	April - „		

Hugh Lyle, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF TYRONE:													
9,551 7 3	682 4 10	Lent - 1830							£. s. d.				
	682 4 10	Lent - 1834							653 18 –	Summer 1830			
	682 4 10	Summer „							459 16 9	Lent - 1831			
	682 4 10	Lent - 1835							354 2 11	Summer „			
	682 4 10	Summer „							536 2 11	Lent - 1832			
	682 4 10	Lent - 1836							313 14 1	Summer „			
									492 18 8	Lent - 1833			
									240 3 11	Summer „			
									477 9 2	Lent - 1834			
									266 6 3⅓	Summer „			
									500 18 9½	Lent - 1835			
									256 – 7	Summer „			
									446 1 3	Lent - 1836			

I have been elected Treasurer for the County of Tyrone since Spring Assizes 1836, and I have not had any documents returned to me that will prove when the above Instalments, or any of them, were paid by the late Treasurer; nor can I state positively what balance remains due for the erection of the Asylum at Londonderry.

A. Stuart, Treasurer.

MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.

KING'S COUNTY:													
6,391 7 4	456 10 6½	Summer 1833	18 March 1834	4,108 14 7½					596 8 2	Lent - 1834	29 July 1834		
	456 10 6½	Lent - 1834	29 July - 1834						268 8 11	Summer „	23 Mar. 1835		
	456 10 6½	Summer „	23 March 1835						381 13 6	Lent - 1835	18 Sept. 1835		
	456 10 6½	Lent - 1835	18 Sept. - 1835						282 15 9	Summer „	18 Mar. 1836		
	456 10 6½	Summer „	18 March 1836										

N.B. There is another Instalment, £. 456. 10. 6½., and a sum of £. 432. 18. 9. for support and maintenance presented at the last Lent Assizes, but not yet levied.

3 June 1836.

J. F. Armstrong, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD:													
4,987 8 3	178 2 5	Summer 1833	4 March 1834	4,096 16 2					* 407 – 6	Lent - 1834	24 July 1834		
	178 2 5	Lent - 1834	24 July „						151 16 4	Summer „	28 Mar. 1835		
	178 2 5	Summer „	28 March 1835						193 6 1	Lent - 1835	28 July „		
	178 2 5	Lent - 1835	6 August „						140 11 5	Summer „	8 Mar. 1836		
	178 2 5	Summer „	8 March 1836										

* This Sum presented for additional buildings and support; how much for each not mentioned.

4 June 1836.

John Robinson, Treasurer.

MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM—*continued.*

First Expense.						Presentments for Support and Maintenance.		
Proportion payable by County.	INSTALMENTS. Amount of Presentment.	Date.	Date of Payment.	Balance still due.		Amount.	Date.	Date of Payment.
QUEEN'S COUNTY:								
£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
6,471 17 3½	462 5 6½	July - 1833	March - 1834	5,085 - 8		720 13 3	Lent - 1834	Summer 1834
	462 5 6½	July - 1834	March - 1835			281 12 7	Summer 1834	Lent - 1835
	462 5 6½	July - 1835	March - 1836			382 8 7	Lent - 1835	Summer 1835
						251 5 5	Summer 1835	Lent - 1836
£.	1,386 16 7½					376 7 5	Lent - 1836	Not yet levied.

William Kemmis, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH:								
*6,321 9 6	225 15 4	23 July 1833	29 Mar. 1834	5,192 12 10		581 2 7	1 Mar. 1834	6 Aug. 1834
	225 15 4	1 Mar. 1834	6 Aug. „			324 5 -	23 July „	26 Mar. 1835
	225 15 4	23 July „	26 Mar. 1835			323 15 1	7 Mar. 1835	1 Aug. „
	225 15 4	7 Mar. 1835	1 Aug. „			229 14 8	21 July „	12 Mar. 1836
	225 15 4	21 July „	12 Mar. 1836			367 8 7	27 Feb. 1836	
	225 15 4	27 Feb. 1836						

* This Sum to be raised by 28 half yearly Instalments of £. 225. 15. 4.

Cuthbert Featherston H., Treasurer.

RICHMOND ASYLUM.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN:								
The County of Dublin did not pay any Money towards the building of the District Lunatic Asylum.						392 1 -	Mich. T. 1831	24 Oct. 1832
						824 5 3	Easter T. 1832	20 Apr 1833
						359 19 2	Mich. T. „	8 June „
						675 9 6	Easter T. 1833	14 Apr. 1834
						332 10 -	Mich. T. „	9 May „
						867 - 1	Easter T. 1834	14 Apr. 1835
						327 10 10	Mich. T. „	23 May „
						789 8 2	Easter T. 1835	26 Nov. „
						308 11 7	Mich. T. „	20 May 1836

Arthur Baker, Treasurer.

CITY OF DUBLIN:								
—	—	—	—	—		1,157 16 -	Easter T. 1832	—
						753 17 6	Mich. T. „	
						1,491 17 5	Easter T. 1833	
						701 6 11	Mich. T. „	
						1,753 15 -	Ditto ditto ditto	
						1,957 16 -	Mich. T. 1834	
						746 - 8	Ditto ditto ditto	
						1,617 17 8	Easter T. 1835	
						654 15 4	Mich. T. „	
						1,373 - 8	Easter T. 1836	

Wm Smyth, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA:								
—	—	—	—	—		25 4 3	4 June 1831	14 Feb. 1832
						17 10 9	4 Feb. 1832	15 Sept. „
						56 7 2	4 Feb. 1833	3 July 1833
						23 6 8	24 May „	19 Feb. 1834
						28 3 8	24 Jan. 1834	5 July „
						10 12 6	24 May „	27 Feb. 1835
						11 15 5	24 Jan. 1835	8 July „
						4 15 -	29 May „	19 Feb. 1836
						9 12 1	24 Dec. „	Not paid.

W. Fairtlough, Treasurer.

RICHMOND ASYLUM—*continued.*

First Expense.					Presentments for Support and Maintenance.		
Proportion payable by County.	INSTALMENTS. Amount of Presentment.	Date.	Date of Payment.	Balance still due.	Amount.	Date.	Date of Payment.
COUNTY OF LOUTH:					£. s. d.		
None.	None.	—	—	None.	10 18 6	Summer 1831	Spring 1832
					35 1 6	Summer 1832	Spring 1833
					123 18 4	Spring 1833	Summer „
					64 3 4	Summer „	Spring 1834
					169 2 –	Spring 1834	Summer „
					63 15 –	Summer „	Spring 1835
					129 9 7	Spring 1835	Summer „
					57 – –	Summer „	Spring 1836
2 June 1836.						*John Straten*, Treasurer.	
COUNTY OF MEATH:							
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	112 9 6	Summer 1831	17 Mar. 1832
					245 10 6	Lent - 1832	28 July „
					81 10 –	Summer „	15 Mar. 1833
					198 5 4	Lent - 1833	14 Aug. „
					122 10 –	Summer „	12 Mar. 1834
					338 4 –	Lent - 1834	15 Aug. „
					127 10 –	Summer „	20 Mar. 1835
					294 5 5	Lent - 1835	3 Aug. „
					142 10 –	Summer „	7 Mar. 1836
The County of Meath is attached to the District Lunatic Asylum, Dublin.							
1 June 1836.						*R. O'Reilly*, Treasurer.	
COUNTY OF WICKLOW:							
There is no Presentment made for the first expense of the District Lunatic Asylum of the County of Wicklow, it being connected with the Richmond Lunatic Asylum in the County of Dublin.					107 14 3	Summer 1831	July - 1832
					175 7 6	Spring 1832	Feb. - 1833
					61 2 6	Summer „	June - „
					136 6 2	Spring 1833	Feb. - 1834
					87 10 –	Summer „	July - „
					239 11 2	Spring 1834	Dec. - 1834
					111 11 3	Summer „	July - 1835
					188 6 8	Spring 1835	Feb. - 1836
					85 10 –	Summer „	June - „
June 3, 1836.						*John Revill*, Treasurer.	

WATERFORD ASYLUM.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD:											
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.	
14,136	4	5	504	17	7¾	Summer 1835	10 April 1836	13,631	6	9¼	529 2 10½	Spring 1836	Not yet payable.
June 1836.											*Edw. Roberts.*		
COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD:													
2,751	8	2	1st Instalment 98	5	3½	Summer 1835 July 21	Spring 1836, 16 March. Paid to Collector Excise.	2,653	2	10½	622 10 5	Spring 1836, 16 March.	- - Will be payable after next Summer Assizes.
The second Instalment was presented at last Spring Assizes (16 March 1836), and consequently will be payable after next Summer Assizes.													
1 June 1836.											*James Alcock*, Treasurer.		

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2. *Collectors of County Cess.*

1. *Generally.*

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2. *Qualification required of them.*
3. *Remuneration awarded them.*

1. *Generally; their Duties, Number,* &c.

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CROWN, CLERK OF:

1 *Nature of his Duties; manner they are performed.*
2. *Advantages from their being resident.*
3. *Mode of Remuneration, and Returns relative thereto.*

1. *Nature of his Duties; manner they are performed.*

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3. *Mode of remuneration, and returns relative thereto.*

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Abstract of returns from clerks of the crown as to their salaries and emoluments for 1834 & 1835, *Rep.* xii——Return of the salaries and emoluments of the clerks of the crown for the several counties in Ireland, during the years 1834 & 1835; stating each year respectively, with the several matters for which fees have been paid, specifying the amount of each fee paid and demanded, and upon what account it hath been paid or demanded, and the amount of every sum presented off said county to the clerk of the crown thereof for rent of an office, or any other reason whatsoever, showing the whole receipts of the clerks of the crown for the said county, within each of the two last years, *App. p.* 64–86.

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Crown Lands. Whether they should be liable to assessments as other lands, *Griffith* 656, 657.

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D.

Darning System. The Grand Jury have occasionally sanctioned it as regards roads in the county of Dublin, *Hamilton* 1860——It is felt to be usefully adopted in some counties; it is not strictly applicable to the county of Dublin, *Hamilton* 1860.

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District Hospitals. Should be established in the differeat counties in Ireland; they should have fever wards and a dispensary attached to them, *Kelly* 1516——The funds for building hospitals should be obtained in the same way as the funds for gaols and bridewells, *Kelly* 1518.

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District Lunatic Asylums. See *Lunatic Asylums.*

Dobbin, Leonard, jun. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Clerk of the crown and clerk of the peace for Armagh; length of time, and by whom appointed, and salary attached to the offices, 952–957——No inconvenience has arisen from the union of the two offices, 958–962——Very great convenience to magistrates sending in examinations, that the clerk of the crown should be resident, 963–966——Grand Juries complain of the increase of compulsory presentments in Armagh, 967, 968——Number of compulsory presentments levied at the summer assizes of 1835 for deserted children, 969–971——Duties of witness and his deputies; whether the Grand Jury have the power of dismissal, 977–983——Reason why it would not be proper to unite the offices of clerk of the crown and peace with that of crown solicitor, 984–988——No disadvantage can arise from uniting the office of clerk of the crown with that of the clerk of the peace, 992.

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Down County. Upwards of three-fourths of the valuation of this county has been made and is now under revision, *Griffith* 625——Abstract of returns from treasurer of, *Rep.* xi——Return in detail, *App. p.* 55——Similar abstracts and returns from clerks of the crown. *Rep.* xii; *App. p.* 68——Also from clerks of the peace, *Rep.* xiii; *App.* 93——From the secretary to the Grand Jury, *Rep.* xiv; *App. p.* 121——From the county surveyor, *Rep.* xv; *App p.* 135——Relative to the inspectors of weights and measures, *Rep.* xvi; *App. p.* 147——Number of sessions held during the year in this county, *App. p.* 121——List of fees and allowances demanded by the county surveyor of this county, *App. p.* 135.

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Drogheda. Survey of the county of the town of Drogheda is very nearly completed, *Griffith* 692-694——Abstract of returns from treasurer of, *Rep.* xi.——Returns in detail, *App. p.* 56——Similar abstracts and returns from clerk of the crown, *Rep.* xii; *App. p.* 69——Also from clerks of the peace, *Rep.* xiii; *App. p.* 94——From the secretary to the Grand Jury, *Rep.* xiv; *App. p.* 122——From the county surveyor, *Rep.* xv; *App. p.* 136.

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Elections. The posting of the lists of voters is paid for by the county, *Craig* 1260——During contested elections the clerk of the peace is obliged to employ deputies, *Craig* 1284; *App. p.* 113——Rate of remuneration to deputy clerks of the peace at contested elections, *Craig* 1289–1292.

Engineers, County. They know very little of architecture, *Woodhouse* 1053——There is but one opinion among persons connected with the county of Dublin as to the expediency of the appointing a county engineer, *Hamilton* 1863.

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1. *Generally.*

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Recognizances. Number of recognizances entered into in the barony of Innishowen during the last year, *Spence* 725.

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Records. Those in the clerk of the crowns' office are very imperfect in Leitrim, *Hussey* 1586, 1587——Instances of those in the clerk of the crown's office of Leitrim having been used for the purpose of keeping up the office fire, *Hussey* 1587.

Registration. By a recent statute, the expense of additional printing connected with registration, was placed on the county, *Rep.* viii.——Expense of registration is a peculiar hardship on the tenant; manner it is defrayed, and amount thereof, *Fairtlough* 498–508 ——Number of persons registered for the county of Down, fee paid on registration, and length of time that would be occupied in arranging and copying lists, *Craig* 1269–1282.

See also, *Constabulary Force.*

Removal of Convicts. See *Convicts.*

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Repairs of Roads. See *Darning System. Overseers. Roads.*

Replevin Act. The passing this Act has caused an increase of duties to the clerk of the peace, *Craig* 1248–1250.

Richmond Hospital. It was built at the public expense; was built as a lunatic asylum for all Ireland, *Macartney* 390–392.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum. Benefits derived therefrom by the county of the town of Drogheda, and evidence thereon, *Fairtlough* 557–567.

Roads. Magistrates and cess payers do not give the same attention to the state of the roads now as previous to thepassing the last Act, *Rep.* v; *Shawe* 235, 236——A notice of all repairs should be given to the magistrates of the nearest petty sessions, *Rep.* viii.—— Repairs of post roads have been ordered by the Commissioners of Public Works without any application to the road sessions, which was complained of, *Spence* 868–872; 874–876——All roads within a certain distance of the city of Dublin should be placed under the superintendence of the Board of Works, *Hamilton* 1866——Previous to repairing mail-coach roads an inquest should be held, and, on certificate of the necessity of repairs, the Grand Jury should present, *Macartney* 404–412——The power to repair mail-coach roads possessed by the Board of Works is very beneficial to the county; it might be advantageously extended, *Kelly* 1662–1682——Power of reducing the sum offered to repair roads should be given to the Grand Jury, *Kelly* 1464, 1466–1470——Grand Jury object to the principle, that that though they have to pay they have no power to examine the accounts of expenditure relative to roads repaired under the Commissioners of Public Works, *Kelly* 1701–1703.

No portion of the expenses of the roads in Roscommon is contributed by the Post Office, *Kelly* 1704–1706——By the provisions of the county of Dublin Act, there is a necessity for gravelling the whole breadth of roads presented for, *Hamilton* 1860——Cannot be presented for till they are out of repair, *Hamilton* 1860——The expenses of repairing roads have increased since the passing the late Grand Jury Act, *Shawe* 235–236; *Macartney* 421; *Kelly* 1455–1457; 1462, 1463——They are kept in much better order since the appointment of county surveyors, *Shawe* 235–238; *Macartney* 421——State of them is worse since the appointment of county surveyors, *Kelly* 1448——General provision to enable Grand Juries in Ireland to place certain roads under toll, *Macartney* 477, 478; *p.* 34, 35——Preliminary steps to be taken by applicants for presentments for repairing roads, and the duties of the surveyor thereon, *Woodhouse* 1036–1050——After the material is laid on the roads, the surveyor has no power of employing persons to fill up the ruts or tracks which are made; supposed loss to the county therefrom, *Woodhouse* 1096–1098.

See also, *Darning System.*

Roberts, Edward. (Analysis of his Evidence.) Treasurer of Waterford; method of applotting the county cess there 1198–1205——Reasons why the offices of treasurer and high constable might be united with advantage 1206–1209——Whether the treasurer in Waterford or Cork would be able to perform the collection in person 1212–1216——Fees on distraints levied by the collector of excise and county treasurers, and Act of Parliament authorizing it, 1217–1225——Whether regularity in the payment of baronial collections is a common system in Ireland 1226–1232——Clerk of the crown for Waterford is not resident in the county 1234–1236——Great disproportion in the collection of the county cess is the subject of great complaint, 1237.

Roscommon. Objection made by the Grand Jury of Roscommon to an item in the accounts relative to the constabulary, *Warburton* 313–315——Mode of applotment for county cess, *French* 1175–1176——Abstract of returns from the treasurer of, *Rep.* xi——Return in detail, *App. p.* 61——Similar abstracts and details from clerks of the crown, *Rep.* xii; *App. p.* 81——Also from clerk of the peace, *Rep.* xiii; *App. p.* 111——From the secretary to the Grand Jury, *Rep.* xiv; *App. p.* 129——From the county surveyor, *Rep.* xv; *App. p.* 141——Relative to the inspectors of weights and measures, *Rep.* xvi; *App. p.* 151——Sum paid by the Board of Public Works to the county surveyor in 1835 and 1836, and for what purpose, *App. p.* 145.

See also, *Accounts*, 1. *Applotments. Boards of Superintendence*, 1, 2. *Constabulary Force. Convicts. Coroners*, 1, 3. *Gaols. Grand Jury Presentments. Infirmaries. Prosecutions. Roads. Secretary to Grand Juries*, 2. *Treasurers of Counties*, 3.

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Salaries. See *Chaplains. Coroners. Peace, Clerk of*, 2. *Sheriffs.*

SECRETARY TO THE GRAND JURY.

1. *Generally; by whom appointed; nature of his duties.*
2. *Mode of remuneration and returns relative thereto.*

1. *Generally; by whom appointed; nature of his duties.*

He should not be employed in the place of the treasurer, unless he gave sufficient security, *Shawe* 209–212——He should not have either the receiving or paying of any of the public money, *Kelly* 1423——By whom he is appointed and how paid in Donegal, *Spence* 699–702——Nature and extent of his duties, *Rep.* iii; *Macartney* 349——The duties of, have been materially increased by the late Grand Jury Act, *Shawe* 246–248; *Macartney* 360, *App. p.* 118–124, 125.

2. *Mode of remuneration, and returns relative thereto.*

His fees should be considerably reduced, *Rep.* v.——They are paid little enough, considering their present duties, *Shawe* 246–248——If further remuneration necessary should be paid by salary, *Rep.* v.——The present mode of payment is very objectionable, *Macartney*

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See also *Fees. Offices*, II. 3. *Waterford.*

Securities. See *Bankers. Treasurers of Counties.*

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There would be no advantage in uniting the office of treasurer with that of the secretary to the Grand Jury, 184, 185——A reduction in the expense to the county would ensue if the offices of clerk of the crown and clerk of the peace were united, 187, 188——Very little competition for public works in Kildare, 196——Instances of treasurers making advances in meal instead of money, 197–199——Though the Act says that the contractor can obtain a certain portion of the sum upon the execution of part of the work in hand, yet the treasurer is not bound to pay it, 203–206——Secretary to the Grand Jury should not be employed in the place of the treasurer, unless he gave sufficient security, 209–212——Presentments for payment of collectors' fees are frequently made the last day of the assizes; they are allowed on the certificate of the treasurer, 215–217——Reason why the head overseer has ceased to advance money to contractors, 218–220.

Treasurers of counties having made advances for work, and the contractor absconded, would have a right to stop advances so made from any contractor who might finish them, 226–230——The appointment of county surveyors was very unnecessary; it would not be fair to abolish the office altogether, 231–234——Roads are kept in much better order since their appointment; the expense has been increased, 235–238——The duties of the secretary to the Grand Juries have been materially increased by the late Act, though not improperly; they are paid little enough, considering their present duties, 246–248——Expense of presentments is greater now than formerly, 249–250——Opinion that the abolition of the office of county surveyor would be a benefit, 252–259.

Sheriffs. They are paid by salaries, according to the size of the county, *Rep.* v; *Spence* 804, 805——Should not claim any fees paid by the counties, *Rep.* v.——They were formerly paid by small salaries and large fees, *Rep.* vi.

Sheriff. Amount of the salary of the sub-sheriff of Donegal, *Spence* 804–807.

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Sligo, County. Abstract of returns from the treasurer of, *Rep.* xi.——Return in detail, *App. p.* 61——Similar abstracts and returns from clerks of the crown, *Rep.* xii; *App. p.* 81; also from clerk of the peace, *Rep.* xiii; *App.* 112; from the secretary to the Grand Jury, *Rep.* xiv; *App. p.* 130; from the county surveyor, *Rep.* xv; *App. p.* 142——Relative to the inspectors of weights and measures, *Rep.* xvi; *App.* 151.

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Application at the last assizes for a salary for the inspector of weights was refused by the Grand Jury, 808, 809——County surveyor is not able to perform the duties required of him; amount of his salary, 810–819——Presentments are made for salaries of officers of the county hospital and amount, 820, 821—— Manner in which the different officers of gaols are paid, and description of the offices, 822–836——Boards of Superintendence of Charities have been appointed by the Grand Jury; they have no power to enforce any order or directions for returns when called for, 837–843——There is generally a large sum raised for dispensaries in the county of Donegal, 843–846——Witness's duties under the Board of Superintendence of the gaol there, and amount of salary, 848–854——Refusal of the Grand Jury to present for a sum required on account of the Peace Preservation Act having been put in force in the barony of Raphoe, 855–861.

There is a portion of the gaol set apart for receiving lunatic epileptic patients, 865–867——Repairs of post roads have been ordered by the Commissioners of Public Works without any application to the road sessions, which was complained of, 868–872, 874–876——Orders of the Inspectors of Prisons for provisions for bridewells might be as well executed through the Board of Superintendence, 878–883——Grand Jury have no power of reducing the amount charged for provisions by the Inspectors of Prisons, however exorbitant, 884–886——List of presentments compulsory upon Grand Juries, 888, *p.* 65—— Sum required for the militia staff is ordered on the certificate of the secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, 889–892——Very great complaints among prosecutors that the revenue police get larger sums by way of expenses than they do, 893–898.

Power of judges to make compulsory assessment for deserted children where vestries have refused to levy, 899, 900——Revenue police are not paid for their attendance in prosecutions, except in certain cases, 901–903——Only one coroner in Donegal, and reason there are no more, 904–917——No inconvenience from that circumstance, 918–930—— Inquests are generally held before magistrates, 922——No desire to keep up the situation of coroner, 926——Complaints have been made by the Grand Jury with regard to the expense of prisoners sent by the Board of Excise, but no answer has yet been received, 935–942——Proportion of prisoners in Donegal sent in under the excise laws, 943—— Length of time prisoners are detained in gaol previous to transportation; the expense attendant on their detention is very much complained of, 944–951.

Stationers' Shops. But few stationers' shops in the county of Donegal, *Spence* 709.

Stone-breaking. It is not a profitable employment for prisoners, *Clarke* 1766.

Strabane, Barony of. This barony has been valued, and the valuation is now in operation, *Griffith* 625.

Surveyors, County:

1. *Generally.*
2. *By whom appointed: advantages or disadvantages therefrom.*
3. *Nature of their duties; manner they are performed; and suggestions for alterations therein.*
4. *Amount of their salaries,* &c.

1. *Generally.*

Very essential that persons holding the office of county surveyor should be resident in the county, *Macartney* 441, 442——Extensive architectural works seldom come under the charge of the county surveyor, *Woodhouse* 1054, 1055.

2. *By whom appointed; advantages or disadvantages therefrom.*

Are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant after examination, *Rep.* iii; *Woodhouse* 1029–1033——The appointment of county surveyors is the greatest improvement under the late Act, *Kelly* 1428–1450——The appointment of county surveyors was very unnecessary; it would not now be fair to abolish the office altogether, *Shawe* 231–234——Opinion that the abolition of the office would be a benefit, *Shawe* 252–257.

3. *Nature of their duties; manner they are performed; and suggestions for alterations therein.*

Nature of their duties, *Rep.* iii; *Macartney* 413–433; *Woodhouse* 1033——Impracticable for them fully to execute their duties, *Rep.* v; *Shawe* 252; *Macartney* 413–433, 452–456;

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456; *Spence* 810–119; *Kelly* 1428–1450, 1476–1478——Are precluded from undertaking any county work, *Macartney* 416——His attendance is not required at the adjourned sessions, *Macartney* 419——Suggestions for alterations in their duties, *Macartney* 476, 477; *Woodhouse* 1056–1072, 1080–1085——Should have the power of appointing assistants, for whom they should be held responsible, *Rep.* v. *Macartney* 445, 447, 448, 454–458; *Woodhouse* 1056–1068; *Kelly* 1432–1435——Salary to be given them, *Macartney* 443–459; *Woodhouse* 1069; *Kelly* 1436, 1437——Very great advantage if the duties of the surveyor could be distributed over the whole year, *Woodhouse* 1093–1095.

4. *Amount of their salaries.*

Sums levied throughout Ireland to pay their salaries, *Rep.* ix.——Amount of salary of the county surveyor; in Antrim, *Macartney* 423; *Woodhouse* 1073–1079; in Donegal, *Spence* 810–819——Grand Juries should be empowered to raise their salary; maximum to be given them, *Macartney* 443–449——The salary of the county surveyor of Antrim is not equal to his actual expenditure and exertions, *Macartney* 421——By increasing the amount of salary, a better class of officers might be obtained, *Macartney* 450——Abstract of returns from county surveyors of the different counties in Ireland, 1835 and 1836, *Rep.* xv.——Return of the salaries and emoluments of the different county surveyors in Ireland, during the years ending Spring Assizes 1835 and Spring Assizes 1836, respectively, including the presentment of those assizes, with the several matters for which fees have been paid; specifying the amount of each fee paid or demanded, the amount of salary and rent of office presented, of each sum presented by any county, or paid by the Board of Public Works for work done within the county, or for instruments, or preparing maps or plans, *App. p.* 133–145.

See also *Antrim. Kildare. King's County. Roads. Travelling Expenses.*

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Tipperary County. Abstract of returns from the treasurer of, *Rep.* xi.——Return in detail, *App. p.* 61——Similar abstracts and returns from clerks of the crown, *Rep.* xii. *App. p.* 82——Also from clerk of the peace, *Rep.* xiii. *App. p.* 113; from the secretary to the Grand Jury, *Rep.* xiv. *App. p.* 130; from the county surveyor, *Rep.* xv. App. 142——Relative to the inspectors of weights and measures, *Rep* xvi. *App. p.* 151.

Tithe Composition Valuation. In 1823 half the expense of it was placed on the parish; by a recent statute it has been thrown on the county at large, *Rep.* viii.——The expenses under the English Tithe Bill are provided for from the Consolidated Fund, *Rep.* viii.——Tithe valuations are very imperfect, *Griffith* 660-665——An arrangement might be made for the purpose of levying the tithes according to witness's valuation, *Griffith* 665——Discontent among farmers at the tithe being valued at one scale and the county cess at another, *Griffith* 666–668.

See also *Londonderry. Valuation of Ireland*, III. 4.

Tolls. See *Roads.*

Townlands. See *Applotments.*

Towns. Great many assize towns in which there are no banks in Ireland, *French* 1108.

Travelling Expenses. The county surveyor has no allowance for travelling expenses, in Antrim, *Woodhouse* 1075–1079——Claim of county surveyor for travelling expenses refused by Grand Jury, in Down, *App. p.* 135; in Kilkenny, *App. p.* 137; in Wexford, *App. p.* 144.

Treadmills. They are of no service in the way of reforming prisoners; *Clarke* 1767.

Treason. The term Grand Jury of Dublin have no jurisdiction in cases of treason; they are tried before the whole Court of King's Bench, *Hamilton* 1816.

Treasurers of Counties:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Nature of their duties.*
3. *Security given by them.*
4. *Mode of remuneration.*
5. *Whether the office could be dispensed with, or not.*

1. *Generally.*

Opinion that they are authorized to discount bills out of the balances remaining in their hands, *Lyle* 63–66——By whom they are elected in Londonderry, *Lyle* 3——They lodge their money with bankers on their individual accounts, and not as county money; *Marshall*, 296–298——Inconsistency between the 26th Geo. 3 and 43d Geo. 3, as regards the responsibility of the treasurer, &c., *Hamilton* 1864——Sums in their hands vary very considerably, *Rep.* iv; *Lyle* 10; *Macartney* 335–340.

2. *Nature*

TREASURERS OF COUNTIES:—continued.

2. *Nature of their Duties*

To applot the presentments when agreed to by the Grand Jury and granted by the Judge, according to the practice of the county, *Rep.* xiii; *Lyle*, 13, 14, 21, 24; *Spence* 795; *French* 1101; *Murray* 1872——To have an office for the receipt of the levy, and for the payment of all sums discharged by the court, *Rep.* iii; *Lyle* 13, 14; *Spence* 794; *French* 1101; *Hamilton* 1848, 1849; *Murray* 1872——The office should be opened at least a month previous to each assize, *Kelly* 1424–1426——To account in open court on oath, and to receive from the clerk of the crown and publish the list of presentments, *Rep.* iii; *Macartney* 351; *Hussey* 1529–1533——To furnish the various collectors with the applotments after they are made, *Red.* iii; *Lyle* 13, 14; *French* 1101; *Murray* 1872; *Hamilton* 1848, 1849——They are responsible for the amount advanced by them to contractors, in the event of the works not being executed according to the approval of the magistrates, *Lyle* 79–88——County treasurer of Dublin is obliged to pay all sums of money into the Bank of Ireland, *Hamilton* 1864.

3. *Security given by them.*

Security given by them not sufficient, *Rep.* iv; *Macartney* 339——Amount of security given by them; in Antrim, *Macartney* 339; in Donegal, *Spence* 797–799; in Drogheda, *Fairtlough* 536–543; in Dublin, *Hamilton* 1849; in Londonderry, *Lyle* 4, 5; in Roscommon, *French* 1117, 1118——Some means should be adopted to enforce a periodical examination into the solvency and responsibility of their sureties, *Rep.* iv.—— On a late examination of the accounts of the different treasurers in Ireland, the treasurer of Tyrone was discovered to be a great defaulter, *French* 1148–1150, 1153.

4. *Mode of remuneration.*

Were formerly remunerated by a small annual salary, *Rep.* vi.——Manner of paying them previous to the passing the 4th Geo. IV., *French* 1144——Previous to and since 1809, *Kelly* 1356–1360——Different counties have different scales as to the salary of the treasurer and the security to be given by him, *Lyle* 11——Advisable that they should be paid by salary, *Rep.* iv.——Amount of his salary; in Donegal, *Spence* 797, 799; in Drogheda, *Fairtlough* 540; in Dublin, *Hamilton* 1849; in Kildare, *Shawe* 157; in Londonderry, *Lyle* 54–62.

Salary of the treasurer of Antrim is not too much for the duties which he has to perform, *Macartney* 346——Salary too high, in Drogheda, *Fairtlough* 536–453——Abstract of returns from treasurers of counties for 1834, 1835, *Rep.* xi.——Return of the salary of each treasurer of a county, county of a city, or town, in Ireland, and the balance in their hands after the payments at each Lent and Summer Assizes, and October Sessions, in 1833, 1834 and 1835, and Lent Assizes 1836, and of the particulars and amount of security given by each such treasurer, and the balance in his hands after receiving the warrant of Summer 1835, and before commencing payment of the sums discharged at Lent Assizes 1836, *App. p.* 53.

5. *Whether the office could not be dispensed with.*

The name of treasurer may be dispensed with, but the duties of his office will have to be performed by some person, *Lyle* 91–99; *French* 1114——The office of county treasurer might be dispensed with in counties where there are banks, *Shawe* 154–156——Opinion that the provincial or any other bank would perform the duties of the treasurer without any other salary or emolument than that arising from the use of the money remaining in their hands, *Marshall* 263–285——Disagreement with the opinion expressed by Mr. Marshall, from the onerous duties attached to the office, *French* 1105, 1106——Letter from Mr. J. M. D'Olier to Sir R. Ferguson, bart. M. P., dated 7th June 1836, expressing willingness on the part of the Bank of Ireland to undertake the duties of the treasurer of counties without any salary, *App. p.* 3.

See also, *Accounts*, 1. *Advances to Contractors. Applotments. Baker*, Mr. *Balances. Bankers. Bills. Discounts. Offices*, II. 2, 3. *Penalties.*

Turnkeys. They are appointed by the gaoler; the appointment should not be removed from him, *Kelly* 1498–1502——Nature of their duties, *Clarke* 1729–1731——Amount of salaries paid them, *Clarke* 1731.

Tyrone, County, The whole of the field valuation of this county has been completed, and is now under revision, *Griffith* 625——Abstract of returns from the treasurer of, *Rep.* xi. ——Return in detail, *App. p.* 62——Similar abstracts and details from clerks of the crown, *Rep.* xii; *App. p.* 82; also from clerk of the peace, *Rep.* xiii; *App. p.* 114; from the secretary to the Grand Jury, *Rep.* xiv; *App. p.* 130; from the county surveyor, *Rep.* xv; *App. p.* 142——Relative to the inspectors of weights and measures, *Rep.* xvi; *App. p.* 151.

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Uppercross, Barony. Considerable difficulty and trouble in arranging presentments in this barony, *Hamilton* 1850.

V.

VALUATION OF IRELAND:

I. *Generally.*

II. *Probable expense thereof.*

III. *Appointment of Valuators.*

1. Generally; their duties and remuneration.

2. Assistant Valuators; qualifications and duties.

3. Baronial Valuators; qualifications and duties.

4. Local Valuators.

IV. *Instructions to Valuators.*

I. *Generally.*

Is conducted under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant, *Rep.* vii; *Griffith* 595——Acts of Parliament under which valuations made; mode of conducting valuations under the respective Acts, *Griffith* 594, 595, 616–623——Suggestions for alteration in the Acts of Parliament relative thereto, *Griffith* 641–647——Period when a revision of the present valuation should be made; manner it should be accomplished, *Griffith* 687–689——The valuation of Ireland is founded upon the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, *Rep.* vii; *Griffith* 595——The original valuation field-book will show whether parties have been correctly valued in comparison with their neighbours, *Griffith* 670–678——Great deal of discontent upon the subject of the valuation of houses, particularly in the city of Derry; generally speaking, it has given satisfaction, *Lyle* 127–136——Period when it was commenced, and progress made therein, *Griffith* 624, 625——There will be no delay in the valuation, after witness receives the maps; expectation that it will be completed in two years after the last map is engraved, *Griffith* 627–631.

II. *Probable expense thereof.*

Sum presented by the Grand Jury of Londonderry on account thereof, *Lyle* 117——The expense will depend in a great measure upon the quality of the land, *Griffith* 633——Expense of valuation is reduced to about two-thirds of what it was originally, *Griffith* 632——Expense of valuation would have been increased, if a field valuation had been adopted, *Griffith* 679, 680, 682.

III. *Appointment of Valuators.*

1. Generally; their duties and remuneration.

Are directed to lay out each lot, so that, as far as possible, it shall consist of one uniform quality, *Griffith* 595——Valuators never make any survey, unless it be found that the Ordnance have not shown some point with sufficient accuracy, *Griffith* 596——No valuator to receive more than 1*l.* per day for valuing, *Griffith* 595——The valuators are to act in parties of three, *Griffith* 595——There are sixteen parties of valuators at work, each consisting of three valuators, *Griffith* 625——Whether the check valuators go out singly or in parties, *Griffith* 626.

2. Assistant Valuators; qualifications and duties.

Qualifications requisite for the assistant valuators, *Griffith* 595; *App. p.* 10, (4)——Duties of the assistant valuators to act under the direction of the baronial valuator in the field and in the office, *App. p.* 11, (13–15)——A short but clear description of the nature of the soil and subsoil of every valuation lot or portion of ground which may come under their consideration, to be entered in field-book, *App. p.* 15, (61).

3. Baronial Valuators; qualifications and duties.

Qualifications requisite for the baronial valuators, *Griffith* 595; *App. p.* 10, (3)——Baronial valuators are always to be accompanied by two assistants, *App. p.* 10, (5)——Baronial valuators to be supplied with average prices of produce for five years, *App. p.* 12, (19)——Conduct of the valuators to be reported by the baronial valuator, *App. p.* 28, (29)——Duties of the baronial valuators, to subdivide townlands on map; to ascertain the contents of the subdivision; to keep a diary; to be responsible for the quantity of work performed; to prepare pay returns, &c., *App. p.* 10, 11, (6–12)——A short but clear description of the nature of the soil and subsoil of every valuation, lot or portion of ground which may come under their consideration to be entered in field-book, *App. p.* 15, (61).

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Local valuators could not be advantageously employed for the field valuation, *Griffith* 621——It is not advisable to employ local valuators in the valuation of land; the greatest injustice was done to parties under the tithe composition valuation, from local valuators being employed, *Griffith* 621——Local knowledge is of great advantage in mountain counties, *Griffith* 621——Local valuators are generally supposed to be prejudiced, *Griffith* 621.

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REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND APPENDIX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *July* 1836.

445.

Mercurii, 23° *die Martii,* 1836.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Administration of the Royal Dublin Society, with a view to a wider Extension of the Advantages of the Annual Parliamentary Grant to that Institution.

And a Committee was appointed of,—

Mr. William Smith O'Brien.
Lord Viscount Acheson.
Lord Francis Egerton.
Mr. Sharman Crawford.
Mr. Dunbar.
Mr. Wyse.
Mr. Jephson.
Mr. More O'Ferrall.
Mr. Anthony Lefroy.
Mr. George Evans.
Mr. Vesey.
Mr. Bellew.
Mr. Villiers Stuart.
Lord Viscount Sandon.
Mr. Robert Steuart.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Martis, 12° *die Aprilis,* 1836.

Ordered, THAT Lord Viscount Acheson and Lord Viscount Sandon be discharged from further attendance; and that Captain Jones and Mr. Dillwyn be added to the Committee.

Veneris, 29° *die Aprilis,* 1836.

MOTION made and Question proposed: That Mr. Serjeant Jackson be added to the Committee; Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Veneris, 6° *die Maii,* 1836.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Bellew be discharged from further attendance; and that Mr. Serjeant Jackson be added to the Committee.

Jovis, 14° *die Julii,* 1836.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to report their Opinion, and the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, to The House.

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REPORT.

The SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the Administration of the *Royal Dublin Society*, with a view to a wider Extension of the Advantages of the Annual Parliamentary Grant to that Institution, and to whom the Return of the Charter, Rules and Regulations of the Dublin Society was referred; and who were empowered to report their Opinion thereupon, and the MINUTES OF EVIDENCE taken before them, to The House;——HAVE examined the Matters referred to them, and agreed to the following REPORT:

YOUR Committee having agreed to certain Resolutions, the adoption of which would in their opinion tend to extend the advantages of the Annual Grant to the Dublin Society, have thought it desirable to accompany these Resoutions with such remarks upon the Evidence which they have received, as may render the changes which they recommend in the Constitution and Proceedings of the Society clearly understood.

The Dublin Society originated in the association of a few gentlemen in the year 1731, who embodied themselves into a society for the general improvement of Ireland, which they denominated "The Dublin Society for improving Husbandry, Manufactures, and other useful Arts and Sciences."

The numbers were at first limited to 100, and it was a rule of the Society that each member should specifically apply himself to the furtherance of some particular branch of its operations. It obtained a Charter of Incorporation in the year 1749. Even previous to its incorporation it received encouragement from the Governments of the day, and was aided by an Annual Grant from the Privy Purse of 500*l.*; and we find that in the early part of the reign of George the Third it was made the instrument for dispensing the liberality of Parliament in promoting useful objects of every kind.

The average Grant for a succession of years appears to have been 5,000*l.* per annum; in some years, however, it amounted to 10,000*l.* The subjects to which the Society applied itself were of the most miscellaneous kind. We find that Premiums were given for Improvements in Agriculture; for the Reclamation of Waste Lands, for Planting, for the prosecution of Fisheries, for Excellence in Manufacture, for Inventions of all kinds, and for Works of Art. Subsequent to the Union it received from Parliament an Annual Grant of 10,000*l.* Irish, until the year 1819—from 1819 to 1830 about 7,000*l.* per annum, and of late years the Annual Grant has been 5,300*l.* The receipt from Private Subscriptions has varied much in different years. In one year, 1815, it amounted to as much as 3,992*l.*; in another, to only 56*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The general objects to which the Society has of late devoted itself have been the diffusion of a knowledge of Natural History and Physical Science, and the advancement of the Useful and Ornamental Arts. The means made use of for this purpose are—lectures given by the professors, schools for the instruction of youth in the arts, occasional publication, and exhibitions tending to promote emula-

tion and extend a knowledge of the most recent improvements among manufacturers and agriculturists. It possesses also a Library, a Museum, and a Botanic Garden, which have been to a certain extent accessible to the Public.

Your Committee are of opinion that the simplest mode in which they can bring under the attention of The House the present condition of the Dublin Society, and at the same time develope their views as to the most effective means of extending its usefulness, will be by adverting *seriatim* to the different points connected with its constitution and administration.

Admission of Members.

Your Committee have directed their attention to the consideration, whether any change can with advantage be made with respect to the Admission of Members, either as regards the Subscription on entrance, or the mode of introduction to the Society.

They find that the amount of Admission Fee has varied much at different times. Originally it was as low as 30 *s.* per annum. The Subscription appears in 1801 to have been an alternative of either 20 guineas as a life composition, or 5 guineas Entrance Fee, with an annual payment of 3 guineas. It was subsequently raised to 30 guineas, and afterwards in 1816 to 50 guineas, without any annual payment. The effect of requiring so large a payment in one sum seems almost to have acted as a prohibition to individuals desirous to join the Society; as we find that for three successive years only one Member was admitted in each year. The payment was again lowered to 30 guineas, and since 1829 a further reduction has taken place to 20 guineas. Within the last three years there has been, at this rate of payment, a very considerable amount derived from private subscriptions; viz.

1833 - - - - -	£. 1,533
1834 - - - - -	1,365
1835 - - - - -	1,328

Your Committee are of opinion that, considering the amount of property and patronage which is invested in the Members of the Dublin Society, the sum of 20 guineas is not an exorbitant amount to require from those who are to take part in the management of that Institution. As, however, there are probably in Dublin, among persons in receipt of small incomes, a great number of individuals whose participation in the administration of the Society would be most valuable, but who would find it more convenient to pay an annual subscription than a life composition, the Committee have recommended that persons becoming Members should have the option of paying, either a life composition of 20 guineas, or an annual subscription of two guineas, with an entrance-fee of 5 guineas. Upon this point some apprehension has existed in the Society that it would be impossible to secure the regular payment of the annual subscription—an apprehension which seems to have been caused by the early experience of the Society, when it is alleged the annual subscriptions of Members fell into arrear so much that at one period not less than 7,000 *l.* was due by Members to the Society. Your Committee, however, cannot perceive upon what grounds there should be more difficulty in the collection of annual payments in the case of the Dublin Society, than in the case of other Chartered Institutions depending mainly upon the annual subscriptions of their members. They conceive that regularity of payment would be secured by requiring that any person whose subscription should be more than one year in arrear should cease to be a Member of the Society.

In

In order to render the Society as extensively useful as possible, Your Committee think it expedient that persons desirous to share in all its advantages, but not anxious to take a part in its management, should be admitted as Annual Associate Subscribers, upon a payment of two guineas annually; such persons to belong to the Society only for one year, and to be recommended at the commencement of each year by at least two Members of the Council. Such a class of Associate Subscribers has been contemplated in the formation of the present Bye-laws; but it has not been found that any persons have been willing to pay the annual sum of three guineas which is at present required from such Associate Subscribers.

With regard to the mode of admission which should hereafter be adopted, Your Committee has felt some difficulty in offering a recommendation to The House. The Committee on the Irish Estimates which sat in 1829, recommended that a Ballot should no longer be required, and their opinion justly carries with it considerable weight. Your Committee are fully sensible that there is a wide difference between the Dublin Society, supported as it is by Parliamentary Grant, and all other private associations with similar objects, in the great majority of which the power of excluding candidates is reserved to a certain proportion of the members voting on a ballot. They are also of opinion, that in the case of the Dublin Society, which founds its best title to Parliamentary support upon the widest possible extension of its advantages to all classes of the community, every possible facility should be given to the admission of respectable individuals of every rank and persuasion; and that every reasonable security should be taken to guard against the rejection of candidates under the influence of party or religious feeling. Your Committee, however, find that since the Union only four persons have been excluded, whilst 887 have been admitted; but in order to guard against the exercise in a capricious manner, or under improper influences, of the power of exclusion, which is intended solely for the protection of the Society from the intrusion of individuals justly objectionable by conduct or character, Your Committee recommend a change in the existing Bye-law which provides that any candidate shall be rejected, if upon a ballot one-third of the Members present shall vote against his admission, to the extent that no rejection ought to be final, unless at least 40 Members shall have voted against the individual applying for admission.

Administration of the Affairs of the Society.

The Dublin Society, unlike almost every other association of a similar nature, is not in the habit of entrusting the administration of its affairs to a council, but all business is transacted by the body at large. Committees are indeed appointed to superintend different departments, but they have for the most part no powers of independent action. Their duty is limited to reporting to the Society, and no matter, however trifling, can be finally determined except by the body at large. The present standing Committees are as follows:

Committee of Agriculture.
— of Botany.
— of Chemistry and Mineralogy.
— of the Museum and Natural History.
— of Economy.
— of Fine Arts.
— of Natural Philosophy.
Library Committee.
House Committee.

Besides these Committees, there is also a Committee called the Selected Committee, which is formed by deputations from the greater number, but not from all, of the other Committees. The Selected Committee has however no greater power than any of the other committees, and is only a Committee of Reference with regard to matters which concern the whole Society, rather than any particular department.

It has been represented that great inconvenience results from this mode of conducting the business of the Society. A series of cumbrous operations must take place before the most trivial matter can be determined. If, for instance, an individual should suggest that it is desirable that a particular mineralogical specimen should be purchased for the Museum, reference must be made to the Museum Committee, to the Committee on Chemistry and Mineralogy, and to the Committee of Economy, before the subject is submitted for final decision to the Weekly Meeting of the Society at large, when the propriety of making the purchase is liable to discussion by persons who may have little acquaintance with the Sciences, but great facility of expressing themselves in debate. It is stated that the tedious nature of the operations here described has the effect of deterring individuals, whose time is valuable, from taking an active part in the Society; and that some of the most eminent men of science in Dublin have been prevented from joining the Society, by their reluctance to encounter these weekly debates, as well as by a general impression that it is difficult to render the Society, under its present constitution, as efficient as it ought to be for the advancement and diffusion of scientific knowledge.

Your Committee are of opinion that these objections are, to a certain extent, well-founded; and that there is nothing in the nature of the Dublin Society which renders it less expedient in the case of that body to concentrate the administrative functions in a responsible Executive Council, than in the case of other societies of an analogous nature. They therefore recommend that in future the affairs of the Society should be managed by a Council, one-third of whom should go out annually, but should be re-eligible. They are, however, of opinion, that every safeguard should be provided, to assure to the Society at large the strictest responsibility, as well as efficiency, on the part of the Council. With this view, they think it desirable that a General Meeting should be held at least once in each year, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to the Council of presenting to the Members at large a General Report upon the state of the Society; and that at such General Meeting an Account of the Expenditure during the past year, and an Estimate of that required for the ensuing year, should be submitted for confirmation. They are further of opinion, that it is advisable that a certain number of Members (say 30) should be empowered to call a General Meeting of the Society whenever its interests may seem to require it, provided that such meeting shall not be called between the 15th of July and the 15th of October, and that due notice of its purport should be given by advertisement.

From the variety of objects which are embraced by the Dublin Society, it is absolutely necessary that the special superintendence of particular departments should be entrusted to Committees; and it is obviously to be wished that the Council should be so composed as to contain a certain number of persons peculiarly conversant with the subjects allotted to each of the Committees. It appears to Your Committee that this object will be best secured by calling upon the Society to elect a given number of persons (say three) as Members of Council, specially attached to some one particular Committee; and that the aggregate of the persons so elected for the separate Committees shall constitute the whole Council.

The

The Permanent Committees which it is proposed thus to constitute are as follow:

Committee of Fine Arts.
— of Chemistry, and its application to the Useful Arts.
— of Natural Philosophy and Mechanics.
— of Mineralogy and Geology.
— of Botany and Natural History.
— of Agriculture.
— of Statistics.
— of Accounts and Domestic.

If three Members be elected by the Society for each of these Committees, the whole number of the Council will be 24; and in case the Dublin Society should think it right to render the seven Vice-Presidents *ex officio* Members of the Council, the number of the Council will be raised to 31, which Your Committee conceive is nearly as large a number as is compatible with the easy and efficient conduct of business. If the Society should, on the contrary, determine that the Vice-Presidents should not be *ex officio* Members of the Council, it may deserve consideration whether a power might not be advantageously reserved to the Council to add to each Committee, by their own selection, one Member. Such an arrangement would raise the whole number of the Council to 32. The additional Members of Council ought to continue in office only for one year, unless they be rechosen.

In order to obviate the inconvenience which might arise from limiting the Members upon each Committee to so small a number as three or four, Your Committee recommend that the Council should have power to associate with each Committee any number, not exceeding three, of Members of the Council.

In the above arrangements it is proposed that the duty of the Committees shall be strictly limited to superintendence, reporting, and recommendation; but that no recommendation shall be acted upon until it shall have received the final sanction of the Council.

As it is of the utmost importance that such individuals should be chosen Members of the Council as are the most eminently qualified by their attainments and their activity for the duties entrusted to it, Your Committee would recommend, that previous to the first election of the Council, the Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretaries, and the Selected Committee, should prepare a printed list of such Members as in their opinion are best qualified to belong to each Committee; the number of names so recommended for each Committee to be not more than double the number of the vacancies to be filled. After the first election this duty would naturally devolve upon the Council. The effect of this arrangement would be, without interfering with the power to elect other persons not named on such list, to point out to the Members at large those persons, whom, after inquiry into their qualifications, the Council were disposed to recommend as likely to become valuable assistants in advancing the objects, and maintaining the character of the Society.

The Professorships and the Lectures.

There are at present four Professors attached to the Dublin Society, viz.

A Professor of Mineralogy.
— Chemistry.
— Botany.
— Natural Philosophy.

Formerly there was also a Professor of the Veterinary Art, and a Professor of Mining and Geology. The first of these subjects has ceased altogether to be entertained by the Society, and the Professor of Mineralogy is now expected to lecture upon Geology. It is beyond question that the existence of professorships has been instrumental in creating a taste for science in Dublin, and in diffusing throughout the community much knowledge of a most useful description, whilst, at the same time, considerable benefit of an incidental and collateral kind has arisen from there being attached to one of the leading national institutions of Ireland men of eminent intellectual endowment and enlarged scientific acquirement. Two courses of lectures are delivered by each Professor during the year, and the average attendance is stated to be from 400 to 500 persons. The description of knowledge which is communicated through the medium of Lectures, such as those which are given in the Dublin Society, although bearing practically upon many of the arts and occupations of life, has hitherto formed no part of the regular education which persons in the middling, or even the wealthier classes of life, ordinarily receive. An institution, therefore, which supplies that kind of instruction which is not elsewhere to be procured, becomes a valuable subsidiary to general education. Hitherto, however, the enjoyment of these advantages, in as far as they are provided by the Annual Parliamentary Grant to the Royal Dublin Society, has been chiefly confined to Dublin and its vicinity, whilst it is in evidence that, throughout a great part of Ireland, including many of the most flourishing towns, no similar opportunities exist for acquiring that kind of instruction which is taught in the lectures of the Dublin Society.

Your Committee have been led to hope, that, under a more efficient system of administration, the Dublin Society may be made instrumental in affording those opportunities which have heretofore been wanting, and in thereby creating and diffusing a taste for useful science throughout Ireland as well as in the Metropolis. In order to enable the Society to discharge this duty, they think that an annual sum might with advantage be specially allocated to the Dublin Society for this particular object, from which special purpose such grant ought on no account to be diverted. It would then become the duty of the Dublin Society, whenever a desire existed in any of the minor towns of Ireland, to procure a a course of lectures upon any branch of science, to meet that desire by sending down either one of their own Professors, or by employing for the occasion some eminent lecturer not attached to the Institution. In order, however, to prevent applications, where there is no prospect that the lectures would be properly appreciated, it would be necessary that the parties making the application should be required to raise the whole of the Professor's travelling expenses, and a certain proportion of the remuneration which he was to receive for the course of lectures. What this proportion ought to be would depend very much upon the circumstances of the town from which the application was made, as it would not be reasonable to expect, from a town such as Tralee or Athlone, the same amount of subscription as might be raised in Cork, Waterford or Limerick. Your Committee cannot estimate what amount might with advantage be eventually applied for this purpose by Parliament, as it would depend upon the number of such applications; but the allocation for this purpose of a sum of 300 *l.* per annum would enable the Dublin Society to make the experiment, and if it should be found productive of the beneficial results which Your Committee anticipate, Parliament would naturally be induced in future years still further to encourage so useful an appropriation of the Grant to the Society.

Your Committee are of opinion that the present Salaries of the Professors, namely,

namely, 150*l.* per annum each to three of the Professors, and 100*l.* to another, do not afford adequate remuneration for the services of men of science whose time is to be exclusively devoted to this Institution. The proposed plan may be made instrumental in increasing these salaries; but they would not consider it advisable that the incomes of the Professors should in any case exceed 350*l.*, as they conceive that this amount of income would be sufficient to enable the Dublin Society to obtain the services of men extremely eminent in science; and that if these situations were rendered highly lucrative, there would be a temptation to assign them to persons who possessed extensive interest rather than high scientific acquirements.

With respect to the question whether or not a fee should be required for admission to the lectures, Your Committee entertain a just deference for the opinion of the Committee of 1829, which recommended that the lectures should not be gratuitous; but they find that upon the whole the tendency of past experience, as well as the opinion of scientific men conversant with the present intellectual condition of Ireland, has been to show, that there would be great hazard of limiting, instead of extending, the usefulness of the Society, if the Public were admitted to the lectures only upon the payment of fees. It is stated that the effect of requiring even a very small sum for admission to the lectures, in obedience to the recommendation of the Committee on the Irish Estimates, was to reduce the attendance from 500 to 30 persons. The Committee would, therefore, recommend that there should be in each department one gratuitous course, and one course for which payment should be required. At present the lectures are held at three o'clock in the day, an hour which is highly convenient for the wealthier classes; but which does not admit of the attendance of those who are engaged in industrious occupations. Your Committee are of opinion, that it is with a view to the benefit of those who are engaged in trades and other practical occupations, that these lectures are chiefly deserving of the support of Parliament. They therefore recommend that the lectures to which the Public are admitted gratuitously should be given in the evening; and that for those which are given during the day, and which are for the most part attended by the wealthier classes, a small admission fee should be required. Your Committee also recommend, as a means tending materially to advance the interests of Scientific Education, the permitting the Professors to give a private Course of Lectures to those who attend their public Course, and to apply the rooms and apparatus of the Society to these purposes, taking for such course the amount of fees which may be determined by a joint arrangement between the Professor and the Council.

It has been suggested by one of the witnesses (Captain Portlock) that the Dublin Society might be made instrumental in aiding materially the objects of general education in Ireland, by requiring that every person receiving education as a teacher in the Normal Schools, which it is proposed to establish in connexion with the Board of Education, should attend the lectures of the Dublin Society, with a view to render such teachers more highly qualified to diffuse practical scientific knowledge throughout the country. This suggestion appears to deserve every consideration. Your Committee would also suggest, that subsequent to every course of lectures, an examination should be held, either *vivâ voce*, or by way of essay, with a view to ascertain the degree of attention which had been given to the subject of the lectures by those who had attended them. Such an examination would be entirely a voluntary act on the part of those who might subject themselves to it; but Your Committee are persuaded that enterprising and assiduous young men would willingly undergo such an examination for their own improvement. Independently of its first effect of inducing a more close attention to the subject of the

lectures, it might become the means of bringing forward in life a great number of worthy and intelligent young men. A certificate of proficiency, or a medal, obtained as the result of such examination, would in future life be a high recommendation to many employments.

The Botanic Garden.

One of the departments of the Society which has of late years been attended with the greatest expense, has been the Botanic Garden. During the later years of the former Curator's employment, the Garden appears to have been much neglected, owing to the advanced age of the Curator, and the inattention of the Committee of Botany; and upon the appointment of the present Curator it became necessary to expend considerable sums in repairs. All the witnesses concur in representing the Botanic Garden as now in a highly creditable state, and all bear testimony to the zeal and efficiency of the present Curator. The Garden is one of the largest and most beautiful in Europe. Considering the opportunities which it affords to the botanical student—considering also how much it contributes to the enjoyment of the inhabitants of Dublin, and how justly it is a matter of pride to them, Your Committee cannot think that it would be judicious to abridge its dimensions, or to curtail the expenditure which may be necessary for maintaining it in a high state of perfection. They think, however, that it ought to be rendered more conducive to the instruction of young persons in horticulture than it is at present. With this view, the Curator should be instructed to employ by preference, as labourers, young persons desirous to become gardeners; and his own emoluments might be made in some measure to depend upon the number of the persons so employed. If a fee were required from each person seeking such instruction, the receipt from such fees would aid in defraying the expenses of the Garden. On the other hand, if no fees were required, the labour of these young men ought, in part at least, to be given as a return for the instruction received by them; and in this manner the expenses of the Garden would be diminished. They would further suggest, that an Annual Examination should be held at the close of each lecture year, and certificates of proficiency and good conduct should be awarded to such Pupils in the Garden as have proved themselves worthy of it.

Your Committee are of opinion, that the Garden ought to be open to the Public for as many days of the week, and during as many hours each day, as a due regard to order and arrangement will admit. It is obvious that the greater the amount of enjoyment and utility secured to the Public, the more popular will the Society become, and the greater will be the inducement to look upon it as a National Institution.

Your Committee are of opinion that it deserves the consideration of the Society whether arrangements might not be made for the sale or the exchange of duplicate plants. This appears to be the most legitimate mode of diffusing rare and valuable plants throughout the country, whilst at the same time it might become the means of defraying a portion of the expenses of the Botanic Garden. They are aware that unless the Curator be a man of strict integrity, the practice might lead to abuse; but, on the other hand, the present custom of gratuitous presentation to individuals is almost equally open to objection. Inasmuch, however, as every encouragement ought to be given to the establishment of Botanic Gardens in other parts of Ireland, the presentation of duplicates to such Botanic Gardens, rather than their sale, would be perfectly consistent with the objects for which the Dublin Society is maintained by Parliament.

The Museum.

The Museum of the Dublin Society is in many respects exceedingly defective; and in those departments in which it is least defective there is great want of arrangement. The result of all the Evidence which your Committee has received has been to show that it is impossible to make proper arrangements for the exhibition even of the present contents of the Museum, much less to render it a proper repository for future acquisitions, without a very considerable extension of accommodation in point of room. Mr. Griffiths states that he has in his own house a large geological collection, accompanied with maps and sections, which he intends to present to the Dublin Society, as soon as proper opportunity is afforded for their exhibition. There is also a large and accumulating collection of specimens, illustrative of the natural history of Ireland, which has been made in the progress of the Ordnance Survey, at present deposited in the Phœnix Park. If this collection be enlarged and preserved for public exhibition, it will be necessary to erect some building for its reception, unless it shall be transferred to the Dublin Society, which, in the opinion of competent judges, is its most fitting receptacle. Your Committee are fully impressed with the opinion that it is on every account most desirable that there should be in the metropolis of Ireland a great National Museum, and that the Dublin Society is the body under whose care such a Museum could be most advantageously placed. They do not hesitate, therefore, to recommend that the buildings of Leinster House should be extended in such a manner as to provide ample room for the reception, arrangement, and exhibition of the objects which may from time to time be collected into such a Museum. The present house of the Society admits of such enlargement with advantage, and at an expense which, with a view to present purposes, it is estimated would not exceed 3,000 *l.*

Your Committee are of opinion that under an efficient administration the Museum of the Society might be constantly enriched at a very small expense by a well-regulated system of exchange of Duplicates. By placing itself in connection and correspondence with local Scientific Associations in the provincial towns of Ireland, the Dublin Society would be enabled to receive from every locality in Ireland specimens illustrative of the natural history and antiquities of each district; and in exchange for such specimens it might supply the collections of such local Associations with its duplicate specimens of foreign rarities. The same process of exchange might take place between the Dublin Society and the British Museum, or other Scientific Institutions of England or Scotland, or even of foreign countries. A complete collection of specimens of the natural history or antiquities of Ireland would be an acquisition for which the directors of other Museums would willingly give as an equivalent a complete set of similar productions from their own country or district. It is not necessary to follow out this principle of interchange into all the details of its application; in the opinion of Your Committee its adoption by the Dublin Society would tend not only to the advantage of the Society itself, but would greatly extend the sphere of its usefulness in Ireland, and assist the advancement of science in other countries.

Your Committee are of opinion that the Museum and Sculpture Room of the Dublin Society ought to be open at least three times in the week during six hours each day, and that it would be for the convenience of the Public that they should both be open on the same day. At present they are only open two days in the week during three hours each day, and the Museum and Sculpture Gallery are not open on the same day. The only ground alleged for not having made more liberal arrangements for gratifying the public taste is the want of a sufficient number of servants. This deficiency it is so easy to supply, if, under the arrange-

ments which Your Committee suggest, an increase should be found necessary, that they cannot consider it a sufficient reason for diminishing in any respect the enjoyment which the Museum is calculated to afford to the Public. They further recommend that a Return of the number of Visitants to the Museum in the course of the year should be submitted to Parliament each year, together with the Annual Estimate.

It will be perceived that Your Committee have not thought it necessary that Committees should be appointed, as is the case at present, for the special superintendence of the Museum and the Library. They conceive that the ordinary care of the Museum and of the Library can be safely entrusted to the Curator and the Librarian, who are responsible executive officers. And with regard to the acquirement of specimens or books, the Committees presiding over the several departments will be the proper parties to suggest purchases, or any regulations which may be necessary, and it will be for the Council at large to act upon such suggestions.

The Library.

Complaints having been made that works have been admitted into the Library of the Dublin Society which are not suited to the character of such an Institution, Your Committee have thought it right to call for a Return of the Purchases made for the Library during the three last years. In that Return there are a few books which perhaps admit of exception, but upon the whole, Your Committee cannot impeach the judgment which has governed the selection. They conceive that whilst upon the one hand no works of a light or trashy description should be admitted into the Library, so on the other hand the selection should not be too rigidly confined to works of mere science, but that books containing solid and substantial information upon every branch of knowledge may find a place there with propriety.

In the opinion of Your Committee the Library of the Dublin Society ought to be considered as intended, not solely for the advantage of the comparatively few individuals who belong to the Society, but as a National Library, accessible under proper regulations to respectable persons of all classes, who may be desirous to avail themselves of it for the purpose of literary research. With this view they would recommend, that arrangements should be made by the Council for allowing to the Public at large the same facilities for study which are provided at the British Museum—that for this purpose, a room should be set apart for the special use of those who may be desirous to consult the books of the Library—that the same disposition to accommodate students should be evinced as has been exhibited, so much to the satisfaction of the Public, in the Reading Room of the British Museum; and that such Reading Room should be opened to the Public during the greatest number of days in the week, and of hours in each day, that circumstances will admit, and that a Return should in each year be submitted, along with the Annual Estimate, to Parliament, of the number of persons who have availed themselves of the use of the Reading Room during the preceding year.

With regard to the propriety of allowing books to be lent out of the Library to Members, various opinions have been expressed, and there is much weight in the arguments advanced in favour of the practice as well as against it. Upon the whole, however, Your Committee are of opinion that the disadvantages arising from the practice outweigh the advantages which result from it. It tends to the injury, and sometimes the loss, of the books lent out; it induces Members of the Society to desire the introduction of works into the Library of that light and amusing description which is naturally most agreeable to their families; and it subjects to disappointment

disappointment those who may be anxious to consult a particular work in the Library at the moment when it is at the house of a Member. In special cases, perhaps, it would be expedient that the Council should exercise a discretion as to the propriety of lending out a particular scientific work; but if the practice be permitted at all, it should only be upon a special application in each individual case to the Council.

Admission of Newspapers into the Rooms of the Society.

The Committee of 1829, on the Irish Estimates, recommended that the introduction of Political Periodicals into the Dublin Society should be discontinued. For a time this recommendation was complied with; but they were subsequently introduced by means of a private special subscription for the purpose. Of late years they have been provided out of the general Funds of the Society. Your Committee concur with the Committee on the Irish Estimates, in recommending that Newspapers and Political Periodicals should be no longer admitted into the rooms of the Dublin Society. As a mere question of expense, indeed, it is probable that the subscriptions of those who are induced to join the Society by the convenience of being able to read the Newspapers in its rooms, as well as to enjoy its other advantages, at a cheap rate, more than counterbalance the actual expenditure which is incurred in the purchase of Newspapers. But Your Committee conceive that this is not a legitimate inducement to join a Society maintained by Parliament, not for the accommodation of its Members, but for great and useful national purposes. They think that the admission of newspapers has a tendency to lower the character of the Society as an association for the advancement of Science; to make it degenerate into a second-rate club; and that the class of persons who join it merely from such motives of convenience is not the class best fitted to administer the Parliamentary Grant in the manner contemplated by Parliament. They have arrived at this conclusion with regret, because they are aware that many highly respectable Members of the Society will regard the abandonment of the Newspapers as a great privation; but they would hope that the nobler aims of the Society, and its higher duties, will prove a sufficient attraction to claim the cordial attachment of its Members, even though they should, in compliance with the recommendations of two Select Committees of the House of Commons, consent to surrender this personal accommodation.

The Schools of Art.

The Schools form an important and interesting department of the Dublin Society. There are four Schools:

The Figure-School: Average attendance 30 to 40 daily.

The School for Landscape and Ornamental Drawing: Average attendance 50 to 60 daily.

The School of Architecture: Average attendance 25 to 30 daily.

The School for Modelling in Clay: Average attendance 12 to 15 daily.

Some of the first Artists in this country have received the rudiments of their education in these Schools. A long list of distinguished men who have derived instruction from this source is given in Mr. Weld's evidence (question 578). It is also stated that they have been found most useful in preparing young men for pursuing with advantage those practical trades and occupations which afford a scope for invention and design. Your Committee, therefore, think that this branch of the Institution ought to be upheld; but they conceive that too exclusive an attention is

paid to instruction in the purely Ornamental Arts, and that additional schools should be provided for instruction in Practical Mechanics, in a knowledge of the use of different sorts of Machinery, and in the elements of Civil Engineering.

In the same manner as the Sculpture Gallery is open to the use of students in the Fine Arts, so there ought also to be a Model-room, which would serve the double purpose of general exhibition, and of assisting the labours of the Student in mechanical science. In reference to this department of science, Your Committee have observed with regret that the Society has heretofore neglected to provide an Apparatus for the illustration of the Lectures in Natural Philosophy; an omission which they fear is scarcely consistent with a due appreciation of this branch of science, when compared with others of a more popular kind.

Your Committee cannot regard the attendance at present given by the Masters in these Schools as at all adequate, when compared with the Salaries which they receive. Each Master devotes to his School only nine hours during the week, each School being open only during three days in the week, and the attendance being limited to three hours per day. Your Committee conceive that it would not be unreasonable to require that each School should be open during four hours every day in the week; and it would probably suit the convenience of many students, who are prevented from attending by their occupations during the day, that these schools should be open for a certain number of hours during the evening. It is alleged that the same Boys often attend two Schools on the same day; but this might equally be effected by a proper arrangement of hours, if all the Schools were open daily. It is also stated that the Society's House does not afford such accommodation as would allow all the Schools to be open at the same time. This may be a reason for enlarging the Buildings, or for making other arrangements; but it does not seem to be an adequate excuse for allowing so large a portion of the time of the Society's Officers to remain unemployed.

Weld, 504.

Statistics.

The Society has at all times applied itself to the collection and diffusion of Statistical information. It has published Statistical Surveys of different Counties. The Committee are not in a condition to say whether the value of these publications has been commensurate with their expense; but, as they are of opinion that the Society may with great advantage apply itself to this department of knowledge, they have recommended that it should continue to be included among the objects which the Society undertakes to promote. The mode in which, in their opinion, the most useful results would be obtained, is rather by the collection and compilation of facts supplied by others, than by original inquiry. It would be very desirable, for instance, that Societies or individuals in the provincial towns in Ireland should be invited to supply the Society with Statistical information respecting their own immediate districts, and that it should then become the duty of the Dublin Society to deduce, from the comparison and collation of such information, general results, which, if presented in a succinct form, similar to that adopted in the preparation of the Statistical Tables published annually by the Board of Trade, would give to the Public, from time to time, an interesting and valuable Summary of Irish Statistics. Your Committee are of opinion, that it deserves the consideration of Parliament, whether, to the Statistical department of the Society, there might not be added with advantage a Professor, whose duty it would be to assist in digesting these results, and to lecture upon Statistics in the relation to social economy.

The Evening Scientific Meetings.

Your Committee have learnt with great pleasure that the Society has recently introduced the practice of holding Evening Meetings, for the discussion of matters connected with Science, which have been well attended, and have excited much interest. They have no doubt that this practice will tend to keep alive an energetic spirit of inquiry and action in regard of the many useful functions which the Dublin Society professes to perform. Hitherto these Meetings have been held only once a month; but, considering the great variety of scientific subjects to which the Society directs its attention, Your Committee feel assured that if they be properly conducted, it will be found that they may be held with advantage once a fortnight, and possibly once every week.

Exhibitions of Manufactures.

In the years 1834 and 1835, the Dublin Society became the medium of affording to the Manufacturers of Ireland the opportunity of exhibiting specimens of their workmanship. These Exhibitions are represented to have excited great emulation among the Manufacturers, and much interest among the Public. To afford such opportunities to the Home Manufactures of Ireland, is an object quite consistent with the original purposes for which the Dublin Society was established; and provided they do not absorb any considerable portion of the funds of the Society, Your Committee are of opinion that such occasional Exhibitions may be attended with benefit. They would suggest, however, that measures ought to be taken to render them as little expensive as possible, and to provide that they should defray their own charges, as they cannot think it expedient that any considerable portion of the Parliamentary Grant should be applied for this purpose.

Encouragement of Agriculture.

The same observations which have been made with regard to the Exhibitions of Manufactures, apply also to the Agricultural Exhibitions which have been held of late years by the Society. They are undoubtedly useful; but they must be regarded as of local rather than of national benefit. The competitors in such Agricultural Exhibitions at the Dublin Society, must almost necessarily be connected with the counties in the immediate vicinity of Dublin, whilst the more distant counties do not participate in the benefit; and the medals or other rewards distributed, naturally often fall into the hands of the wealthy country gentleman, rather than of the industrious farmer.

Your Committee, however, feel very strongly the importance of affording every encouragement to Agricultural improvement, in a country in which so large a portion of the population are unemployed, whilst the greater portion of the soil does not return the full produce which, under an improved application of labour, it would yield. But they are of opinion that such encouragement should be afforded rather by a general, than by a local effort. The mode in which this may be done with the greatest effect, would probably be by the establishment of Agricultural Model Schools in each county. Much good has, however, resulted from the Local Agricultural Associations which already exist in several districts in Ireland; and there is little doubt that the number of such Local Associations would be increased, and their utility greatly augmented, if there existed in Ireland a general Central Society, similar to the Highland Society of Scotland, whose duty it would be to assist and guide them. An attempt was made two or three years since to form such a Central Agricultural Society; but, though founded under the most promising auspices, it was not attended with success; and the opinion of its promoters seems

now to be, that without the co-operation of Parliament there is little prospect that such a Society could be established on a permanent footing. It is not within the province of Your Committee to offer an opinion whether such Parliamentary assistance should be given; but in the event of its being withheld, it may deserve consideration how far the Dublin Society may be made instrumental in performing the functions which would belong to such a Central Agricultural Society. The promotion of Husbandry was the leading object of the Dublin Society at its original formation; and although after the establishment of the Farming Society of Ireland, the superintendence of agricultural improvement was resigned to that body, it has not been altogether lost sight of by the Society. It will naturally become the duty of the Agricultural Committee, as a section of the Council, to collect and diffuse a knowledge of all improvements which may be introduced into the practice of Agriculture —to place itself in communication with all Local Agricultural Associations throughout Ireland—and to become the medium of conveying to them the results of the experience of which the Society's greater opportunities of more enlarged observation place it in possession. Your Committee recommend that, in order to secure the more effective performance of these duties, the Agricultural Committee should be aided by a Secretary, who ought to be himself a practical agriculturist, and capable of giving lectures on agriculture.

Publication.

The Volume which is at present annually published by the Dublin Society contains little else than the Minutes of its proceedings. Its bulk is unnecessarily increased by the custom of printing the names of all the persons who attend each weekly meeting. The greater part of the expense thus incurred will be rendered unnecessary by investing in a Council the administration of the affairs of the Society; but Your Committee are of opinion that it is highly desirable that the Society should issue Publications, both occasional and periodical, and should cause such Publications to be printed in the cheapest manner, and sold to the Public at the lowest price which circumstances will admit. It has been represented to Your Committee that original investigation has never been the object of the Dublin Society, but that it has always aimed rather at diffusing a knowledge of those results which have been the fruit of the labour of others—more particularly of such as have a practical bearing upon the Useful and Ornamental Arts. For this reason it is said that the Society has wisely abstained from publishing Transactions containing philosophical speculation. Perhaps this is a sound view of the duties of the Dublin Society; but Your Committee are not of opinion that on this account it ought wholly to abstain from publication. The abundance or scarcity of materials for its publications will depend much upon the efficiency or remissness of the Council, the Committees and the Professors, and will form a good test of the energy with which they fulfil the duties imposed on them. Your Committee think it very desirable that each Committee, aided by the Professor attached to such Committee, should, at least once in each year, submit to the Society Reports as well of their own operations, as of any changes which may have taken place in the general condition of Science within this particular department since their preceding Report; and that they should present to the attention of the Society, and of the Public any particular facts which they may deem it of importance to communicate, by way of compilation, extract or abridgement. Such Reports, together with any Papers of a peculiarly interesting kind, which may have been read at the Evening Meetings, would afford ample materials for occasional or periodical publication. Indeed, considering the very extensive range of subjects which are brought within the circle of the Dublin Society's duties, the chief difficulty in regard of publication,

publication, if the Committees and Officers were efficient, would be the task of selection.

Financial Relations of the Society.

In reviewing the Return of the Expenditure of the Society during the last three years, which has been called for by Your Committee, the only item which appears to invite especial comment, is the rent paid for the Lawn of Leinster House, amounting annually to upwards of 300 *l.* This Lawn is a piece of ground containing about two statute acres of land. It is so situated that it could not be built upon without disfiguring one of the most beautiful squares, and shutting out one of the finest edifices, in Dublin. The Public at large are therefore as much interested as the Dublin Society, in preventing its being applied to such a purpose. At present this Lawn is laid down in grass, and it is one of the privileges of the Members of the Society, that they and their families are alone entitled to admission to it. It has been suggested,‖ that it might be used for the exhibition of the larger specimens of Rocks, illustrative of Geology, or for some other scientific purpose. Your Committee are of opinion, that the abstraction of so large a sum as 300 *l.* per annum from the Parliamentary Grant for the rent of the Lawn, is not to be justified, if it be regarded as conducive only to the enjoyment of the Members of the Society; whereas, if it be rendered available to the gratification or instruction of the Public, no one could object to its being retained as an appendage to a great National Institution. Your Committee do not conceive that any inconvenience could result from its being thrown open to the Public under such restrictions as the Council may deem necessary.

Inasmuch as the Estimate which accompanies the Annual Vote must receive the sanction of the Treasury before it is submitted to Parliament, that department does, in fact, and it is most desirable that it should do so, exercise a salutary control over the expenditure of the Society. Upon the occasion of any unforeseen expenditure of considerable amount, it is advisable that the sanction of the Treasury should always be required; and Your Committee are of opinion that in no case ought any Superannuation to be granted by the Society without the special approval of the Treasury. It appears manifest to Your Committee that the efficiency of several departments of the Society's duties has, at different times, been obstructed by the natural indisposition which exists to dismiss, without any provision, old and deserving officers who in their youth may have rendered useful service to the Institution, and, through the Society, to the Public. Cases have occurred, indeed, where the Society has granted Retired Allowances, and, in some instances, even Pensions to the widows of their servants and officers; but this practice has not hitherto been recognised by the Treasury. Your Committee think that, in special cases, the interests of the Institution would be promoted by granting small superannuations to officers who have grown old and infirm in the service of the Society; but they are of opinion, that in no case should such superannuations be granted without the concurrence of the Treasury; nor should they exceed the Scale of Allowances permitted by the Superannuation Acts; nor should Pensions, under any circumstances, be granted to any members of the families of such Officers and Servants.

Should Parliament be convinced by the future proceedings of the Society that it is an Institution calculated to secure to Ireland innumerable benefits of the highest character, Your Committee feel assured that the House of Commons will not refuse to extend to the Dublin Society the same judicious and increasing liberality which has characterised its recent Grants to the British Museum—an Institution in many respects similar, though not embracing so wide a field of operation.

Before, however, any future Grants are made to the Dublin Society, it is absolutely necessary that there should be a clear understanding as to the situation in which the Public are placed with reference to the Property, with the guardianship of which the Society is at present invested. Your Committee have been led, by the recent discussion between the Irish Government and the Dublin Society, to consider in what condition the Public would stand with regard to the Property of the Society, in case such a difference of opinion should arise between Parliament and the Society with respect to the mode in which the Funds should be administered, as should lead to a total withdrawal of the Grant. Your Committee would hope that such an event is altogether improbable; but with reference to future Grants, such a contingency obviously ought to be provided for. The probable consequence of withdrawing the Grant, would be the total dissolution of the Society; as, upon the average of past years, the amount derived from private subscriptions has not been sufficient to maintain the Institution in existence upon any terms. In such a contingency, to whom would the Property accumulated by the successive Parliamentary Grants, and by the Donations and Subscriptions of the several public-spirited gentlemen who have in former times taken an interest in the Society, belong? Your Committee are not prepared to offer an opinion as to the legal question, in what parties the right of Proprietorship would in such a case reside, but they think it right that before Parliamentary Grants in years subsequent to the present are entrusted to the Society, a distinct Guarantee should be given, that under no possible contingency should this property be abstracted from public use. In what manner this guarantee may best be given, whether by the assignment of the property to one or more Trustees, to be held by them subject to certain conditions, in trust for the Public as well as for the Society, or whether by a modification of the existing Charter, it will be for the Executive Government, aided by Legal Advice, and acting in concurrence with the Society itself, to determine. Your Committee think that a misconception with regard to the property has been engendered by the practice that has existed of keeping the funds derived from private subscription distinct from those arising from Parliamentary Grant, and of applying the former portion of the fund to the purchase of permanent property, whilst the latter portion has been applied to the current maintenance of the Institution. Thus it was out of the fund arising from private subscription that the Society's House was purchased from the Duke of Leinster. Your Committee do not question the propriety of occasionally creating a Reserve Fund for a specific purpose, such as building; but they cannot admit that any distinction ought to be made between the property so acquired and that which has been acquired in the current expenditure of the Annual Grant.

Your Committee have thus endeavoured to fulfil the duty imposed upon them of reporting to The House their opinions as to the best mode of securing the widest possible extension of the advantages of the Annual Parliamentary Grant to the Dublin Society. They have been guided solely by a desire to place that Institution on such a footing as will entitle it to the entire confidence and support of the Public, and render it more fully than it has yet been, an instrument in aiding the education of the People and improvement of the country. They feel every confidence that the Society will meet the wishes of Parliament, by the adoption of those improvements in its administration which have been recommended, after the most dispassionate consideration, by a Committee united in a desire to render the Dublin Society a National Institution of which Ireland may justly feel proud.

Nothing now remains for Your Committee but to submit to The House the Resolutions which embody the principles that have been more fully developed in the foregoing Report.

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XIX

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved,

THAT this Committee is not in a situation to pronounce any opinion upon the legal question, how far the property of the Royal Dublin Society, partly acquired by former Parliamentary Grants, and partly out of the funds arising from Private Subscriptions, be of the nature of Public Property; but they are of opinion that it is expedient that, in reference to future Parliamentary Grants, it should be fully understood that the Members composing that Society are to be considered as Trustees administering a Public Fund, and not as entitled to an absolute right of proprietorship in the property acquired by means of such Parliamentary Grants; and in reference to the existing property, that a clear and distinct guarantee should be given by the Society that the Public should be entitled to the full and entire use of that property as at present enjoyed.

Resolved, That it is expedient,

THAT the admission of all respectable individuals to a participation in the advantages arising from the Parliamentary Grant to the Royal Dublin Society is most desirable; and in order to guard against the capricious exercise of the power of rejection, it is advisable that its Bye Laws should be reconsidered; and "that hereafter no individual be excluded, notwithstanding one-third of the Members present may have voted for his rejection, unless at least 40 Members shall have voted against his admission;" and, as regards the Admission Fee, that it be left optional whether the Candidate shall pay a Life Composition of twenty guineas, or a Fee of five guineas and two guineas Annual Subscription; and that Persons admitted on these terms shall cease to be Members, if at any time their Annual Subscriptions shall be One Year in Arrear, unless the party so in arrear shall make a declaration in writing to the Council, that he has been absent from the Kingdom during the period for which the arrear has been incurred.

THAT Associate Subscribers should be admitted to the Society for the term of one year, upon the recommendation of two Members of the Council, on payment of two guineas, which payment must be made at the time of admission.

Resolved,

THAT the management of the ordinary business of the Society should be confided to a Council; but that it may be competent for 30 members to call a general meeting of the Society when any subject of importance requires consideration, upon giving a notice by advertisement at least 14 days previous to the day of meeting, of the time at which it will be held, and of the subject to be entertained.

THAT no such meeting shall be called between the 1st of August and the 1st of November, and that there shall be no adjournment of such meeting without a new notice.

THAT the Council should be formed by the union of the following Committees, each of which should consist of Three Members, elected by the Society; one Member of each Committee to go out annually; and that the Council should be empowered to associate with each Committee not more than three Members of the Council.

I. Committee of Fine Arts.
II. - — - of Natural Philosophy, and its application to the Useful Arts.
III. - — - of Chemistry - - - ditto
IV. - — - of Mineralogy and Geology, ditto
V. - — - of Botany and Natural History.
VI. - — - of Agriculture.
VII. - — - of Statistics.
VIII. - — - of Accounts and Domestic Arrangements.

That, at an early period in each year, an Estimate should be presented for sanction to a General Meeting of the Society of the expenditure which will be required in each department of the Society's operations; and that no deviation from that Estimate should take place to an extent greater than 50 *l.* in the province of any one Committee, without the sanction of the Society at large, except upon any extraordinary occasion, when the consent of the Treasury shall be required.

That it should be the duty of each Committee to report to the Council upon all matters relating to the department over which it presides; and that all recommendations emanating from the Committees should be subject to the final sanction of the whole Council.

Resolved,

That the Dublin Society should be considered as the great central association for the diffusion throughout Ireland of a knowledge of Practical Science, and of all improvements in Agriculture, Horticulture and the Arts; and that it should place itself in communication with all local societies founded with a view to similar objects, affording to them assistance, encouragement and information, and receiving from them in return periodical reports of their proceedings.

Resolved,

That the Dublin Society should be enabled, upon application, to send down qualified persons to give lectures in the provincial towns, whenever the travelling expenses of the lecturer, and a reasonable proportion of his remuneration, shall be locally subscribed by the parties making the application.

Resolved,

That the Botanic Garden should be made, as much as possible, a school for young Gardeners seeking instruction in horticulture.

Resolved,

That the Museum, the Botanic Garden and the Lawn, should be open to the Public for study or enjoyment, under Regulations to be framed by the Council.

Resolved,

That books should not be lent out of the Library; and that for the convenience of persons desirous to consult the books in the Library, a Reading-room should be appointed, to which persons not belonging to the Society should have access by special permission of the Council.

Resolved,

Resolved,

THAT the Public should be gratuitously admitted to at least one of the Courses of Lectures given by each Professor during the year; and that such gratuitous course should be given in the evening, in order to encourage the attendance of persons engaged during the day in industrious occupations.

Resolved,

THAT each Committee should, periodically, publish Reports of its proceedings; and that the Council should, by selection from the Papers read at the evening Scientific Meetings, or by the compilation of such other interesting and useful information as they may think it desirable to communicate to the public, cause to be printed, from time to time, publications which should be accessible to the Public by purchase.

Resolved,

THAT newspapers and political periodicals should no longer be taken into the Society's Rooms, whether procured by special private subscription, or paid for out of the general funds of the Society.

Resolved,

THAT measures should be taken for securing increased activity and efficiency in the management of all the Schools; and that they should be made instrumental rather in giving instruction in the useful and the mechanical departments of the Arts, than in those which are purely ornamental.

Resolved,

THAT, in order to form a National Museum adequate to the public wants, it is necessary to provide larger accommodation for the Exhibition of objects than the present rooms of the Dublin Society are capable of affording; and that such increased accommodation can with advantage be provided by an extension of the buildings of the Society's present house.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

NOT PRINTED WITH THE EVIDENCE.

Martis, 29 *die Martii*, 1836.

Present:

Mr. William Smith O'Brien.	Mr. Jephson.
Mr. George Evans.	Mr. Sharman Crawford.
Mr. Robert Steuart.	Mr. O'Ferrall.
Mr. Bellew.	

Veneris, 1° *die Julii*, 1836.

Mr. William Smith O'Brien in the Chair.

Present:

Captain Jones.	Mr. Serjeant Jackson.
Mr. Villiers Stuart.	Mr. Dunbar.
Mr. Wyse.	Mr. Vesey.
Mr. Dillwyn.	Mr. Jephson.
Mr. Anthony Lefroy.	

Resolution proposed (by *Mr. Jephson*) and question put—That the Resolutions which place the Dublin Society at the head of the scientific societies of Ireland be omitted, as it would be inexpedient to place in such situation a Society which does not require that its Members shall be possessed of any scientific information, and which may be composed in great measure of persons deficient in scientific qualifications.

Aye 1.	Noes 6.
Mr. Jephson.	Mr. Wyse.
	Mr. Anthony Lefroy.
	Mr. Serjeant Jackson.
	Mr. Vesey.
	Mr. Dillwyn.
	Mr. Villiers Stuart.

Mercurii, 6° *die Julii*, 1836.

Mr. William Smith O'Brien in the Chair.

Present:

Mr. Vesey.	Mr. Dunbar.
Captain Jones.	Mr. O'Ferrall.
Mr. Anthony Lefroy.	Mr. Dillwyn.
Mr. George Evans.	

Jovis, 14° *die Julii*, 1836.

Mr. William Smith O'Brien in the Chair.

Present:

Captain Jones.	Mr. George Evans.
Mr. Anthony Lefroy.	Mr. Wyse.
Mr. Vesey.	Mr. O'Ferrall.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Mercurii, 20° die Aprilis, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien.	Mr. George Evans.
Mr. Jephson.	Mr. Jones.
Mr. Robert Steuart.	Mr. More O'Ferrall.
Mr. Villiers Stuart.	Mr. Crawford.

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN, IN THE CHAIR.

Isaac Weld, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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1. *Chairman.*] YOU are Secretary to the Dublin Society?—I am Honorary Secretary to the Royal Dublin Society.

2. How long have you been secretary?—I have been secretary seven or eight years.

3. You have been a member of the society longer?—I have been a member of the society since 1801. Twenty-five years ago my name was put in nomination for secretary, on account of the active part I then took in the affairs of the society. At that time Mr. Joy, now the Chief Baron, was chosen to be the honorary secretary, and he continued so until 1822, when he was elected vice-president of the society.

4. Have the goodness to describe to the Committee, as far as you are able to do so, the origin of the Dublin Society?—The society originated in a meeting held in Trinity College, in the philosophy rooms, in June 1731, pursuant to a public invitation. About 14 gentlemen assembled, and they agreed to form a society for the promotion of improvement of all kinds. It was proposed to call it "The Dublin Society for improving Husbandry, Manufactures, and other Useful Arts;" at the end of 10 days or a fortnight, they added the word "Sciences," arts and sciences. The first rules were made in December 1731, amongst others, that the society should be open to the first hundred persons who chose to put down their names, after which there was to be a ballot for all others; that a president, a vice-president and secretaries, should be chosen out of the members; that there should be a standing committee of 21, five of whom were to be a quorum, who should meet one hour before the society, to regulate all matters relating to the economy of the society; that the officers of the society should be chosen by ballot, on the second Thursday in November. The standing committee was to have power to pay all expenses under 40*s.*; the original subscription was 30*s.* a year.

5. Mr. *Crawford.*] Was there any entrance?—No; experiments were to be made at the expense of the society, but in all cases, to be superintended by some one member. If the experiments were made in the country, instructions were to be sent, registers were to be kept of all experiments, and noticing their agreement or disagreement with similar experiments made in other places; correspondence was to be maintained with other societies and with private persons. Transactions of other societies and all useful works were to be purchased; and meetings were to be held once a fortnight; every member on admission was to choose some subject to which he would apply himself; to obtain information, queries were to be drawn up and transmitted to persons deemed capable of answering them, and when well considered, to be printed for general information.

6. *Chairman.*] When was the society incorporated?—In the year 1749, 18 years subsequent to the original formation. The question of charter appears to

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have been very early considered by the society, that is, whether it would be advisable to have a charter or otherwise. The expense attending a charter, in the first instance, was a very material question.

7. Are you able to state to the Committee what was the annual income of the society previous to its obtaining a charter?—It appears that the number of 100 members to which it had been, after a time, proposed to limit the society, was not completed till the year 1742, that is, 11 years after the first formation of the society; and in the course of that period it was found that several who had put down their names withdrew; after that number was completed, it was determined there should be a ballot for subsequent members, in which three out of four should concur for the admission of a member.

8. What number of members were there at the time the society acquired a charter?—I am not informed of that, and it would be impossible to ascertain it. At the very outset it appeared that there was great difficulty in collecting the annual subscription; numbers of persons put down their names who did not pay, others formally withdrew themselves, and subsequently the society met with so much embarrassment from offering premiums which they were not able to pay, that they resorted to strong measures at different periods, such as denouncing publicly the defaulters, after having in vain dunned them through their collectors. Great inconvenience ensued, and during the whole time that the society depended on annual subscriptions, there has never been a single year without difficulties and discussions upon the subject of defaulters.

9. It was not the practice to ask any principal sum as entrance money, in addition to the annual subscription, before the charter?—No; the annual subscription varied in different instances; it was first of all 30 *s.*, then they took a moidore, which was a current Spanish coin, fluctuating in value from 30 *s.* to a guinea and a crown, or something of that kind. In 1735, the subscription was 30 *s.*; in 1798, there appears to have been five guineas admission fee, instead of two guineas admission fee.

10. When did the two guineas commence?—Unfortunately, the manuscript volume just before the charter has been lost, therefore I cannot tell when the subscription was raised from 30 *s.* to two guineas. In the year 1798 a law was passed that the admission fee should be increased to five guineas, instead of two guineas, independent of the two guineas annually. In the year 1801 the annual payment was increased from two guineas to three guineas, with five guineas admission fee, or 20 guineas admission for life.

11. At that time there was a continual payment in annual subscription, and a principal sum in donation?—Yes.

12. When was the practice of requiring an annual sum abandoned?—It must have been abandoned soon after removing to Leinster House, about the year 1814. I find in 1810 the life subscription was raised from 20 guineas to 30 guineas.

13. In addition to that 30 guineas, was there an annual payment?—No; the 30 guineas for life precluded any annual subscription. Soon after the removal to Leinster House the admission fee for life was raised to 50 guineas.

14. What subsequent change took place?—In 1821 it was reduced to 30 guineas, and since the correspondence with Lord Leveson Gower, which took place in 1829, it was reduced to 20 guineas for life, at which it stands at present; and no annual subscription. There are associate annual members who are admitted, having the use of the house, and all the benefits of the institution, except that they have no vote whatever relative to the property or management thereof. It was in consequence of the very great difficulty of collecting the annual subscription of corporate members that it was found expedient to abandon them altogether.

15. Mr. *Evans.*] Were not you obliged to take legal proceedings?—The debt appears to have arisen progressively from a few hundred pounds to thousands, and at last there was a debt of 7,000 *l.* due from defaulters; and there was an act of the Irish Parliament was passed to enable the society, by means of civil bill, to recover those arrears. Mr. Lysaght, at that time registrar, was a solicitor, and his bills became so very heavy in recovering those arrears, that it was determined to abandon them altogether, and they were abandoned.

16. What were the original objects of the society?—Their original objects appear

appear to have been the introduction into the country of all useful machinery for manufactures, or for arts or agriculture. The first essays that were presented were on the cultivation of hops in Ireland, and also of certain dye-stuffs, commonly imported, but which it was believed could be grown in Ireland. The one great object appeared to be to promote domestic manufactures; to check importation, both of raw and manufactured articles, and to raise from the soil everything that it would produce.

17. Previous to the society being incorporated, did it receive any aid from the Irish Parliament by way of grant?—It received countenance and aid from the Irish Parliament before its incorporation, for the express purpose of promoting manufactures; also before the incorporation, 500 *l.* a year was given to the society, during pleasure, from the Privy Purse, by his Majesty George 2d, in the time of Lord Chesterfield, to be employed by the society in the same way it used its own private funds, in premiums for encouraging husbandry and other useful arts. The society appears also to have had numerous donations, some of them anonymous, in sums of from 10 *l.* to 20 *l.* and 30 *l.* and more. Dr. Samuel Madden settled 130 *l.* a year upon the society for his life. Sir Richard Levinge gave 2,000 *l.*, to be vested as the society pleased; the interest of which was to be at their disposal for 21 years. Dr. Samuel Madden also presented the society with a list of subscriptions to the amount of 500 *l.*, which he had procured, informing the society that they might employ their collector to get them in. There was a difficulty in getting all, but considerable sums were thus obtained.

18. The date of the charter is 1749?—It is.

19. What have been the total number of members admitted since the Union?—The total number of members admitted since the Union is 887.

20. What is the number at present?—It is impossible to say; because a great many persons who belong to the society live in the country, and never attend, perhaps, after a year or two. It is impossible to say how many belong to it. On the election of officers, particularly of salaried officers, persons are seen who had not made their appearance, perhaps, for 20 years before.

21. There has been great variation in the relative number admitted in different years; in one year it appears there were 117 admitted, and in the next year there was only one. To what circumstances do you attribute that great difference?—One of the greatest years for the accession of members was that preceding the alteration of the admission fee to 50 guineas. When it was announced that such a change would be made, persons who had been doubtful before became anxious to pay their money and get into the society. After the 50-guinea fee was fixed, the number of admissions was not near so numerous.

22. When after that did the admissions begin to increase in number?—After the admission fee was again reduced to 20 guineas; that is, within the last three years. I am also of opinion that the admissions increased in consequence of the society having infused much more activity into their proceedings, and enlarged their sphere of action. During the last two or three years cattle shows have been introduced, and annual exhibitions of manufactures; the lectures have been far more inviting, and we have carried the public more with us.

23. Did you find that the 50-guineas admission fee had an influence which was almost prohibitory, and that the reduction of the fee to 20 guineas has produced a very great increase of numbers?—That, coupled with the more effective state of the society; but the 50 guineas was, in fact, an impediment.

24. A return has been made to the House of Commons of the charter and bye-laws, and some other details with respect to the society; have you looked over them, and are you able to say they are correct?—I have not compared them word by word, with a person to assist me; but as far as my memory goes they seem correct. I have got the charter and the bye-laws with me, if required.

25. By the bye-laws, it appears there is a class of members called associate annual subscribers?—There is.

26. What number of associate annual subscribers are there paying three guineas annually?—None.

27. To what circumstance do you attribute there being no subscribers of this class?—Many persons joining the society are actuated by the desire of appearing in the house as masters, and not merely by tolerance, as annual subscribers. The associate annual subscribers have admission into the gardens, into the library, to the lectures, but in fact, little beyond what is enjoyed merely in common with the public, because those branches of the institution are thrown open to the

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public very liberally; therefore scarcely any advantage attaches to those annual associate subscribers; and those who are desirous of joining the society like to come as corporators.

28. If the payment required from associate members were reduced to 1 *l.* a year, do you imagine you would have any more members?—I think there would be a great many more members; but much inconvenience would arise from that, in my opinion. In fact, without more servants and more officers to attend to them it would be impossible to go through the duty.

29. Do you suppose that if the admission fee for members of the society were reduced to ten guineas, the number would be very materially increased?—I think it would certainly be increased.

30. With advantage to the society?—I doubt that. I think it would be attended with very considerable disadvantages to the society, as an operative body, in its present state. We are rather suffering at present from an influx of members. The deliberations and movements of the society are considerably impeded by the numbers.

31. How are members admitted at present?—A candidate must be proposed in writing, with his name, residence and profession; he must be proposed by one member, and seconded by another; and his name must be hung up for at least three weeks before the election takes place.

32. The election is then by ballot?—It is.

33. What proportion of the voters can exclude?—A majority of above one third.

34. You have a class of members called honorary members?—Honorary members, when proposed, must be named in the same manner, by a proposer and seconder; and it must be distinctly stated on what ground they are proposed as honorary members.

35. Are there many honorary members?—Several.

36. Are they chiefly *ex-officio* members, or have they been admitted for any special cause?—Some few are *ex-officio*; but the greater number have been specially admitted on account of their qualifications. Many of the officers of institutions in England have been constituted honorary members, and persons who have distinguished themselves in any particular walk of science are very commonly made honorary members.

37. The Lord Lieutenant is a member of the society, *ex officio*, is he not?—No, he is not; and an alteration of the bye laws is wanted, for inconvenience has been experienced in consequence of Ex-Lord Lieutenants continuing presidents after they have left the country. In some instances the Lord Lieutenant, on leaving the country, has resigned his office as president, and there was then an opportunity of electing a successor; but when he has not resigned, we have been obliged to wait till the subsequent November.

38. The Lord Lieutenant is always the president?- In the month of November, on the general election of officers, he is always elected president.

39. To him the principle of election prescribed by the charter has not been extended?—He may be elected at once, if there is a vacancy, without any previous notice, and without a ballot. If the Lord Lieutenant resigns, the society at any time of the year may proceed at once to the election of another president.

40. The bye-laws, as laid before this House, state that in the case of the Lord Lieutenant the condition of election shall not be rendered necessary?—That is, he may be elected at once, and without ballot. The only difficulty standing in the way is, when a Lord Lieutenant who has been elected president leaves the country without resigning his office.

41. There is a ballot for the honorary members?—Yes, exactly the same as for others.

42. Have there been many exclusions on the ballot?—I have been 36 years a member of the society, though not indeed in constant attendance on the society, having been a good deal abroad; but I never was present at the rejection of any person until the case of Archbishop Murray.

43. How many exclusions have there been?—In all, four, according to the returns given in; but I learned from a conversation with Lord Cloncurry, who came over in the same packet with me, that there is a mistake about one, since Mr. O'Connell was not actually rejected, but that his name was withdrawn. I have merely Lord Cloncurry's information upon the subject; and I doubt that I could obtain from the society any direct information upon the subject.

44. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Are there no documents to show that?—There are no documents that show it. Four persons had been proposed whom I do not find to have been elected; but I cannot ascertain whether they were absolutely rejected or not. I can only trace these four in all who have not been admitted after proposal during 36 years.

45. Is it a fact that many persons holding extreme opinions on political subjects have been debarred from presenting themselves to the society from the fear of being excluded?—It is very difficult to answer that question. One gentleman, whom I shall name if required, told me he was afraid of having his name proposed, though he wished it, lest he should be black-beaned. I ventured to express my firm persuasion that he would not, and I am still of that opinion. The week before I came away there were one or two gentlemen in discussion, who said they imagined there were persons of extreme politics who were debarred from having their names proposed, lest they should be rejected.

46. Mr. *R. Steuart.*] What kind of politics do you allude to?—I should say on the liberal side; very fully and decidedly on the liberal side.

47. *Chairman.*] You think there would be no danger of the exclusion of any persons on the Orange side?—There is in the society a very numerous body on the liberal side. The majority on Archbishop Murray's case was in his favour; but on that occasion a great many persons on the liberal side did not attend; whilst it was understood notices had been posted at the club-houses to remind persons on the opposite side to appear and exercise their power. Several persons on the liberal side did not come, and appeared quite indifferent on the occasion. If they had come in, possibly the election might have had a different result.

48. There have been four names returned to the House of Commons as those of gentlemen who have been excluded; are you aware whether they were all Catholics?—The name of Mr. Anthony Brown was one I did not know. Lord Cloncurry explained to me that he was a connexion of Mr. Wogan Brown of Kildare. I know no more. Mr. Peter Brophy is, I believe, a Catholic.

49. Do you think it probable that the rejection of Dr. Murray would have the effect of preventing Roman-catholic clergymen from applying to become members of the society?—I should think, that in the spirit of the body many, very probably, might not like to come forward after Dr. Murray had been rejected. I would beg to mention one circumstance. There is a most ingenious Catholic clergyman of the name of M'Gawley, attached to the Metropolitan Roman-catholic church, who has been planning a new electrico-magnetic apparatus on a far more powerful scale than any yet attempted, and who has applied the power to the movement of machinery. We were extremely anxious to get him at an evening meeting of the society, in order to exhibit his experiments, and at first he expressed great reluctance to do so, from a sense of honour, as he said, because Dr. Murray had been rejected; he did not like to come amongst us on that account. But after explaining that our evening meetings were purely for philosophical purposes, and open to strangers of distinction, he gave a promise that he would come on some future occasion; and I cannot but persuade myself, that if he had the least desire to become a member of the society, he would be elected. This gentleman was much noticed during the meeting of the British Association in Dublin last summer.

50. Although one individual who had very eminent claims might be elected, do you not think that the rejection of the head of the Roman-catholic church would have the effect of deterring persons, who were in the habit of respecting very highly that dignitary, from offering themselves for admission?—That must be quite a matter of private opinion, on which I cannot offer anything satisfactory to the Committee. I am not sufficiently acquainted with persons and circumstances to answer that question.

51. Have you any Roman-catholic clergymen in the Society?—I do not know that we have any at present; but we had the Rev. Dr. Lanigan, for I believe 15 or 16 years, as our librarian, who was universally respected by the society, and who, on quitting it from ill-health, was allowed a pension. He was a good linguist, and was frequently employed as a translator. There never seemed to be the least thought entertained whether he was a Roman-catholic or of any other religion.

52. Do you find that the great majority of, or nearly all the scientific men in Dublin are members of the society?—Certainly not all, but a great many. From the college we have Dr. Sandes, the new bishop, who seconded Dr. Murray when he was proposed. We have Drs. Prior, Wall, Hare, M'Donnell; the Rev. Mr. Martin,

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Martin, one of the ex-fellows, retired on a living. We have almost all the more distinguished scientific manufacturers belonging to the society.

53. Do you find that the scientific gentlemen who take an interest in the Irish Academy are also members of the Dublin Society?—Several of them are, but not all.

54. Mr. *Evans.*] You are a member of the Academy?—I am a member of both institutions.

55. *Chairman.*] Did you ever find that the most eminently scientific persons in Ireland were reluctant to join the society, as being more of a club than a society for the purposes of science?—I cannot tell what public opinion may be, or what the opinion of individuals on the subject; but this I can tell positively, that there is nothing resembling a club appertaining to the society, excepting it be that in one room there are newspapers. The practice of taking in newspapers, as sources of information, has existed in the society for upwards of a hundred years. No political or religious conversation is ever permitted within the walls of the society; it has been a boast that the society abstains from all discussions of that sort. The society is, in fact, composed of persons of such various shades, both in religion and politics, that it must fall to pieces if adverse political or religious discussions were permitted.

56. Mr. *R. Steuart.*] You mean public discussion?—I do not mean to say that two or more gentlemen might not walk into a corner of the room and converse privately together, but I never heard a sentence of political or religious discussion which would attract notice. Such discussion must be stopped, or we could not exist in peace as a society.

57. *Chairman.*] Have you heard it advanced in society in Dublin that the leading persons in science do not consider the Dublin Society as available to the purposes of science in such a manner as to induce them to take a part in the management of it?—The objects of the Academy and of the Dublin Society are very different. The Dublin Society originated in the desire of a number of men for practical improvement in the arts, manufactures and agriculture of the country. Such matters of deep abstract science as are frequently introduced at the Academy, have never engaged the attention of the Dublin Society; and I find, on looking over the proceedings of the society, that after the formation of the academy, subjects of science were frequently referred from the Dublin Society to the Academy, that is, subjects connected with abstract sciences, and more particularly relating to the higher branches of the mathematics; but since the establishment of our own professorships, we have never had occasion to refer to the Academy. We have, in Mr. Davy, for example, a first-rate chemist; in Dr. Kane, professor of natural philosophy, a man, young indeed, but of the highest promise, to whom we can refer with confidence any matter relating to natural philosophy and scientific mechanics; we have Dr. Litton, a man of profound learning and great acquirements, as our professor of botany; and we have besides, Dr. Scouler, from Glasgow, a man already highly distinguished there, as a geologist and naturalist; and with these four men we need hardly have occasion for reference to persons foreign to our body, as in former instances.

58. Does the society contain among its members the leading men of the medical department in Dublin?—A great many of the leading men; Mr. Harrison, for instance, one of the first lecturers of the College of Surgeons, is a very constant attendant, and several of the medical lecturers in Dublin are members of the society.

59. The society is made up of gentlemen connected with the various professions probably, and country gentlemen?—Yes; and also of persons of every description which can be well imagined, persons out of various grades in society.

60. Do you understand that there is a predominance in favour of any particular class of society?—Not at present.

61. Has there been at any time?—At one time the bar formed a very powerful party. The hour of the weekly meetings was changed from twelve to two, chiefly to accommodate members of the bar; in fact, they could at one time do what they pleased, and they drew very much together, though not entirely.

62. At what period was that?—Principally, I should say, some 20 years ago, when Mr. Joy, now Chief Baron, and Mr. Leslie Foster, now Baron Foster, were secretaries; at the same time the late Mr. Leader was a very active person. The bar was then decidedly the prominent party.

63. That

63. That is not the case at present?—No.

64. Are any of the members in the rank of respectable tradesmen?—Several.

65. Would there be any feeling of objection if a person of that class in the humbler walk of life were to offer himself as a member of the society?—I could not think there would; there have been some, in comparatively humble situations, admitted within the last few years, but persons fond of science.

66. Do you conceive the subscription, at its present amount, is such as to allow scientific men who may not happen to be very rich, to join the society?—I think it is scarcely an impediment. It must be quite obvious to the Committee that the lower the subscriptions, the more persons are likely to avail themselves of opportunities of entering into a society dependent thereon, be it what it may.

67. The Committee understood you to say in a previous answer, that you considered the reduction of the admission fee would be dangerous to the interests of the society; on what grounds do you conceive that?—If it was reduced to 1 *l.*, I conceive so many persons would be disposed to join the society, that we should be crowded to excess, and inconvenience would arise from the mere numbers.

68. Supposing that the admission fee on entrance was 10*l.*, and that an annual subscription of 1*l.* a year should be required, would that not allow the admission of a great number of persons who may be anxious to enjoy the advantages of the society, who cannot now join it?—I think it very possible that it might be so.

69. Would you anticipate any mischievous result from such change?—I think it might be attended with inconvenience to the society as now constituted. There might be a few scientific men of very moderate means who might be accommodated by a small subscription; but I think that a great many other persons, who had no pretension from their acquirements to belong to the society, would try to get in with a low subscription.

70. Your objection resolves itself simply into a question of room?—Not simply; I think it would bring in an inferior class of persons, and lower the consequence of the society.

71. When you speak of consequence, do you mean its aristocratical character or its scientific character?—I speak of its consequence exactly in the same sense which the society entertained nearly a century ago. I find the following resolution in the proceedings of the society during the year 1739; viz. "The numbers of the society ought to be limited; there will then be credit in belonging to it, and more spirit will be given to the endeavours of the members." I am of opinion that if a door were opened to a much larger number of persons by a decreased subscription, and if inferior grades were thus admitted, the society would not become more respectable.

72. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Do you think it would be less useful for scientific purposes if the number were increased?—The scientific part of the institution must necessarily be conducted by few persons. At present the principal matters relating to any one branch of the institution are conducted by a committee, whose reports from time to time are laid before the whole society. I do not know that the movements of the committees would be actually impeded if the society became much more numerous. In fact, I do not think that they would.

73. *Chairman.*] Can you give an opinion as to any scale which would increase the members of the society to the maximum point you consider desirable?—It is difficult to say what would be the result of admitting many more, or whether there would be any difficulty about the ballot. Some hundreds of persons have come into the society with whom I am unacquainted, whom I scarcely know even by name; but I do not think that in a general way the society could gain by indiscriminate admission; and I have heard it frequently stated that the society has rather lost in public estimation by the number of persons it has admitted of late years without distinction.

74. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] You stated, in the early part of your examination, that at an early period of the society, each member of the society was obliged to choose a subject to which he would apply himself; is that the practice at present?—It is not.

75. Do you suppose, if the ancient practice was adhered to at present, that would sufficiently limit the number of candidates to the society?—I do not think it would affect the number of candidates. It is at present extremely difficult to

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get persons willing to give up their time to the purposes of the society. So far from there being a competition, we have had difficulty in getting members of certain committees to form a quorum.

76. Do you mean to say it is difficult to get persons to attend on committees?—They allow their names to be put down, but after these have been published and a certain distinction derived from it, they do not attend.

77. Can you specify those committees which are least attended?—As far as I can bear in mind, the museum is the one least attended; the committee of economy and the house committee are the best attended.

78. Does it occur to you that there would be any other means of managing the society which would be more efficient than that at present adopted?—If a change were made, in my opinion, the committee called the selected committee might with advantage have more power. This committee consists of a deputation of two persons from each of the other committees, which two persons are selected or chosen by the committees individually, and thus form a general selected committee; and I think that the affairs of the society would go on more smoothly if more power were given to the selected committee.

79. What are the powers and the duties of the selected committee?—There are no particular defined duties actually assigned to it; but on all matters of general reference the selected committee is commonly employed.

80. Will you specify some of the subjects in which the selected committee occupy themselves?—It is a committee ready formed, which stands prepared to take subjects into consideration which may be referred to them. It is very commonly employed by special directions of the society in conference with the other committees, when their joint report is presented to the society; but unless some subject be referred to the selected committee, it does not meet. The arrangements relative to the scientific evening meetings, which began this year, were left to this committee; and I would beg to mention, that in the late correspondence with Government, it was proposed, as a matter of course, that the subject generally should be referred to the selected committee; but objections were made to that, and probably because certain individuals did not happen to be on that committee, who therefore wished rather that the subject should be taken into consideration by the society at large than by the selected committee. But we should have been in a much more placid state if the affair had been referred to that committee in the first instance.

81. Are there any rules laid down by which the committees are governed?—The committees lay down rules for themselves, but the selected committee being one which is rather to be applied to on emergencies, has no stated days of meeting, unless there is business of reference before it; the other committees have regular stated days of meeting, and each one has a book kept for its proceedings.

82. Does each committee form bye-laws for itself?—Laws with regard to their meetings and decisions; but I can hardly call them laws, they are rather rules and regulations for the dispatch of business.

83. Has the body at large defined the power of each committee?—So far as fixing that the committee of fine arts, for instance, shall superintend the drawing schools; the committee of chemistry superintend chemistry. If Mr. Davy wants any article in the laboratory, the first thing is for Mr. Davy to have the committee summoned, or, on their regular day of meeting to lay before them his wants, and request, with their advice and assistance, to have them supplied. Anything relating to the house affairs, as repairs, &c., is referred to the house committee; but all matters involving expense and outlay, are referred to the committee of economy, which is properly the committee of finance, which examines into the bills.

84. What does the selected committee do?—The selected committee has no positive defined duty, it only meets on occasions, when certain matters are referred to it by the society.

85. Can you state any duty it has ever performed?—Yes; it made all the arrangements for the evening meetings, and in connexion with the committee of manufactures and the committee of fine arts, whose rooms were employed on the occasion, it made the necessary arrangements for the exhibitions of manufactures which have taken place for two or three years past.

86. It does not appear in the list of bye-laws given in to the Committee, that there is any bye-law regulating or appointing the selected committee?—Perhaps not.

87. At

87. At what period was that committee first constituted?—I should suppose it may have been constituted about 10 or 12 years.

88. Without any definite object?—It was in order to have a body to appeal to on an emergency. There is one matter that perhaps it would be important to mention. In former times the society suffered much from a standing committee. The standing committee of 21, in fact, had the whole rule and management of the society; this committee of 21 did exactly as they pleased; all the buildings in Hawkins-street, and every change and alteration therein, was effected by this committee; it was formed of the vice-presidents, some of whom were in Parliament at that time, and amongst them was General Vallancey. The opinion of the society was, that much of their expenditure had been lavish and wasteful, and they instituted other committees, particularly the committee of economy, as a check on this standing committee; in short, the society had suffered from the rule of this committee, and it was in a great measure from the recollection of what the society had suffered from the standing committee, that they were indisposed to adopt the proposition which Government lately made, to have a council that was to govern the society; they recollected how they had been governed before, and they were indisposed to subject themselves to a governing council.

89. Are the committees elected?—They are.

90. Mr. *Evans.*] You state that the movements of the society are much impeded by the number at present?—I do not say that they are actually impeded by the number at present, because after all, the most important business of the society is conducted by committees.

91. Is it not in some degree from the parliamentary usages of the society, and the desultory debates which take place on the bringing up of reports, that the society degenerates into that generally tedious mode of proceeding?—The society meets about 28 weeks or at most 29 weeks in the year. There is a vacation from the beginning of July to November, another vacation of three or four weeks at Christmas, and another vacation at Easter, and I believe one at Whitsuntide: but let the number of weeks be taken at 28 or 30 weeks at most; the hour for each weekly meeting strictly is two, but they very seldom enter on business, that is, the chair is very seldom taken till a quarter or half-past two. No new matter can be introduced after four o'clock, so that the business on those days very seldom extends to more than an hour and a half; but if two full hours were occupied on each day of meeting, the whole of their debating and discussion would only amount to 56 hours or 60 hours in the whole course of the year.

92. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Which do you think the society would be best governed by, these committees, or an executive council?—All the committees are elected; and a council would probably only be in the same position as the other committees. Giving the name of council to a committee which might have more power than the rest, generally, would certainly be better, to distinguish it from other committees. I think advantage would be derived from having an executive council.

93. *Chairman.*] A council with large powers?—Yes; I would give it the name of council in order to distinguish it from other committees. I think it would be better to have such a council for the general management of the affairs of the society.

94. Mr. *Crawford.*] Might not the election of a council obviate the inconveniences which it is expected will arise from increased numbers?—I think the appointment of a council would certainly facilitate the general management of the affairs, constituted as the society is at present; and of course if the numbers were greater than at present, it would be still more advantageous.

95. Mr. *R. Steuart.*] This selected committee you speak of does not appear to have been contemplated by the original charter?—No; the society set out from the period of their charter with having a standing committee of 21, who were, as I have stated, to meet before the regular body for an hour, in order to digest the proceedings for the day, and to have matters prepared for the society. They were to order all matters relating to the economy of the society. The standing committee was in existence up to the Union, or a few years afterwards, and it was then deemed advisable to divest that committee of the power it had assumed, and to appoint other committees, and divide the business amongst them.

96. When this selected committee was first called into operation, was it the intention of the society that it should take the place of that standing committee

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abolished subsequently to the Union?—The general expediency of the selected committee was found in having a body already constituted, to whom, on an emergency, subjects of difficulty might be referred. It was impossible to say when those subjects might start up; but there was no particular duty assigned to it.

97. Was there any law passed by the society constituting that committee?—Of course there was either a resolution or a law; a resolution might have done it.

98. Are the Committee to understand that the bye-laws enacted agreeably to the charter, as laid before the Committee, are no longer the actual bye-laws or regulations by which the society is governed?—I believe there are some bye-laws not included in the printed list of bye-laws, which were passed since it was printed.

99. This selected committee is not mentioned; do you not consider that it is one of the most important portions of the society?—There are other committees besides the selected committee, not included in the paper.

100. Then this is an incomplete return?—So far it must be.

101. Are you aware of any other bye-laws not included in the return to the House of Commons?—I cannot at this moment call to recollection the laws which exist, and which are not found in our printed digest. The last digest of bye-laws I think was in 1833. There have been some laws passed since that time; and there may be some others now in progress. The rule of the society is, that a bye-law must be passed at one general meeting, (there being three of these held in the year,) and confirmed by the next general meeting; and sometimes a law which has been passed at a first meeting has been forgotten at a subsequent meeting and omitted; and then the whole course must be renewed. There have been several bye-laws either in progress or which have been passed, which I cannot call to mind without referring to the books.

102. Have the goodness to refer to the return made to the House of Commons, and state whether that is the latest list of bye-laws emanating from the society?—I see the committee of agriculture is not mentioned here, which I know is a very important one; neither is the selected committee mentioned here.

103. Mr. *R. Steuart.*] That return is signed by the officer of the society is it not?—By Edward Hardman, assistant secretary.

104. He is a salaried officer, is he not?—He is.

105. He must have access, as assistant secretary, to the latest regulations of the society?—They pass through his hands; he keeps them; he is the officer appointed for the purpose.

106. Can you conceive any reason why this return does not include those committees to which you allude, and the law appointing that most important committee, the selected committee?—I should imagine these were copied from the printed book of 1833. The selected committee certainly did exist before that time, because I was myself a member of it before that time, before I was secretary. There was a digest of the laws printed in 1825, and the last copy I think in 1833; but there must certainly have been an error somewhere, in not noticing the selected committee, or the committee of agriculture. The committee of botany used formerly to be connected with agriculture; that is, it used to be styled the committee of botany and agriculture; but since the society has resumed its labours relative to agriculture, there has been a distinct committee appointed for that purpose. The selected committee certainly ought also to have been in the list.

107. You have stated an opinion with regard to the establishing a council; does not the selected committee, as you have described it, very much occupy the place a council would occupy?—I think if an executive council was appointed, there would be more defined powers given to it; and regular times would be fixed for its meetings. It would have a control over or a connexion with all the other committees. This selected committee, as I have stated, is merely a committee formed for occasional references on casual circumstances.

108. Can you state any special references which have been made within your recollection?—I did mention, just now, that there was a proposition for instituting an exhibition of manufactures, in imitation of those abroad, and which has actually been carried on for two or three years. The arrangement of the matter was referred to the selected committee, in conjunction with the committee of manufactures. Then, as it was thought they should have occasion to use some

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of the rooms which were devoted to the drawing schools and the fine arts, the committee of fine arts was afterwards connected with them. Thus three committees were all joined together.

109. Can you mention any case where there was a matter referred to the selected committee, on which they were to express an opinion which should be for the guidance of the society at large?—The references to the selected committee and the reports thereon, are very numerous; and appear in the printed minutes of the proceedings of the society; but I really cannot charge my memory at this moment with any one case in particular, beyond what I have already mentioned.

110. Would it not be expedient that there should be some such body, to whom the society in times of difficulty should refer for decision and report?—Most desirable. I have always been of that opinion; and the select standing committee was formed for that end.

111. But the selected committee, so far as that goes, does not perform those functions for the society?—It does not perform them of its own accord; it does not; I cannot act without a special reference from the society. If a subject is likely to engage much inquiry, it is very convenient to have a committee to whom it may be referred. The society is but a hasty body, after all, during its meetings. It assembles nominally at two, but business never begins for a quarter of an hour, or sometimes more; then a quarter of an hour at least is consumed in reading over the proceedings of the last day, and comparing the printed and manuscript minutes; next they take into consideration the reports of committees, in their turn; these reports of committees save time which would otherwise be lost in discussion. The object of a council, I conceive, would be to facilitate business still more, when there is not time for it at a general meeting of the society; and it must be evident that in proportion as the society is increased in numbers, whilst every individual is allowed to express his opinion, more time would be consumed before the business came to be determined by vote.

112. Mr. *Evans.*] How would you recommend the formation of the council to be conducted?—I think the formation of the selected committee at present affords an excellent example; the taking two persons from each of the other committees.

113. Mr. *R. Steuart.*] How are they selected?—The committee meet and appoint two of their body.

114. You think that preferable to the having a council nominated by the society at large?—I think the present constitution of the selected committee is most excellent, being composed of the most active members of each of the other committees; for in general the choice falls on the two gentlemen most frequently in attendance. These being delegated to the selected committee, together with the best attendants on the other committees, the selected committee, then, in fact, contains within itself the means of obtaining the opinions of all the various committees of the society, whatever the subject may be. If the object were to form a council, having more powers, there might certainly be more members admitted, and I think with advantage.

115. *Chairman.*] Do you conceive that the present mode of conducting the affairs of the society by the body at large, is attended with inconvenience?—I think there are inconveniences derived from it, and also that there are some advantages. The expenditure under the old system, about the period of the Union, was very extravagant; and I think that since committees were delegated to examine into the different parts of the expenditure, and particularly the committee of economy, which was instituted about the year 1806, very great advantages have been derived from all the accounts being brought before the society. Each committee makes its expenditure, pursuant to the means placed at its disposal; but the money is not obtained from the treasury till it is voted by the society; and there have been instances which I can call to recollection in former years, where the society has disapproved of the expenditure of the committee, and has sent back the account for revision, and in some instances it has been ultimately rejected.

116. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Will you state what the duties of the committee of economy are?—The duties of the committee of economy are to meet and to examine every bill of every committee, and to ascertain whether there is cash in the hands of the treasurer for payment of the same, and to meet the engagements

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to which the society may be subject. It is a committee which has worked with very great diligence, and I believe with peculiar strictness and exactitude.

117. Does it exercise any authority over the expenditure of other committees?—Not absolutely to control them; for example, if a drawing or a model for the improvement of the schools is bought by the committee of fine arts, the bill is transmitted to the committee of economy. It must bear upon it a certificate of the approbation of the committee of fine arts. It is then seen whether the committee of fine arts has so much money standing to its credit, and if it has so much money standing to its credit, the bill is then audited, and recommended for payment, but it is not actually paid until brought before the society and approved of, and ordered to be paid by a distinct vote.

118. You state that there is a sum allotted to each committee; is that allotted by each committee?—It is not; it has been lately allotted by Parliament.

119. Who prepare the estimates?—The committee of economy chiefly; sometimes the selected committee is brought in to assist them. The selected committee and the committee of economy may be said to prepare them.

120. The estimates are prepared under separate heads?—They are.

121. Does the society or the committee consider itself bound to allot the sums mentioned in the estimates to each head?—Strictly.

122. Has that always been the practice in the society?—It is only of late that the distribution has been so very strict. The old practice of the society was to send in an estimate, considerably exceeding the annual grant they expected to receive, and then came a question, in the case of the expense of any particular department being rather more than was calculated on, whether the additional sum required for it could not be taken, pursuant to that ideal estimate which had been sent in, and which always exceeded the annual grant. Suppose the estimate, for example, was given in for 7,000 *l.*, and only 6,000 *l.* received, and that under such circumstances the botanic garden expenses had been put down at 1,000 *l.* a year but cost 1,100 *l.*; the addition of 100 *l.* was perhaps made on the ground that 1,100 *l.* had been asked for in the estimate. But that practice has been completely abandoned, and the distribution has been made according to the appropriation by Parliament.

123. Since what time?—I think since 1832, when I had a conference with Mr. Rice. It was then that the society lost 1,500 *l.* a year. On their losing that 1,500 *l.* a year, it became a matter of great difficulty to decide how the 5,600 *l.* was to be made to serve instead of 7,000 *l.* in former times; and in order to facilitate the measure, and to prevent the altercation that might arise upon the partition thereof, the appropriation was made by Parliament.

124. There is a sum allotted to the library, amounting, in one instance, to 500 *l.*; have not the newspapers been paid for out of that sum?—The newspapers have been paid out of that sum; in fact, whatever sum is appropriated to the library, it is out of that the newspapers have been paid for, with the exception of one short interval.

125. What proportion of that was spent on newspapers?—From 70 *l.* to 75 *l.*

126. Mr. *Evans.*] Was there an exception one year?—Yes; the society was disposed to get rid of every exception that could be made to its expenditure, and it was proposed that the newspapers should be purchased by private subscription. The scheme, as well as I recollect, was tried after I had been with Mr. Rice in 1832. The funds had been reduced to 5,600 *l.*; and as 1,500 *l.* had been then cut off, the trial was made of raising a subscription to remedy the loss, at least in part.

127. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] How has the sum received from the subscriptions of the associated members been appropriated?—There have been no funds derived from associated members, except they were incorporated members. For several years the admission fees of such incorporated members were appropriated to the payment of the Duke of Leinster, for Leinster House. After this had been accomplished, it was then proposed that the money should be kept to build a large additional room for exhibitions. There was a diversity of opinion on that subject, and that particular fund has been drawn on for other purposes. For instance, there was a very valuable collection of plants offered to the society by a person who had collected them at a very great expense, and was about taking them to England. The committee of botany wished very much to have them, but the funds allotted to that department had been exhausted. The matter came before the society, and it was determined that part of the money which had been proposed

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to be left for accumulation to build the exhibition room should on this emergency be applied to purchase these rare plants, since, if not bought at the moment, they could not be had at all; 60*l.* or 70*l.* were appropriated in that way.

128. Can you state what the estimates were for the years 1834 and 1835?—I do not think that I have among my papers anything more than duplicates of those documents which have been transmitted by order, and which appear already printed before the Committee.

129. Were the grants of 1834 and 1835 strictly applied according to the estimate?—I believe they were. There was a great expenditure in the botanic garden in repairing the houses and making alterations. The committee of botany, I believe, after having used the money allotted to them, applied for more, if it could be allowed, out of the miscellaneous fund. Very heavy expenses had been unavoidably incurred. The old houses had been allowed to fall into a state of ruin, new frame-works were required, and the whole had to be painted and puttied. At present the conservatories are in a most beautiful state, and in the highest possible order. Of course, these alterations have been attended of necessity with very great expense. I have the letter of the curator lying before me, with the explanation of these additional expenses in the botanical garden.

[*The Witness here handed in the letter of the Curator, together with another letter from the Professor of Botany.*]

130. Who furnishes the information on which the estimates are founded?—In a great measure they are taken from the precedents of the preceding year, by seeing what the wants of the society have been; and the committee of economy and the selected committee make the estimate.

131. Is there any inspection of the botanical garden and the different offices?—It is performed by the committee of botany, one of the most efficient committees we have, and which has never at any former period been so well formed; almost all the gentlemen upon it have themselves very extensive gardens, and they have taken very great interest in the improvements. No department in the society is now in a higher state of efficiency than the botanic garden, since it has been placed under a new curator. Mr. Underwood, the former head gardener, who had been so for a great number of years, and had laid out the garden originally, was distinguished in his day, but from not keeping up his information by reading and observation he had fallen completely behind, and the houses were quite in an obsolete state.

132. Mr. *Jephson.*] What part of the society decides what sum shall be required for each branch of science in the following year?—That is a matter which is left very much to the committee of economy and the selected committee. If any particular committee is anxious for any extension and for more means, they mention it to the selected committee and the committee of economy, in the hope that they shall get a little more; 50*l.* more, perhaps, for one purpose or another. It is more for that than for any other measure that we feel the want of a general committee or council, to divide the money appropriately to the most urgent wants of each department.

133. Has the selected committee taken upon itself to examine the different branches of the museum, with a view to call the attention of particular committees to any deficiency in the arrangement?—The selected committee assumes no authority of that kind; it waits until matters are referred specially to it from the board. No specific duty is generally assigned to it, to be performed by that committee; it remains inactive until called upon by the society.

134. Mr. *Evans.*] You consider their power more passive than executive?—Just so.

135. Mr. *Jephson.*] Taking for granted that a scientific distribution of the different articles contained in the museum would be desirable, has that ever been brought under the consideration of the selected committee by the different sections, and have any steps been taken to produce a scientific distribution?—A great part of the museum is arranged with the utmost possible precision, and the Leskean cabinet of minerals is catalogued in a manner superior to what I have had opportunities of seeing in any other museum.

136. Are those subjects brought under the consideration of the selected committee,

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mittee, and have the selected committee differed from the sections and decided on not granting the funds?—The selected committee never interferes on such subjects. With regard to expenditure, whatever alteration there is, is effected by the committee of the museum and of natural history.

137. Who elect the committee of economy?—The mode of the election of committees is this: there are in the month of November particular days allotted for the election of particular standing committees; two on one day, and two on the next day of meeting, and two the next day again, and so on, lest there should be confusion from several committees being elected on the same day: a return is printed before the election takes place, showing the number of meetings that the committee has held; the names also are printed, and the number of times each member has attended; at the foot of the return are also printed the names of four other persons who are supposed to have a peculiar disposition for that particular branch of the establishment, and who are considered fit and proper persons to be put on the committee in the place of any of those who have been negligent in attendance or otherwise; these four names are returned by the committee; the lists or returns thus prepared lie upon the table. Sometimes there are gentlemen not mentioned in the list anxious to get on the committee, who canvas for the places. Their friends can strike out any name and put another in, and then the ballotting lists are thrown into a glass; on being examined, there are sometimes, though rarely, considerable alterations from the former committee.

138. What are the regulations considered requisite by the society for this committee of economy; and is not that committee of economy practically the committee which has the effective superintendence of the whole scientific system of the establishment?—The committee of economy is only a committee of accounts, to see to the appropriation of the money according to the rule laid down in the appropriation.

139. They are not the body to arrange which branch of science shall be favoured by giving a larger or a smaller sum of money to that branch?—Certainly not.

140. *Chairman.*] Have the goodness to describe the mode in which the society determines as to the propriety of making a grant for any special purpose; has the committee of economy the power of absolutely deciding it, or must the society sanction it?—The committee of economy is a mere committee of account and finance. They have no power of allocating the sums to the different departments, except so far as the society, in presenting their petition to Parliament, and making out their claim for a particular grant, are concerned; for instance, when an order comes from the Castle to prepare a petition to Parliament and an estimate, that order is referred to the committee of economy, and commonly in conjunction with the selected committee, and it comes back to the society for approval. If there is any particular circumstance; if, for instance, the committee of fine arts should say we want 100 *l.* more for any particular object, that would be a subject for discussion at the weekly board day, and would be perhaps referred back to the committee of economy to decide whether it could be done. But if other expenses were also to be provided for, which could not be reduced, as, for instance, the salaries of officers or servants, materials for the laboratory, or other matters which are attended with unavoidable expense, it would be said, these must be paid; and if you allot 100 *l.* more to the committee of fine arts, there will be a deficiency elsewhere. Some limit there must be, and the society would decide upon that; but the committee of economy has no power except as a committee of account, and superintending the keeping the books.

141. The society at large vote on each specific amount recommended by the committee?—Yes, the committee of economy presents a statement of the usual current wants of the society, but the society alone determines whether those wants are what they ought to be.

142. Mr. *R. Steuart.*] As far as the estimates are concerned, the committee of economy and the selected committee lay before the society their plans, and the society adopt or reject them as to the society seems fit?—Exactly.

143. The estimates are prepared by the selected committee and the committee of economy jointly?—Yes.

144. The estimates being prepared and approved, and the Parliamentary grant being voted, can the committee of economy diverge from the line laid down in the Parliamentary

Parliamentary grant in its appropriation?—There is a large item for miscellaneous purposes; and if the repairs of the house, which must be carried into effect, require an advance; for instance, there were last year chimnies in a very perilous situation, and the repairing of those came to more money than was estimated, then the money is taken from the miscellaneous item. The botanical garden has been attended with very great expense, and there was great difficulty in getting from the subscription fund the amount required for other contingent expenses, the committee having expended all its money.

145. Suppose the library vote is not all expended for the purposes of the library, what becomes of it?—It is lost to that department. The committee of the library might on one occasion have expended some 40 *l.* or 50 *l.* more than it did, but having omitted to do so, the surplus was carried to the general balance.

146. It is lost to the library committee?—Yes.

147. The committee of economy have not the power of appropriating a surplus of any one grant to the purposes of another committee?—Certainly not.

148. Would the society itself have that power?—I should think they would; that is one of the questions which stands unsettled. The first instance of positive appropriation from Parliament was after 1832, after the conference I had with Mr. Rice. The society in fact were bent on endeavouring to procure a grant pursuant to their former estimate, 7,000 *l.*, as they had been accustomed to receive it. Mr. Rice said, "No, you shall have only 5,600 *l.*" Then came the question, what department was to suffer. There was a difference among ourselves how the reduction was to be made, and it was evidently better that Parliament should make the decision, and the decision was made.

149. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Those sums which had been appropriated to certain purposes cannot be applied to any other purpose?—There is generally a balance in hand from what remains unexpended; there was a balance two or three years ago of about 4,000 *l.*; that balance, as I understand, has been reduced now to about 1,200 *l.* The great object with many of us was to get sufficient funds to build a very large exhibition room. We stand extremely in want of a room for a museum; our museum is crowded to excess for want of room.

150. Mr. *Evans.*] Is the item at the foot of the return, "3 per cent. consols," from the economy used in the application of different estimates?—That is money that has arisen from subscriptions which had been funded.

151. Not from Parliamentary grants?—No.

152. Mr. *Jephson.*] Was the pamphlet before the Committee published at your expense, or the expense of the society?—At the expense of the society. I was requested to draw it up for general information.

153. Mr. *R. Steuart.*] The Parliamentary vote last year was 5,300 *l.*; suppose the expenditure of the preceding year had been only 5,000 *l.*, and there had been a balance in the hands of the Bank of Ireland, who are the treasurers, of 300 *l.* in favour of the society, would the grant of this year have been only 5,000 *l.*, or 5,300 *l.*, leaving 300 *l.* in the hands of the bank?—We have never been pressed so much, but that the balance has always been allowed us.

154. *Chairman.*] The society proceeds upon that *de novo*, and allots it to the different committees as it thinks proper, along with the Parliamentary grant of the year?—It is very difficult to answer that question, since the appropriation has been by the Parliamentary grant. If there is any balance over, it goes to the general fund. The grant has never been diminished in consequence of there being a balance in hand.

155. The balance still stood to the credit of the society?—Yes.

Veneris, 22° die Aprilis, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien.	Mr. Robert Steuart.
Mr. George Evans.	Mr. More O'Ferrall.
Mr. Villiers Stuart.	Mr. Jephson.
Mr. Jones.	

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN, IN THE CHAIR.

Isaac Weld, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

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156. *Chairman.*] ARE you prepared to submit to the Committee a statement of the average income of the society before the Union?—I think it extremely difficult, in going over Mr. Ball's Index, to distinguish the exact years in which the money has been granted by Parliament. In going over our early volume of the society's proceedings, in manuscript, after the charter, I find that there have been sums at different times appropriated to the use of the society, of which I find no mention whatever in Ball's Index, which begins with the 1 Geo. 3; but it appears to me to be printed in so confused a manner, that it is not easy to find out what belongs to each year. This is an account of Parliamentary grants to the Dublin Society, which I have taken from the index to the statutes.

157. In this account is not stated the amount of private subscriptions?—No.

158. Are you able to furnish the Committee with that statement?—We have no account of the regular subscriptions prior to the Union. We have had changes of registrars several different times, and it does not appear that the books have been kept with the utmost accuracy. Our present registrar is a very accurate man.

159. It appears that previous to the Union the annual Parliamentary grant was 5,000 *l.*?—It appears the usual average Parliamentary grant, in early times, before the Union, was about 5,000 *l.*; but on special emergencies, as, for example, when it was an object to give relief to manufactures, particularly about the commencement of the American War, much larger appropriations of money were made by the Irish Parliament, which were disbursed through the Dublin Society.

160. About the year 1779 and a few years previously, there appears to have been grants to the amount of 10,000 *l.* annually?—Yes, these are grants by the Irish Parliament, not so much to the Dublin Society itself, as for manufacturers, to be disbursed through the Dublin Society. For instance, the King's bounty, which was first given on the 27th March 1746, was handed over to the society to employ as they liked in the same manner that they employed their own funds, in giving various premiums; but the first Parliamentary grants were given for specific purposes; so much for agriculture, so much for manufactures, trusting to the Dublin Society to disperse the amount among those who wanted it, but to make a return thereof to Parliament.

161. What was the King's bounty?—£. 500 a year Irish, which was begun in 1746, and it was continued at least up to 1786; how much further, I am not able to explain.

162. The King's bounty was given for what purpose?—To the society, to be disbursed as the society thought fit, for the same purposes as they employed their own funds.

163. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] In premiums, or how?—It appears from our minutes, that in the year 1746 Lord Lanesborough, one of the members, announced that Lord Chesterfield, then Lord Lieutenant, had showed him the King's letter, or warrant, for a grant of 500 *l.* per annum, during pleasure, to the Dublin Society, to be laid out in premiums, in such manner as they lay out their

their own subscriptions, for premiums for encouraging husbandry and other useful arts.

164. Then the 10,000 *l.* which was subsequently granted about the year which you have specified, was to be employed under exactly the same conditions as the King's bounty?—For general purposes. It appears to have been chiefly given for the relief of manufacturers in the city; and one of our early volumes is entirely filled with the proceedings of a committee of the Dublin Society, which sat to hear the claims of different artificers and manufacturers in Dublin, in order to divide the money according to the merit of their different claims.

165. Mr. *George Evans.*] Was it not one of the duties of the society, some years ago, to strike the average wages of the silk manufacturers in Dublin?—The silk manufacturers of Dublin met, and signed a document, by which they agreed to submit the entire regulation of all differences between master manufacturers and workmen to the Dublin Society, and also all matters relating to the general regulation of the silk trade. A warehouse was established for the sale of Irish silk exclusively, upon the sale of which they gave one rate of bounty to wholesale buyers, and a lesser rate to retail buyers. They paid for the rent of the warehouse; they paid the officers who were appointed to them; and the stock of goods on hand amounted to 20,000 *l.* or more at a time in that warehouse. The great object with which they set out from the beginning, was to have every thing made in Ireland that could possibly be made in the country; and to have every thing, which the soil was capable of producing, grown at home, instead of being imported from any other country.

166. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] How long did that system continue, of the manufacturers referring their differences to the Dublin Society?—Whether it is obsolete at present, I cannot take upon me to say; but I recollect, about 20 years ago, a deputation of the silk manufacturers coming to wait upon the Dublin Society. I cannot say whether the agreement to refer to the society has been repealed since, but I well recollect their coming, having sat upon the committee myself.

167. *Chairman.*] Was any portion of that 10,000 *l.* a year granted for the purpose of agriculture?—Yes. If you will look into the early grants, you will find that some part of them was for agriculture and some for manufactures. In the 1 Geo. 3, there appear to have been given 2,000 *l.* for agriculture, and 10,000 *l.* for trades; in the 3 Geo. 3, 2,000 *l.* for agriculture, and 8,000 *l.* for trades; in the 5 Geo. 3, 2,000 *l.* for agriculture, and 8,000 *l.* for trades; in the 7 Geo. 3, 3,000 *l.* for the support of the house in Grafton-street, and 7,000 *l.* for premiums to trades; in the 11 Geo. 3, 10,000 *l.* for all; in the 12 Geo. 3, 10,000 *l.* for all; in the 15 & 16 Geo. 3, 10,000 *l.*; in the 17 & 18 Geo. 3, 2,500 *l.* and 7,500 *l.* half and half for agriculture and for planting.

168. Mr. *George Evans.*] Was that at the time the Parliament only sat every other session?—I cannot speak to that; I take it from Ball's Index. In the 19 & 20 Geo. 3, it was 10,000 *l.*; 21 & 22 Geo. 3, 5,000 *l.*; 23 & 24 Geo. 3, 5,000 *l.*; and for all subsequent years from the 25 to the 33 Geo. 3 inclusive, 5,000 *l.* a year.

169. *Chairman.*] It did not stop at the 33 Geo. 3, did it?—That is all I find in Ball's Index.

170. Your information is defective with respect to the subsequent years?—I have no source of information except the index, and that index is a very deficient one, I am sorry to say.

171. What is the nature of the allocation of these grants; was it in the shape of premiums, or with a view to assist distressed manufacturers?—The views of the society in the distribution of this money appear to have been altogether wild, founded upon the exploded system of preventing importation in every possible way. Money was also distributed by the society occasionally to persons whom we should call in the present day makers, rather than manufacturers. If a man produced a piece of mechanism of any kind he received 5 *l.*, 10 *l.*, or perhaps 50 *l.* I find individual gun-makers thus rewarded for having brought forward an ingenious gun; an optician inventing a new instrument has been thus rewarded for it. In one year there was a regular inquisition on the subject of distressed manufacturers. The committee who formed it sat for a considerable time receiving petitions from all the tradesmen, and according to the claims and wants of these several individuals they allotted them sums of money.

172. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Reverting to the question put by the Chairman, did

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did the society hold out premiums specifying the objects for which they were to be awarded?—In answer to that question I beg to refer the Committee to the three volumes intituled "Premiums of the Dublin Society." In several instances sums were given to persons who were in distress. I beg leave to read a passage from one of the first numbers, which will explain the nature of some of the grants. In 1741 a committee went to see Mr. Roche's manufactory at Usher's Cove, of Birmingham ware, of buttons, &c., made from the beginning and finished; 50 *l.* was given to him, to encourage Mr. Roche to take apprentices, and extend this trade.

173. The society appears by this volume to have been in the habit of administering bounties upon the importation of articles from abroad?—Yes, upon the importation of machinery to improve Irish manufactures, and superior animals to improve the native breed. There is scarcely any matter relating to the statistics of the country, and the relief and employment of the poor, which has not at some time or other occupied the attention of the Dublin Society. A manuscript volume of 1762 is filled solely with the proceedings of the Dublin Society on the petitions of sundry manufacturers and others, and the disposal of the 10,000 *l.* committed to their determination by the House of Commons. In the list of names and distribution I have picked out the following: P. Smith and family, tape and thread manufacturers, 2,000 *l.*; Thomas Wyse, for tin-plates manufactured at Waterford, 500 *l.*; Patrick Uwin and David Melville, linen manufacturers, 700 *l.*; Mary Nabs, linen printer, 300 *l.*; Hosea Coates, linen manufacturer and bleacher, 2,000 *l.*; William Dean & Co., makers of glass bottles, 1,500 *l.*; Smith & Co., window and flint glass manufacturers, 1,500 *l.*; Robert Caldewood, gold and silver lace manufacturer, 1,500 *l.*; Catherine Bond, thread maker, 200 *l.*; Wilkinson & Delamaine, delftware makers, 300 *l.*; William Reid, carpet weaver, 100 *l.*; Gilbert & S. Austin, makers of damask, 100 *l.*, &c. &c.

174. *Chairman.*] At the same time were sums also granted for the reclamation of waste lands?—Yes, so much per acre either for mountain land or for moors and bogs; and this increased every year, until at last the claimants were so numerous that it took 30 pages of the book to enumerate their names and claims. The number of claims for reclaiming land in small portions, under the head of poor renters, became so great, and the frauds which had been practised were so numerous, that it was found expedient to abandon the system. In the year 1774 there were 2,097 claimants for premiums, to the amount in all of 2,080 *l.*, being for reclaiming mountain-bog and moors to the extent of 3,004 acres.

175. Bounties were also given for the encouragement of fisheries?—Yes; for everything that can be conceived likely to improve the industry or resources of the country. There was hardly a matter which can be supposed applicable to the then existing state of the country, of which you will not find some notices in these transactions.

176. For planting also?—Yes, and also for curing of herrings, making salt, making barrels and exporting the fish.

177. Were premiums given for works of art?—Yes, for works of art also. That began with Dr. Samuel Madden, who appropriated money both for purchasing works of art and for premiums also.

178. Was money given to distinguished painters?—Yes, to distinguished painters and sculptors. Dr. Madden's premiums appear to have been expressly intended for that purpose, and our schools appear to have originated with them. That was before the charter. Dr. Madden gave 300 *l.* a year out of his own private income. He settled, first of all, 130 *l.* a year on the society for his life, and besides that he gave specific bounties, one year 200 *l.*, another 220 *l.*, another 300 *l.*, and at last regularly gave largely every year; and these sums were specially appropriated in premiums according to his wishes. Many of them were for the encouragement of the fine arts only.

179. I think you stated that premiums were also allotted for inventions of every description in mechanical science?—Yes, for every description of mechanical art, at the pleasure of the society.

180. Can you furnish the Committee with any evidence of what was the income of the society from all sources, and particularly from private subscriptions, in any year previous to the Union?—It appears that in the year 1785 there was a balance in hand of 9,126 *l.* 13 *s.* 1 *d.*; that the members' subscriptions to the 1st June 1785 amounted to 321 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d.*; total, 9,438 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* Deduct paid, 549 *l.* 6 *s.* 9½ *d.* Balance clear on the 1st June 1785, 8,899 *l.* 4 *s.* 6½ *d.*

There

There was received from the Treasury grant of last Session, 4,850*l.*; His Majesty's bounty, 485*l.*; further, nine months of the same bounty, 363*l.* 15*s.*; suppose members' subscriptions outstanding, 400*l.*; balance on foreign herrings due by the Treasury, 12*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* That was the duty that was put upon foreign herrings, the produce of which was to go to the Dublin Society.

181. In addition to the Parliamentary grant?—Yes.

182. Have you any statement of what the amount of revenue from this source was?—I find in one year it was 12*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, making a total of 15,030*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, the demands upon the society at the same time being 12,298*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

183. What was the nature of these demands?—For premiums and salaries. I endeavoured, in going over the minute books, to find some one year in which the accounts were set forth in every particular, but the foregoing is the only one I found.

184. Mr. *George Evans.*] Did you find, in looking over the accounts, any gratuities or donations from individuals to the society?—Very many. In the early part of the proceedings, I find that a person in the Prerogative-office was employed on a salary, to give notice of any legacies that might be left to the society.

185. *Chairman.*] Does it appear there was greater liberality on the part of individuals toward the society before the Union than at present?—Far greater indeed.

186. Do you think the public interest was more engaged in the support of the society at that time than at present?—Beyond all comparison.

187. To what circumstance do you attribute that?—It was a new thing. Their object appears to have been the improvement of the country in every possible way, and funds poured in most liberally. There were many anonymous subscriptions of 20*l.*, 30*l.*, 40*l.*, and several legacies also were bequeathed to the society.

188. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] What period do you speak of?—Just before the charter and immediately afterwards.

189. There was no grant, I believe, before the charter?—The King's bounty from the privy purse began four years before the charter.

190. *Chairman.*] Have you formed any calculation of the total amount of Parliamentary grants and private subscriptions since the Union and up to the present day?—I have prepared a statement which I will hand in. (*See* Appendix.)

191. The Return which has been sent to this Committee gives the sums all in one currency; were these sums partly in Irish and partly in British currency?—I feel some hesitation in answering that question, because the revenue accounts, before the change of currency, were kept in British money; duties were paid, if I recollect right, in British money at the Custom House before the change of currency; and therefore the grants, or at least some of them, may have been given in British currency; but whether or not, I have it not in my power exactly to say. It appears, from the Return I hold in my hand, that a part of it is evidently in Irish currency.

192. Are you able to state the proportions of the private subscriptions to the Parliamentary grant in the aggregate from the Union?—

193. Has the society suffered in its efficiency with regard to the objects of science, and other objects which it embraces, since the reduction of the Parliamentary grant?—Decidedly.

194. In what respect?—The professorship of the veterinary art, which was considered a very useful one, is discontinued. There is a great want of room at present for the museum. The museum is by far too much crowded; there is a want of room for new arrangements; and moreover, in being deprived of the usual grant, the society has suffered by being deprived of the means of adding to their scientific collections.

195. In what other respects has the society suffered?—Every department of the society is cramped and crippled, more or less.

196. Is that the case with respect to the library also?—The allowance for the library possibly may be deemed sufficient.

197. Have there been any complaints on the part of the professors on account of the reduction of their salaries?—Many; and as it appears to me, many very just complaints. In the first place, there are some who had been a considerable

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time in the service of the society, and who had entered it at salaries of 300 *l.* Irish, or 297 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* British, and they are now reduced to 150 *l.*

198. At the time that the salaries of the professors were reduced, were the salaries of the officers also reduced?—The salaries of the officers were also reduced.

199. In the same proportion?—Yes, or nearly so; Mr. Hardman, the assistant secretary was reduced from 300 *l.* Irish to 200 *l.* British; Mr. Wilson, who was registrar and housekeeper, was reduced to 130 *l.* British.

200. What was his former salary?—He held two offices. I am not able at this moment to state what the amount of each was; but it appears that the old salary of registrar and housekeeper was 150 *l.* and he is now reduced to 130 *l.*

201. He is still registrar and housekeeper?—Yes.

202. Was he formerly in the same offices?—He was first of all appointed housekeeper I believe, 30 years ago, or possibly somewhat more.

203. What is the present salary of the drawing-masters?—£. 80 each.

204. What was their previous salary?—£. 100 Irish, from which they are reduced to 80 *l.* British.

205. How many drawing-masters are there?—Four.

206. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] You stated yesterday at one time the lawyers had a predominant influence in the society?—I was asked whether there was any class of the community which appeared to have a general influence in the society, and I answered that the bar certainly was a very powerful party, but that they did not all go alike. There were two parties even in the courts at that time.

207. Was the principal managing committee composed of gentlemen at the bar?—No, I do not think it was.

208. Was not Mr. Leslie Foster a leading member?—Mr. Leslie Foster was a very active person. His uncle, the Speaker, was one of the persons most active in the society in his day, more particularly in the formation of the botanic garden; and Mr. Leslie Foster, being in Parliament, was himself also very much looked up to by the society, as a person who could assist the society at all times in Parliament, and protect their interests.

209. It was about this period, you mentioned yesterday, that the committee of 21 existed?—No, not at that time; the committee of 21 had ceased or lost its powers at that time. It was about the period of the Union that the committee of 21 was in full vigour.

210. Did not the committee of 21 exist at this period?—No; at least certainly not as a committee which had the whole control of the society. The standing committee was broken in upon by the appointment of the committee of economy, which was one of the first that interfered with its powers. I think the committee of economy was appointed soon after the Union.

211. Was Mr. Leslie Foster a member of that large committee of 21?—I should doubt his having come forward into the society or into public life at that time.

212. You stated yesterday that the committee of 21 was got rid of in consequence of their great mismanagement of the society?—I do not say great mismanagement of the society; but they had the entire and sole application of the funds. There was Mr. Foster the Speaker, General Vallancey, and some few others, and the whole expenditure of the money was left to them. In fact, they gave what orders they pleased. General Vallancey, who was always on the spot, was a sort of dictator in the society. Many of the buildings were unquestionably very ill contrived, and jealousy was unequivocally expressed upon the subject, on the part of the society. Then it was that different committees were appointed as checks on this standing committee of 21, and more particularly the committee of economy to investigate the accounts.

213. Then it was the opinion of the society at that time, that it was absolutely necessary to break up that governing body?—That it was necessary to control them I should say.

214. By what committee were the salaries of the professors originally fixed?—The salaries of the professors were originally fixed by Act of Parliament. When the Leskean Museum was purchased by Act of Parliament, there was an allotment of a salary for the professor, and Mr. Higgins, who was the professor appointed on the occasion, was so persuaded that he held his office by virtue of the Act of Parliament, and not immediately by the appointment of the society, that, in a few instances, he was refractory and attempted to set the society at defiance;

defiance; but, however, they brought him a little to his senses, by showing that they could leave him out at the general annual election for professors and officers.

215. But if the Act of Parliament established the salaries, by what authority did the society reduce them?—The salaries were reduced when the funds were reduced. The professors of botany and mineralogy both had salaries named by the Act of Parliament when the allocation of money for establishing a botanical garden and a cabinet of mineralogy was made.

216. Were these salaries reduced by the society after that?—In 1833 the reductions took place.

217. Do you think the society had power to reduce salaries appointed by Act of Parliament, if there be any such Act?—I cannot answer that, as it appears to involve a legal question upon the Act itself; but I know there was such an Act; or a clause to the effect in some Act.

218. Was that Act referred to when they were discussing that they should reduce the salaries?—The case of Sir Charles Giesécke was discussed, as he was a foreigner who had been invited by a specific salary, which salary was named originally in the Act of Parliament, and a case was made out for him by Chief Baron Joy, who was then a vice-president of the society, and who was a special patron of Sir Charles Giesécke, stating that he had been invited at that specific salary, which salary had been appointed by Act of Parliament, and the Treasury passed a special minute that the salary, as it originally stood, should be continued during Sir Charles Giesécke's life.

219. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Can you inform the Committee, by reference, what the Act of Parliament is to which you allude, as governing the salaries of the professors?—There were Acts authorizing the purchase of the Leskean cabinet of minerals, and the establishment of a botanic garden; and the salaries of the professors were settled by those Acts.

220. Then the Committee is to understand that an Irish Act of Parliament was passed authorizing the society to establish a botanic garden?—Yes; or otherwise a clause was introduced in some Act to that effect. We had many a battle, as I recollect, with Mr. Higgins upon the subject. I used to act upon the committee of chemistry and mineralogy at that time; a department which we were very anxious to improve; and many was the contest we had with Mr. Higgins, who maintained that we had no power to control his salary, as it was appointed by Act of Parliament.

221. *Chairman.*] Is it understood that that Act of Parliament is binding upon the arrangements of the society at this moment?—I have no idea that it is.

222. By what process have you relieved yourselves from its operation?—It has been considered obsolete, and I believe has not been adverted to, in any way, excepting in the case of Sir Charles Giesécke.

223. Mr. *George Evans.*] That appears to have been a case of special exemption?—Yes, there was a special minute of the Treasury made in his favour, that his original salary was to be continued while he lived; but the salaries of the other professors were cut down by the Treasury in 1832. It was necessary to make the reduction, since the annual grant was diminished to the amount of 1,500 *l.*

224. Mr. *Jones.*] You were asked a question with respect to Mr. Leslie Foster, whether he was one of the standing committee of 21; are you able to answer that question?—Not positively, because I do not exactly know when he joined the society. I think it must have been after the standing committee had been divested of its great power. I recollect my first acquaintance with Mr. Foster was in London, after he had come home from Greece, about 1804. I doubt whether he had joined the society at that time.

225. *Chairman.*] What is the present salary of the assistant secretary?—£. 200 British.

226. What was it before the reduction?—£. 300 Irish, or 297 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* British.

227. Then whereas the salaries of the professors were reduced from 300 *l.* Irish to 150 *l.* English, the salary of the assistant secretary has been reduced from 300 *l.* Irish to 200 *l.* British?—Yes.

228. On what grounds was the same proportionate reduction not extended to the office of secretary as to that of the professors?—If I am to answer that question fully, I must enter somewhat into detail. There were long discussions on the

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the suoject, and Mr. Hawthorne, who at that time was taking a very active part in the society, had formerly been a commissioner of excise, and was extremely anxious to support the interest of his old secretary at the excise, Mr. Hardman, and was rather disposed to reduce the salaries of the professors. I, for one, contended in favour of the professors, as their education must necessarily have been of an expensive nature; and it would be much more difficult to find a professor than to find a gentleman who could fill the office of assistant secretary. The salary of the latter was ultimately fixed at 200 *l.* British, whilst those of the professors were set down at 150 *l.* A regular ratio was not fixed between the old and new salaries for all.

229. Your views as to persons that were very highly educated were not carried into effect?—They were not as regards the professors; but I beg leave to add, that Mr. Hardman is a gentleman of University education, and a very able and efficient officer.

230. Mr. *Jones.*] Was that decision at a general meeting of the society?—No, it was at the selected committee. The effect was to create very considerable altercation and difficulty in the society at large; and the society determined not to lower the estimate at all, but to send it in for 7,000 *l.*, with all the salaries as they originally stood in that estimate. We had been told the estimate must be reduced to 5,500 *l.*, and as the committee did not know what to do, they requested me to go over to London and wait upon Mr. Spring Rice, in order to find whether there could be any addition made to the 5,500 *l.* This was refused, and then an appropriation was made conformably to the reduced estimate.

231. *Chairman.*] Has it ever been suggested that the assistant secretary might do the duties of the registrar?—The assistant secretary did do the duties of registrar formerly. The duties of assistant secretary at different times have varied very much; he has been housekeeper, and librarian, and secretary all at once.

232. Has it been found, as an eventual result, necessary to maintain three officers, namely, the librarian, the assistant secretary and registrar, combining also the office of a housekeeper, besides the clerk?—The librarian must be constantly in the library; and in the existing state of the society, with such frequent resort to the library, the librarian and porter are not enough. The number of persons who come now to the library requesting to have books, and to be permitted to look at books, is so great, that the eyes of two persons are not sufficient to watch them; and the very last day I was in the library I saw some of our valuable books handled in such a manner as to excite my indignation, the paper thereof creased and crumpled, and much mischief done.

233. Are the duties of assistant secretary such as to require the assistance of a clerk?—If you will allow me to refer to the proceedings on this subject an explanation of it will be found therein. The assistant secretary represented that by the annual exhibitions which had been introduced of cattle and manufactures, so much labour had devolved upon him, that he could not fully discharge it without assistance; more particularly as the committees had also multiplied to a very remarkable extent, and he begged to have an assistant as a clerk.

334. Is the assistant secretary supposed to be in attendance upon all committees?—Yes, all except three. Mr. Wilson, the housekeeper and registrar, attends the house committee and the committee of economy, and Mr. Patten, the librarian, attends the committee of the library; all the other committees are attended to by Mr. Hardman. Their proceedings are taken in the rough first of all, and afterwards entered into a book fairly written out; besides which he has to keep the books of the society at their Thursday meetings, and a great deal of writing besides; all this devolves upon him.

235. Do the professors attend the meetings of the committees?—The practice has been different at different times. It was first of all proposed that the professors should attend the committees; for instance, that Dr. Litton should always be present at the meetings on the committee of botany. It was then suggested that the committee had not perfectly free power of discussion, supposing some matter relating to Dr. Litton himself happened to be before the committee, if the professors were always present, and that therefore it would be better for him to be in attendance rather than in the room with the committee, unless specially called in.

236. What security do the officers of the society give?—What securities they have given, or ought to give, it is out of my power to explain; but securities were called for both from the registrar and from the librarian. With regard to the

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the present mode of keeping accounts and of paying money, &c., for several years past, it is impossible that the registrar can ever have any money in his hands, or that he would have any real occasion to give security; but he is a half-pay captain of marines, and has always conceived himself, under such circumstances, sufficient security for the trust reposed in him, and he has not been called upon for any other security. With regard to the security of the librarian, one of the very last acts which I did at the society was to inform the library committee that I had been given to understand that Mr. Patten's securities as librarian had not been completed; and that, as secretary, I thought it my duty to call the attention of the library committee immediately to this circumstance. It did appear that Mr. Patten had presented his two securities, that they were referred to Mr. Litton, the law agent of the society, and that there the matter had rested; moreover, it was very questionable what power existed to exact securities from him. That subject is at present under the discussion of the society; but, for myself, I should say it is highly important indeed that the librarian should give security, and also the confidential porters. Neither the registrar nor the librarian have given legal securities at present.

237. He has the care of a very considerable amount of property?—Yes, the librarian has the care of a very considerable amount of property. The moment I heard it suggested that the securities had not been filled up, I took measures to have the subject properly inquired into.

238. The honorary secretaries receive no payment?—No, but plenty to do.

239. Is there a curator to the museum?—Yes, the professor of mineralogy has been appointed curator to the museum; Dr. Scouler.

240. Is the charge of 92*l.* 6*s.* for the curator; who is that curator?—That is the curator of the botanic garden.

241. Does Dr. Scouler receive any addition to his salary in that capacity, as curator to the museum?—None.

242. Mr. *O'Ferrall.*] In your opinion, could that reduction have been made in other departments of the society more beneficially than upon the salaries of the professors?—I do not think it could; I was upon the committee myself, and took a very active part in it, and was especially interested in the salaries of the masters of the drawing-schools. One of these departments I took a particular interest in. They made a representation that some of them had been in office 30 or 40 years, and how much they should suffer if it was found expedient to reduce their salaries.

243. How is the interest of the funded property applied; might not that be applied to the salaries of the professors?—I am not aware whether at that period the whole of the money due to the Duke of Leinster had been paid or not; but there was a special Treasury minute that the money due to the Duke should be paid off in the first instance, as it was subject to six per cent. interest.

244. That debt has been paid off some time?—Within two years or thereabouts; much about the time that the reductions were under consideration.

245. Do not you think it would have been possible for the society to apply the money applied to paying off the Duke of Leinster to continuing to pay the professors at the former rate?—I do not think it could have been done at that time.

246. Could it be done now?—There is at present a balance in the hands of the society, out of which it would have been possible to have given additional money for a time to the professors; but if it was applied to that purpose, other objects which the society have in view, and other engagements which are considered paramount, could not have been effected.

247. What objects do you consider paramount to the payment of the professors?—I think one of the great objects at present is to have a larger exhibition room, for the increase of the museum. There is no part of the establishment which has been so popular as the museum, and nothing of more importance at the present day; but the rooms are quite inadequate to the purpose; we want space to receive more specimens, and space also to enable us to exhibit what we possess to more advantage.

248. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Is it not your present opinion, however, that although the present professors might have been unwilling to have abandoned the Royal Society at Dublin, to which they had been some time attached, on a reduction in their salary, it may in future be difficult to obtain men of sufficient acquirements to fill their places in case of vacancy?—Two of the most active, energetic

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energetic and accomplished men we have came in on the reduced salaries, very much to our surprise. Dr. Kane, who is a man of great enterprise and great acquirements, came in at 100 *l.* a year.

249. Mr. *George Evans.*] If from the great competition there is on all professorships, of a greater number than there were formerly, I suppose that of itself would lower the rate of remuneration?—Possibly.

250. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Do not you think a small fee to be charged on persons attending the lectures would be applicable to the professors?—We did try such a measure, pursuant to the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons in 1829. We were desirous to try it. A Committee of the House of Commons had stated the case thus: If your lectures are worth having, people will pay for them; if your lectures are not worth having, then you do not want professors; so that the society were put in a dilemma, and they immediately attached a price for admittance, which, small as it was, operated in preventing people from coming, and did not afford a return equivalent, as well as I recollect, to a sixth part of the salary of the professor.

251. *Chairman.*] On what ground was Dr. Kane's salary only 100 *l.*, when the other professors had 150 *l.*?—Merely from the usage; that Mr. Lynch, his predecessor, had had a smaller salary; Mr. Lynch's original salary, I think, was reduced from 150 *l.* Irish to 100 *l.* British at the reduction of the salaries generally, and Dr. Kane came in at the reduced salary.

252. It is not then on account of its being supposed that the particular sciences which it is his business to teach are of less importance than those which the other professors teach?—I think they are of very great importance. Mr. Lynch was introduced merely to lecture on particular subjects. He was a practical optician, and had attended the professor of natural philosophy in the college, but was a man of very different calibre from Dr. Kane. The latter is a young man of high acquirements, and is not sufficiently paid at 100 *l.* a year.

253. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Are not the subscription lectures at the college well attended?—The college lectures are entirely confined to students, I believe.

254. Are not the public admitted at all?—An individual not belonging to the college might be allowed to attend by favour occasionally; but I apprehend he is not allowed to pay, and could not attend by right. In short, our lectures at the Dublin Society are the only lectures in Dublin which are open to the public, and the only lectures of the kind in Dublin.

255. *Chairman.*] It appears that Professor Davy is allowed an assistant; is that on account of his being the only professor who elucidates by experiment his lectures?—The case stands thus: porters had been appointed to attend different teachers and different departments. There was a porter for the library, a porter for the museum, a porter for the drawing-school, and there was also a porter for the laboratory. It was a general principle to allow the choice of all these porters to remain with the housekeeper, as he was answerable for the safety of the premises. It was found better he should have the appointment than that favouritism should exist on the part of certain members. We have had instances of old servants and others having been introduced into the society by members, and it was attended with very great inconvenience. To get rid of all that system it was determined that efficient men should be appointed by the housekeeper, and that he should be responsible for their duties; but there was a deviation from this system with regard to the laboratory. Mr. Davy had stated that it would not do to have a porter nominated by the housekeeper in his department. He must have a competent man, selected by himself, and to be directly under his control; and he was allowed a sum of money to provide himself with a suitable person of his own choice for his laboratory, whom he can dismiss if he pleases.

256. Have you ever had brought under your notice the salaries of professors in other great establishments, such as the Universities of England and Scotland, or the Belfast Institution?—We have occasionally drawn a comparison, particularly at the time of the change of salaries.

257. What is the result of that comparison; does it appear that the professors at the Dublin Society are worse paid than in all other establishments?—I cannot answer that question generally; but with regard to Dr. Scouler, who is one of our latest appointed professors, it was understood that there was a little gain to him in point of salary by coming to Dublin instead of remaining at Glasgow.

258. Are you aware that at the Belfast Institution the assistants or principal teachers are in the habit of receiving not more than 30 *l.* or 40 *l.* a year?—I am particularly

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particularly informed with regard to that. It is desirable on this subject to keep in mind that our professors are not merely lecturers who deliver their course of lectures and then disappear, but they are supposed to be in attendance at the establishment all the year round, to answer the questions of persons desirous of information. The professor of chemistry was originally appointed to be at his post to answer any questions of manufacturers with regard to processes used in manufactures. Dr. Kane, in the same manner, is expected to be on the spot to give his opinion as to any new inventions in the mechanical arts which might be referred to him. Dr. Litton, in the same manner, with regard to matters connected with botany, must be in the way. If they are absent it is not without leave. Dr. Kane has got permission, as soon as his lectures are over, to go into Germany to form acquaintance with some of the celebrated German professors, with whom he has already had correspondence.

259. The return which has been sent to the House of Commons does not present anything like a balance-sheet of the receipts and expenditure, and when the items are added up, it appears that the amount in each year falls considerably short, in some years, even of Parliamentary grant; how do you account for the deficiency of that return, or in what department is it defective?—That will be accertained when we get the accounts, which have been ordered, of the receipts and expenditure; but I should presume that whatever balance there was in favour of the society, it has been carried to the accumulated fund, which has been reserved for the purpose of building.

260. In the year 1834, for instance, the total amount of all the items in the Return to the House of Commons appears to be 4,575 *l.*; the Parliamentary grant in that year was 5,300 *l.*, and no account is given of the balance of the Parliamentary grant, nor of the application of the sums derived from private subscriptions, and the permanent sources of income of the society?—There was a floating balance a few years ago of 4,000 *l.*, which has been diminished by different demands upon it. The floating balance on the 31st March 1836, beyond the immediate demands of the society, amounts only to 1,270 *l.* 19 *s.* 3 *d.*

261. In looking at this statement of expenditure in a comparative point of view, it appears that a very large proportion is applied to the botanic garden; is it considered that the objects connected with the botanic garden are of such importance as to absorb so large a portion of the funds of the society?—In answer to that question, I beg to read a letter from Dr. Litton, professor of botany, dated Glassnevin, April 14, 1836.

Dear Sir,

Since the appointment of the present curator, the garden of the society has undergone several great improvements.

Thus the general neatness and order in the walks and borders is very striking. Evergreens have been planted in such situations as will make them an ornament, and no doubt a protection. Many herbaceous plants, and several valuable trees and shrubs, have been introduced into the open ground, and some confined to the conservatories have been brought into the outer garden, and will thus probably be many of them naturalised. A considerable space has been obtained by narrowing the walks and adding a border to the larger range of conservatories. The walls also have had shrubs planted close to them. Alterations have been made in the grounds about the aquarium and other places, and are considered by many persons as an improvement in the landscape part of the garden. Considerable alterations have been also made in the compartment appropriated to the economical and useful plants. Thus the agricultural portion has been differently arranged, and some additions made to the pasture grasses; the culinary species have been multiplied, and an orchard formed of the most important varieties of the hardy fruit-trees; a series of experiments was also made in potatoes by the curator.

The houses have been so much improved in their interior arrangements, as to be now highly creditable to the society. The octagon house has had an addition made to it of a vestibule, which, besides enlarging its accommodation, contributes much to its utility as a conservatory; and this, as well as the other houses, has received many improvements in the apparatus for rearing plants. Most important additions have been made to the species of rare plants, partly by purchase and partly by liberal donations.

A variety of minor improvements have been formed, as sheds, &c.

Much, however, is still wanted to render it completely worthy of the name of a National Garden: thus great additions are required in the hardy herbaceous plants, one of the great objects of a useful botanical establishment; walls also are much wanted both for rearing and protecting plants. Before long it will, perhaps, be desirable to have an exhibition of the natural arrangement of plants, which will of course require some increase of expense. There ought also to be a fund for contributing to the support of travelling botanists. The lecture room in the garden will require alterations and perhaps additions.

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There should, I think, be also a library for the accommodation of students.

These are the principal improvements which immediately suggest themselves to my mind, at least they are those which are of the least expensive character.

Believe me to be, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

To Isaac Weld, Esq. *L. Litton.*

I also beg to read a letter from Mr. Niven, the curator at the botanic garden:

Sir, Glassnevin Botanic Garden, April 12, 1836.

According to your request, I beg to submit the following statement respecting the garden committed to my charge in April 1834.

At that time the whole of the hothouses, consisting of 10 divisions, extending upwards of 500 feet in length, were found in a very dilapidated condition, and the plants they contained in the most unhealthy and filthy state. Said houses have since undergone a complete renovation and repair, which, with the addition of a vestibule built to the large octagon house, has caused the actual increase of expenditure for the last two years. These works were progressively done during the summers of 1834 and 1835.

The following statement will exhibit the condition of said hothouses, as to the number of plants in cultivation in them upon my entering into office and at the present time:

April 1834: Per Inventory in all the houses, 5,000.

April 1836: In all the houses, 10,500.

During these two years, upwards of 1,200 species and varieties of new plants have been added in these departments, all of which are now in a healthy and flourishing condition.

The Linnæan arrangement of herbaceous plants was found to contain upwards of 1,100 blank places, to which about 400 species have been added. There is still, I regret to state, numerous deficiencies, which can only be filled up by proper means, and opportunities being afforded me towards making journeys for collecting, as I did with respect to the houses. This was the only arrangement in the garden, including the arboritum, that contained any number of plants.

There had been a medical arrangement, and an Irish one, according to the same system, but they were totally destitute of plants; the rest of the ground presented a mass of confusion and neglect.

Steps have been taken towards the formation of new medical and natural arrangements, and the garden has been remodelled respectively under the three following heads:

1. The botanical division, containing the houses and above arrangements.
2. The horticultural division, containing a new selection of hardy fruits, specimens of all the agricultural plants, vegetables, &c.
3. The landscape or valley division, being arranged to contain aquatic specimens, and an American garden, with a portion of ground for agricultural roots, &c. As a whole, under such subdivision, the garden will ultimately present one of the most practically useful and complete botanical establishments.

To keep said garden in proper order, independent of rent, professor's and curator's salaries, it will require as follows:

Labour (including 16 men)	£. 330
Coal	100
Repairs	100
Contingencies	200
	£. 730

I may further add, that my salary as curator (92 *l.* 6 *s.* per annum) is by no means adequate to the necessities of my situation.

I remain, Sir, with the utmost respect, your obliged obedient servant,

N. Niven.

262. Mr. *Jones.*] Who is at present curator?—Mr. Niven, a Scotchman, who had been in the gardens of the chief secretary. It was found that Mr. Underwood, whom we had had from the original formation of the garden, had grown very old and feeble; he had been a distinguished gardener in his day, but had not read and kept up his knowledge; and perhaps his habits altogether were not of the most desirable description for the garden of a public institution. We were very much at a loss what to do, having such very small means to pension him with; but at last it was determined to make a vigorous effort to give him a pension, and get a new gardener; in consequence of which Mr. Niven was appointed, who has been all life and activity since that time. The plants in the houses were in a very diseased state; I got some cuttings from them for my own houses, and suffered very much from it, owing to their having been so much diseased. Mr. Niven found it expedient to clear all out. The houses have been since repaired, the sashes mended and painted, and the whole put into a most creditable state.

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We sent him, soon after his appointment, over to London ; he heard there that the Duke of Northumberland had 800 rare duplicate plants, which he was doubtful how to dispose of ; and he wrote a letter to the Duke, which his Grace answered with his own hand, and presented us with 700 or 800 very rare plants from the conservatory at Sion House. He was received with equal kindness by the Duke of Bedford, and we got a considerable accession of plants from Woburn. Lord Mountnorris also wrote to us, that being aware of the great improvements in the garden, he would also share with us his duplicate plants. Mr. Niven afterwards went to Edinburgh, where he bought very largely. In short, the garden has assumed, by the ability and energy of that one man, an aspect which could be hardly credited by those who had seen it only in its former state a short time before. At the meeting of the British Association last summer, there was but one opinion of it, that it was the most beautiful botanic garden that existed. The curator certainly is not paid enough.

263. You consider his salary too low?—I do, certainly; 92 *l.* is inadequate.

264. He is assisted by an under-gardener, is he not?—Yes, at 50 *l.* a year. I beg further to refer to a letter from Dr. Litton on the same subject. (*see* Appendix.)

265. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Is the garden open to the public?—It is open three days in the week, and at any time upon an order of a member of the society; it may be said to be open to the public every day in the week.

266. What is the extent of the botanic garden?—About 27 statute acres, I think.

267. I see by the original regulations that a certain portion of this garden was to be made use of for agricultural purposes; is that the case now?—Yes, Mr. Niven has raised a great many new varieties of potatoes ; a prize had been offered for the best essay on the late failure of potatoes, and on the general cultivation of the potatoe, and Mr. Niven got the second prize for the essay he produced. He appears to have made a great many most important experiments upon the cultivation of potatoes in the garden.

268. The whole of the garden is cultivated then?—Yes. There is an arboretum, containing a great number of trees, the spaces between which Mr. Niven has contrived to cover with grass. Formerly a great deal of labour was spent in hoeing between the trees, but he has got grass to grow, which has a pretty appearance, and will save a great deal of trouble.

269. Then, in fact, the garden is devoted as well to trees, vegetables and fruits, as to flowers?—Yes; it embraces everything that can be supposed to come within the range of a botanical, horticultural and experimental garden.

270. You say agricultural experiments have been tried in the garden; what has become of the produce of those experiments?—As I understand, the produce has not been of an extent to make it an object of any great consequence except with regard to potatoes. There have been more potatoes raised than anything else; quantities of the new kinds which Mr. Niven had raised were sent to the society for distribution.

271. Are there a great number of fruit trees?—These are new things with us, Mr. Niven was the first person who introduced them. In England and Scotland, wherever he went, he inquired about new and celebrated kinds, and he brought a great many over.

272. *Chairman.*] Is there any sale of fruit or agricultural produce as the result of the cultivation of 27 acres?—No. Perhaps the actual part of the garden that is under profitable cultivation does not exceed an acre or two.

273. Mr. *R. Steuart.*] What becomes of duplicates?—There have been a great many different regulations at different periods upon that subject. It was proposed 20 years or more ago, that the duplicates should be sold, and then a strong suspicion arose that our best plants were sold, and that the gardener was paying more attention than was right to his own profit, whereby the garden was suffering. It was then arranged that no plants or cuttings should be sold, but that the duplicates and supernumeraries should be distributed to proper persons on application. Mr. Niven, the curator, at present seems rather anxious, considering the state of the garden, that we should have recourse again to the system of sale, with a view of diminishing the expense of the garden.

274. I understand you to say that the great objection was that the gardener attended more to his own profit; from that am I to understand that the produce of the sale of duplicates, which took place 20 years ago, went into the pocket of the

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the gardener, and not to the curator?—No, not entirely, I believe; he gave an account to the society, but the general impression was, that the garden suffered by that system, and it was accordingly abandoned.

275. If there were an accurate catalogue of the plants, and a sale of duplicates under proper management took place, can there be any difficulty in taking care that no such misappropriation takes place?—I think there would not be any difficulty in doing it at present, with such a man as Mr. Niven, and with such a committee as we have over him. But if we go back for 20 years, when the committee was imperfectly formed, and comparatively careless about visiting the garden, and whilst at the same time it was under the care of a man not of the most active disposition, it is evident that such an arrangement might again, as it did before, prove very injurious and impolitic.

276. Mr. *George Evans.*] When plants were distributed, was it by the order of the committee of botany, or had the gardener the distribution of them?—The committee of botany, I believe, had the entire control of the garden.

277. Was it confined to members; were the plants given to members only, or to the public at large who applied for them?—Generally speaking, nothing could be given but to members, or to the order of members.

278. How was it in point of fact?—It is difficult to answer that question, for there are persons, botanists, and particularly ladies, not belonging to the society, who in presenting things to the garden, expect something in return, and probably obtain something; Mr. Niven uses a discretion in these things. The garden has certainly improved in a wonderful manner, and if it goes on for some years longer in the same course, we may challenge comparison with any garden in England. It is an expensive establishment, certainly, but highly valuable, and one which demands the best attention.

279. *Chairman.*] Have you had demands for duplicates from botanic gardens in other parts of the kingdom?—Yes, several; we have had applications for duplicates from the garden and also from our museum.

280. Do you not conceive it would be the duty of an institution like the Dublin Society, to give the preference in the distribution of duplicates to public botanic gardens in other parts of the kingdom?—Beyond all doubt.

281. Has such been your practice?—I do not recollect; I think there were some applications from Belfast, but I am not quite sure about it. That question has been frequently discussed, and it was the opinion of the society certainly, that we should assist all other societies to the best of our means.

282. Do you not suppose, wherever such a society exists elsewhere than in Dublin, if it were intimated to them that an application for a duplicate were successful, you would not be long in receiving such an application?—It is very very probable. I established several years ago a sort of interchange between the botanic garden at Geneva and that at Dublin. They said they should be happy to send us all the Alpine plants they had, if we would send them plants in return.

283. But though that is your opinion and that of the society, yet, practically speaking, nothing has been done to carry it into effect?—I think our establishment of the botanic garden should be spoken of reference to the last three years. There has been much confusion at former periods; and we should only consider what is the present practice.

284. Mr. *Jones.*] How many botanic gardens are there established in Ireland?—I only know of two; that belonging to Trinity College, Dublin, and that at Glassnevin. There is one at Belfast, I believe.

285. *Chairman.*] If applications were to be made for duplicates, do you think the society, regarding your botanic garden as a national repository of plants, would be most happy to comply with them?—I am confident of it.

286. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Is the garden managed and cultivated by apprentices or common labourers?—It is difficult for me to answer that question with precision, in regard to the existing state of the garden. There are some apprentices, and it was an object after Mr. Niven's appointment, more than at any previous period, to get the labour performed by persons who would rather be disposed to pay for the liberty of coming to the garden and learning their art, than merely working for hire like common labourers.

287. That is a source of considerable emolument to Mr. Niven?—I am not able to explain that; the subject has been freely discussed, but I cannot say how much or what has been done upon it. There are, I think I may venture to

say, some two or three apprentices at present; and it was hoped the greater part of the labour would be performed by such persons.

288. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] What number of persons are employed constantly in the garden?—I think 16.

289. *Chairman.*] Supposing there are some apprentices, do they receive wages as labourers at present?—Yes, I should think so.

290. Do you not conceive the system of apprenticeship might be made instrumental in rendering the expenditure upon the botanical garden more economical?—I have no donbt it might be, and I have no doubt it will be, if the committee are allowed to go on as they are now doing, because they have considered this subject with a great deal of attention.

291. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] At present the gardener has the advantage of receiving these apprentices?—Whatever advantage there is, he has certainly had it so far.

292. *Chairman.*] The next item of expenditure in the Return to the House of Commons appears to be for rent and taxes; will you explain to the Committee how the society stands with reference to rent and taxes?—With reference to taxes, I cannot take upon myself to state more than appears to be returned in the general accounts. I see rent, taxes and insurance, for the last year, are put down at 433 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* The principal item consists of the rent of 300 *l.* Irish for the lawn in Merrion-square. The Duke of Leinster had no lease of it, he was merely allowed to hold it at will, and it was handed over to us in the same manner at 300 *l.* Irish. Mr. Herbert, the landlord, will give no lease of it, for it is a very considerable improvement to his property in Merrion-square to have that beautiful lawn to look upon. It adds to the value of his houses; some of the houses may fall in to him hereafter, and he does not wish, as I understand, to have it built upon.

293. Will you state what is the situation and extent of the lawn?—The lawn is a piece of ground between the house of the society and Merrion-square, covered with grass and bordered by trees and shrubs. I should suppose it contained about two statute acres.

294. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] On what ground has the Dublin Society taken upon itself the expense of paying the rent of that piece of ground?—It is almost a necessary appendage to the house. The whole of it indeed might not be absolutely necessary if there was a lease of it; for buildings might certainly be placed on it towards Merrion-square, which might afford profit without materially injuring the establishment. It was taken as it stood altogether as an appendage to the house, and it was imagined it would induce many persons to subscribe to the society, as an accommodation.

295. Is it what is called "dressed ground"?—Yes, it is dressed ground in one sense, but not highly dressed; there are walks round it, and a shrubbery.

296. *Chairman.*] This ground is not absolutely necessary for any of the essential objects of the society, except as a matter of ornament to the establishment generally?—I cannot say I consider it of any positive utility to the society, except as to its being a very great advantage to the house in giving light and air.

297. Mr. *George Evans.*] If that lawn were taken away from Leinster-house, there would be scarcely any rear to the house?—If a partition wall were built between the ground actually belonging to the society adjoining the house and the lawn, the house and premises would be diminished one half or more in value. You would scarcely be able to read a book in the library, if the ground not belonging to the society near the house were built on.

298. *Chairman.*] Would not a smaller quantity of the lawn answer the purpose?—Certainly it would do.

299. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] The appearance of the building would be injured if the lawn were taken away?—Certainly.

300. You have no lease of the lawn?—No, we hold it at will. Perhaps I may be allowed to say that I was deputed, on one or two occasions, to confer with Mr. Sullivan, who was the agent of Mr. Herbert, to ascertain whether some abatement could not be made in the rent to a public institution, the fair open space being extremely desirable at the same time for his other property in the square. At that time Mr. Herbert had not come of age; and the agent informed me from himself, that if we threw it up then, according to the conditions on which Mr. Herbert held the property, it would be necessary to put it up to public competition,

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petition, and let to the best bidder; and therefore it would be more prudent in us, and far more agreeable to him, if it were held over until he came of age Since Mr. Herbert came of age, the application has not been repeated, which has arisen from neglect.

301. *Chairman.*] Is the lawn open to the public?—The lawn is not open to the public; but many persons, not members of the society, contrive to get into it by keys, either lent or surreptitiously obtained.

302. It is open to all members of the society?—Yes, and to everybody whom they may introduce. There are keys to the doors, which forms a passage to the lawn, which many persons, notwithstanding all the vigilance of the registrar, contrive means to procure, and it is very much used.

303. Is it not one of the privileges of members of the society, that their families shall have the benefit of the lawn for the purpose of recreation for children?—It is very much used for that purpose, and very much to the annoyance of the society.

304. Considering the public pays for that institution, is it not right that the public at large, as well as the members of the society, should enjoy whatever convenience arises from having an open space of ground in the centre of the town?—That is one of the questions which I find it difficult to answer; neither can I pretend to say, if any experiment were made to extend a privilege of that kind, how far it might be abused.

305. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] As far as I understand from the description you have given of this lawn, it very much resembles St. James's-park in this metropolis, which is open to all classes of people; is there any objection to putting it on the same footing in that respect?—I think it is under very different circumstances indeed, because it is protected by doors which can only be passed by having a key.

306. But the lawn itself is, in fact, laid out in the same manner as St. James's-park, which is open to any person to walk through during the day, with proper persons to attend at the gates; would there be any objection to putting this lawn on the same footing?—I think the only direct objection to it would be, that it certainly would no longer serve as an attraction to many persons to become members of the society.

307. Then you distinctly state to the Committee that it is, in your opinion, a great attraction to gentlemen in Dublin to enrol themselves as members of the society?—Distinctly. It is an inducement.

308. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] If it were frequented by the public in general, it might be a serious inconvenience to the library?—Yes, if order were not preserved.

309. *Chairman.*] Can that be considered an inducement of a justifiable nature with regard to a society supported by Parliamentary grant, professing to have for its object the encouragement of science, of husbandry, and the useful arts; is not that too much of a private and personal convenience to become a fair subject of desire to be infused into the society?—I will not avoid the question by saying I do not think it is; but it has been in the contemplation of the society to arrange various large mineralogical and geological specimens round the lawn, to have many objects of natural history in it, and to make those gardens much more useful than they are at present. That plan is still in contemplation.

310. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Then as these mineralogical specimens are to be exhibited there, probably for the purpose of having lectures delivered upon them, as the public are admitted free to the lectures, should not the public also be admitted free to the lawn?—It is difficult to answer the question directly, inasmuch as the measure is one of expediency, and one which has not been fully discussed. If the lawn was thrown open, with proper persons at the gates, who would prevent the admission of improper or disagreeable company, I should take great delight in seeing it open to the public, like St. James's-park, or any other place. I think it might be desirable, provided the society did not suffer from it. But when I explain that it is with the utmost difficulty we can prevent most disorderly persons from coming into the museum, persons, I will not say ill-dressed, but not dressed at all, and so filthy in appearance as to render it extremely uncomfortable; that we are obliged to use occasionally authority in checking their entrance, although we wish to give the whole benefit of the museum to the public, it may surely be presumed that no less, if not greater, inconvenience might arise with regard to the lawn, and it would be most desirable to avoid it.

311. *Chairman.*]

311. *Chairman.*] Is it not desirable, with reference to the museum, that persons in the poorest classes should acquire, through the medium of such an institution, a taste for that description of knowledge which is communicated by such objects?—I think it is extremely desirable, and it is extended, as far as is practicable, consistent with order and decency.

312. In the same way, looking to the past rather than to the future, would any possible disadvantage to the interests of the institution have resulted from admitting the public to this lawn of two acres?—The disadvantage, as I conceive, to the institution would arise from cutting off one of the attractions which at present tends to increase its funds.

313. Mr. *George Evans.*] Would there be the means of keeping them out of the house if the lawn were thrown open to all classes?—Of course there would be some difficulty, but it might be prevented.

314. There are two entrances at present?—Yes; and a third from the house.

315. *Chairman.*] Is there not a porter at the door of the institution?—Yes, towards Kildare-street.

316. This lawn is the only green space in that part of the town, which can be considered upon any grounds as open to the public?—Stephen's-green, I believe, is corporation property, but the persons who have houses round it have keys. The interiors of the public squares are only accessible by means of keys; our lawn is similarly circumstanced.

317. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Then, upon the whole, you are of opinion it is more desirable to retain the lawn in its present state?—I should say it is more desirable, in every sense, to retain it in its present state, than to throw it open to the public promiscuously.

318. Is there any prospect or probability of this lawn at a future period being built upon?—Not the least at present, as I understand from the agent of Mr. Herbert's property; they have no intention whatever; indeed, they rather court its being left in its present state.

319. You think, with reference to the other property in the square, it forms so great an *agremen* that there is no chance of its being built upon?—I think it will not.

320. *Chairman.*] Looking at this lawn as an inducement to persons to become members of the society, should you consider it worth while to pay 300 *l.* a year for such a space, when in many years the amount of private subscriptions have not amounted to 300 *l.*?—I am quite free to give my opinion, that the rent paid for that lawn, merely as a lawn, is too much for the general establishment under the reduced Parliamentary grant; and I should really hope that Mr. Herbert would reduce the rent considerably, considering that his other property is materially benefited by such an agreeable opening.

321. Mr. *Jones.*] A part of this space might be built upon without doing any injury whatever to the society's house, as far as light and air are concerned?—Yes, certainly; if you were to build single houses, for example, along each side.

322. And in that way the rent might be reduced?—Yes, but they will not give a lease of it for building; if they would give us a building lease, we might very soon not only have it free, but derive a profit from it, for it would be possible to build houses where there are shrubberies.

323. Mr. *George Evans.*] Was any of the purchase money of the house paid out of the private subscriptions, or was it all out of the Parliamentary grants?—It was almost all paid out of the private subscriptions, but then it is necessary to state that it was merely the instalments that were paid out of the subscriptions, and that the interest in the interval came from the Parliamentary grants; for instance, there was 20,000 *l.* due, and supposing 5,000 *l.* to have been paid as an instalment, interest of the remaining 15,000 *l.* was paid out of the grant until there was another instalment ready.

324. *Chairman.*] You were asked to state how the society stood with reference to rent; is the Committee to understand that the house itself is subject to no rent whatever?—No rent whatever.

325. Will you state what is the rent of the botanic garden?—We pay for the botanic garden 35 *l.* a year, to the Bishop of Kildare. It is bishop's land.

326. Have you a lease for ever?—No, we purchased the interest of Mr. Tickell first of all, and the renewal fines amounted to 1,400 *l.*, which were calculated with the usual precision; but when the matter came before the Bishop of Kildare, he renewed

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renewed the lease without taking the renewal fine, and he has never taken any fine since.

327. For how many years was the original lease?—Twenty-one years renewable.

328. Have you kept up the renewals?—The bishop has regularly sent the renewals every year without any charge. There is another part of the botanic garden which is held from the Royal Canal Company, the rent of which is 23 *l.* a year. There is besides a small mill site, upon which there had been a mill, which we have taken down, and in its place set up an hydraulic ram to supply the garden with water. The mill site is liable to 12 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* a year. The whole, therefore, stands thus:

	£.	s.	d.
The Bishop's land - - - - - -	35	8	8
The Royal Canal land - - - - -	33	1	6
Mill site - - - - - - -	4	12	4

There is another point which I think it very important to mention to the Committee. Under the new Act we could acquire the perpetuity of the botanic garden, but as the charter gives us only the power of holding property to the amount of 1,000 *l.* per annum, we did not venture to avail ourselves of this most desirable opportunity.

329. Do the taxes and insurance make up the rest of that sum of 438 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.*?—Yes.

330. You have no ground-rents to pay?—None other.

331. What is the amount of house repairs?—They were very considerable last year. The chimnies were found to be cracked; they were built with brick, but cased with stone, which had mouldered away in several places; two or three of the chimneys had cracks in them. The builder recommended us to lower them and case them anew with granite, instead of the former kind of stone; it proved an expensive job, but it has been done permanently and effectually.

332. I suppose any furniture or any repairs of any quantity are purchased or executed by contract?—All these things have been and are executed by contract except some carpenter's work of small extent, on occasion. There is one man who has been generally found so much the lowest in his proposals, that he has been generally kept for the ordinary repairs.

333. Mr. *George Evans.*] Some years ago you had an architect or builder at an annual salary?—Yes, I believe so; I cannot say whether he had an annual salary, but there was a Mr. Parke who was very much employed, and everything was carried on through his hands. All extensive work, as I have explained, has been done by competition of late years.

334. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] The next item is coals, candles, &c. I suppose those articles are also supplied by contract?—Yes, coals are regularly advertised for by contract; but I believe not candles.

335. *Chairman.*] With reference to the house, do you think the house sufficiently large for the purpose of the institution?—Certainly not. The museum, which is in the original body of the house, is quite insufficient for the purpose.

336. Has any estimate been formed of the expense which would be required to enlarge the institution?—There has been some rivalry between different departments in the society. The museum committee are extremely anxious to have the next money laid out in enlarging the museum, whilst the committee of manufactures has rather been desirous of having a large room in another part of the premises better adapted for the annual exhibition of native manufactures. For myself, I have been wishing, if it were possible, to combine both, since the exhibition of manufactures is merely an exhibition which lasts for a week or two at most.

337. Has not the society been deprived of a very fine collection of geological specimens collected by the persons engaged in the Ordnance survey, from the want of adequate room to put them in?—I am not aware of that. Mr. Griffiths, who has always taken a great interest in the society, has told me he desired his people to send specimens in to the society of any remarkable minerals they might meet with in the surveys; and I have no doubt but that he, as well as many other persons, would be disposed to give us a great many specimens if we had any space to put them in; but we have not space to exhibit those which we already possess, to advantage.

338. You talked of removing mineralogical and geological specimens into the lawn;

lawn; would not that give you room?—No; it was not removing them I spoke of. It has been a measure proposed and discussed for some years that we should have rocks and other geological specimens on a large scale, that might be seen to advantage.

339. Practically, then, I understand you to say that the museum has been deprived of geological specimens from the want of room?—I should say so, certainly. There are no room for them, and even the Leskean cabinet, which was so much esteemed, is placed in vertical cases at such an elevation as to be positively useless, for by far the greater part.

340. Now what expense would be necessary to furnish you with a sufficient quantity of room for present purposes?—It is very difficult to judge; for present purposes I should say 3,000 *l.*

341. Have any plans been made for the purpose?—There have not been any plans actually drawn; but the piece of ground which adjoins our present statue gallery, and which lies comparatively unappropriated, has been examined and measured for the purpose; it is 30 feet in breadth, and we could extend a building perhaps to 90 or 100 feet.

342. You have abundant room towards Kildare-street for buildings required by this establishment?—Yes, we have a space there.

343. Without incurring any further rent?—Yes; we can build without incurring any further rent whatever.

344. Have you made any application to the Treasury for the means of enlarging the establishment?—At my last interview with Mr. Spring Rice, when he was Secretary to the Treasury, he repeated several different times that it was determined to reduce the current expenses of the society, along with those of other establishments in Ireland; that the reduction was to be 1,500 *l.* per annum; but if there should be any measure in prospect requiring additional funds promising to increase the utility of our establishment, he assured me that we should find, on application, funds would not be refused us.

345. Have you made that application since?—No; we have not made that application yet.

346. Do you not suppose that if the society were possessed of a larger share of public confidence, there would be much more disposition than there is at present to assist it by Parliamentary grants?—I have no doubt of it; neither have I any doubt that one great benefit will arise from the investigations of this Committee, namely, that we shall be better known to the public than we have ever yet been. I am confident that the nature of our establishment has not been understood rightly in Great Britain.

347. I think I understand you to say, you only require an additional room for the better display of your minerals, and also for geological specimens, and another room for the exhibition of articles of manufactures and of the arts?—The exhibition of manufactures hitherto has been limited to a fortnight, or three weeks at most, during the year; and it would be much to be lamented that a room should be solely appropriated to an exhibition which lasts only during such a short time.

348. So that that room, which you propose for exhibitions of manufactures, would hold your geological specimens?—I think it might be so managed.

349. *Chairman.*] Now, with respect to the head of "natural philosophy and museum," I see under that head there appears to have been an expenditure of not more than 197 *l.* in the year 1835; will you tell the Committee how that sum of 197 *l.* has been appropriated?—I think there has been a mistake in connecting the head of natural philosophy with the museum; I conceive it should have been "natural history and museum."

350. Under the head of natural history, it may be supposed, is intended to include the expenditure on objects connected with natural history?—Except botanical specimens.

351. £. 197 is all that appears to have been allotted towards enriching the museum in 1835?—I dare say it may be no more; and without having the accounts to refer to, which have been written for, I cannot tell whether so much was expended.

352. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] As far as the museum is concerned, is the collection of objects complete?—By no means. I think our collection of minerals, however, is tolerably complete.

353. What branches are deficient?—The commencement of the museum was made

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made by the purchase of Leske's celebrated collection of minerals, together with some subjects of natural history. Leske was a favourite pupil of Werner. His collection consisted of upwards of 7,000 specimens; and a most complete catalogue of it had been made by Karsten, which was translated by Dr. Mitchell. I have no hesitation in saying, that at the time it was opened, now nearly 40 years, it was the most complete existing school of mineralogy in these countries, and not only in these countries, but I never saw a cabinet of minerals arranged for study, whether in these countries or in France or Switzerland, neither do I know of any, except it might be at Fribourg, which was at the time comparable to it. Every specimen was most accurately described, with all the additional circumstances relating to the original substance, as well as any accidental matter. It was one of the best schools I ever saw.

354. *Chairman.*] Is there a good catalogue of minerals?—The catalogue of Leske's collection occupies two large volumes. Sir Charles Giesécke, upon his appointment to the professorship of mineralogy, about 25 years ago, examined the Leskean cabinet, and gave it as his opinion that it would be more advisable, instead of altering the arrangement, to collect and arrange a new series of minerals, on a more improved classification, and to leave the Leskean cabinet intact as a specimen of the state of the science at that time. Sir Charles Giesécke presented his own collection of minerals to the society, and made out a catalogue, which is printed, of these minerals, which comprises nearly all that were known up to the time of his death. Professor Scouler has made some alterations in Giesécke's arrangement, and several new minerals have been added, the catalogue of which I believe is not yet printed. The printed catalogue of the Leskean cabinet is now extremely scarce; it is a book which is very much prized, and it is very difficult indeed to procure it. There are but two or three copies of it in the house. Sir Charles Giesécke's catalogue, which was made only a few years ago, is to be had still, and is a very sufficient and satisfactory one. The specimens are all remarkably fine, and are easy of access.

355. Then with regard to the other component parts of the museum, will you be kind enough to state what their situation is, taking natural history divided into its different branches?—The natural history department is very imperfect indeed. Dr. Scouler has classed the birds scientifically, but the collection is very small and very incomplete.

356. Does natural history come within his department?—He is the curator of the museum, and is a very excellent naturalist himself.

357. Does not that rather belong to the professor of botany?—The museum never has been under the care of the professor of botany. Dr. Scouler is himself a very excellent botanist also; he is a man of very considerable acquirements. He was a surgeon, and is well versed in comparative anatomy and natural history. The last day I attended the society a motion was made to procure Sowerby's collection of insects as soon as we can afford it. It would cost about 100 *l.* Dr. Scouler had undertaken to make a better arrangement and catalogue of the shells; but as a public and national museum of natural history, ours is very deficient and very poor indeed.

358. What is the state of the geological collection?—It is very limited. We have not space to put into the room all the specimens we have.

359. With respect to fishes, how does the museum stand?—All those things are very deficient, and all want a different classification and revision.

360. And with respect to shells?—The shells are very imperfect.

361. With respect to the fossil remains?—Very few; but we have a perfect skeleton of the colossal fossil elk, the finest existing specimen in the world.

362. With respect to comparative anatomy?—I do not know that we have anything illustrative of comparative anatomy.

363. With respect to rarities from foreign countries, and different parts of the world?—We are continually receiving rarities from different parts of the world, presented to the museum, as may be seen in the last few volumes; and if we had room to place them in we should have many more.

364. With respect to antiquities?—We have also objects of antiquities.

365. Is your collection tolerably enlarged?—No, I do not think it is; I should say, on the contrary, that it is very small. We have a small but very beautiful collection of the so called Etruscan vases. We have a remarkably fine mummy, and we have some Roman remains.

366. Have you many Egyptian remains?—Not many.

367. Have you many objects of Irish antiquity?—Yes, a great many.

368. Has there been any complaint on the part of persons desirous to give gifts to the museum that they have not been properly taken care of?—I am not aware of any complaints of that nature; but it must be very obvious to persons who have very rare objects to present, that they must of necessity be very imperfectly exhibited there, for want of room. After the Burmese war, we got a presentation of some very valuable idols of brass, silver, and so on.

369. Have the objects been well preserved?—Yes; everything that has been presented to the museum has been taken care of.

370. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Though the collection is incomplete and ill-arranged, the objects are in a good state of preservation?—I should say they were in a fair state of preservation.

371. *Chairman.*] Have you a complete collection of Irish geological specimens at present?—We have not. We have some, but they are by no means complete. Indeed, I might say there are very few. There were some rooms, forming part of the suite devoted to the museum, which were called the Irish rooms, to which some Irish minerals were added by Sir Charles Giesécke; but the present professor, Dr. Scouler, is, like Mr. Niven, all life, energy and activity. We need only to furnish him with the means, and we should soon have a most superior geological school.

372. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Is not the science of geology in Ireland backward, as compared with that in England?—The British Association was extremely pleased with Mr. Griffith's exposition of the geology of Ireland, illustrated by a map of his own.

373. Is it complete or partial?—It is not complete. Mr. Griffith, I believe, admits himself that he is yearly drawing fresh information from the persons engaged in the boundary and in the trigonometrical surveys.

374. *Chairman.*] Have you been of late years in the habit of receiving many gifts for the museum?—Yes; there is hardly a month passing in which something does not come in.

375. But you have expended a very small sum in purchases?—Very little indeed.

376. And you have been restrained from purchasing for want of room?—For want of room principally.

377. Have you ever applied for duplicates at the British Museum, or any other museum?—I know we applied to the British Museum for duplicates of books, but whether we did apply for the duplicate minerals I do not recollect.

378. Do you not think it would be perfectly consistent with the objects of both institutions, as supported by Parliamentary grants, that there should be a transference of duplicates from one institution to the other?—Beyond all doubt; and I have endeavoured to maintain the position, that the museum of the Dublin society is the national museum of Ireland, and should be so considered.

379. How do you dispose of your own duplicates in the museum?—I do not call to mind any division that has been made. I have an impression floating in my mind that there was an application from Limerick, and it was stated that the subject should be considered, and that the society would probably be very ready to part with such as could be safely spared.

380. Then as you think it desirable that the Dublin Society should receive duplicates from the British Museum, so you think it would be desirable that other public societies should receive duplicates from the Dublin Society?—Most unquestionably.

381. Do you think it would be the general feeling of the society that they are bound to encourage the formation of museums in other localities of Ireland?—I should not say it was the feeling that the society was bound, but I am sure it would be acceded to with the utmost eagerness.

382. Is the museum open for the purposes of study?—The persons studying in the museum of late years, I am sorry to say, have been very few indeed. On my first acquaintance with the society, about the year 1800, I was then myself a student, and spent some 15 or 16 months almost daily in the museum. At that time there was a class, upwards of 20, who were very eager in the pursuit of natural history, and more particularly mineralogy; but that class fell off, and there never has been from that time to this what deserves to be called a class; that is, a class of private students distinct from those who attend the public lectures.

383. You state the geological collection is very imperfect?—Yes.

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384. Mr. *George Evans.*] To what do you attribute it that that class has not been kept up?—To answer that question, I must state that Mr. Higgins, the former professor, did not facilitate private study; he was occasionally capricious and captious: there was something in his manner which was the cause of it.

385. *Chairman.*] Under Dr. Scouler is there any disposition to form a class, and take advantage of the mineralogical collection of the museum?—Dr. Scouler has been extremely active in the field since he came over. He has been eager in a high degree to make himself acquainted with the geology of Ireland, and he has also been very actively at work in arranging the museum, and he has not, I think, been sufficiently at leisure to devote much time to pupils, even if they had presented themselves.

386. Was it the practice at the time you were a student for the professors to receive anything extra for the class?—They received five guineas a year from each student.

387. You stated the pupils and the public took great interest in the museum when you were in the habit of frequenting it; can you give the Committee any return of the number which have visited the museum every year, like what is submitted to Parliament in respect to the British Museum?—Yes; it is in one of these volumes.

388. Mr. *Jones.*] Have students access to all the specimens in the museum?—In answer to that question, I have to observe, that at present, as I believe, there are no private students; but when we had students, they always had access to the specimens. The old Leskean cabinet was the most perfect school of mineralogy I ever knew; every mineral was accurately described. The professor came and opened the case, to which you sat down with the advantage of a full light; you had no occasion to leave the spot; and every specimen was most accurately described. If you were in doubt, you had only to call upon the professor, and he made you acquainted with the subject.

Mercurii, 27° die Aprilis, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien.	Mr. Dillwyn.
Mr. Sharman Crawford.	Mr. Robert Steuart.
Mr. More O'Ferrall.	Mr. Jephson.
Mr. George Evans.	Mr. Wyse.
Mr. Villiers Stuart.	Mr. Jones.

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN, IN THE CHAIR.

Isaac Weld, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

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389. *Chairman.*] WHAT number of days in the week is the museum open to the public?—The museum is opened two days in the week, Tuesdays and Fridays. The gallery of casts, which may be called part of the museum, is open two other days of the week.

390. What is the reason that it is not opened oftener in the week? You are aware the British Museum is open three days a week for the admission of visitors?—The remaining days are for the purposes of study; besides, it is not possible that the general museum and gallery of casts can be open on the same day, without providing much more ample assistance than we have. It is necessary to have all the servants and porters we have in the house employed during the days of public exhibition; therefore, we may say we have four days in the week that are employed in that manner.

391. Would it not be much more convenient to the public to be able to visit on the same day the museum and sculpture gallery?—Certainly, much more convenient to the public; but we could not admit them without having persons to watch them. We suffer very much as it is.

392. What

392. What additional number of porters in attendance should you require?—Three more at the least.

393. Are your finances so extremely limited you cannot afford, for the convenience of the public, to employ three additional attendants?—With regard to our finances, I would beg leave to wait until our balance-sheet arrives before I answer that question.

394. Is any portion of the week devoted to students at the museum?—Yes, certainly it is. It is clear if the museum were opened to the public oftener, private study would be interrupted, in the sculpture gallery more especially, which was intended for the improvement of students. If open more than two days in the week to the public, it would be rendered comparatively useless to the students.

395. Do students avail themselves of the advantage of the gallery?—Constantly.

396. You stated before, that no students now were in the habit of availing themselves of the museum?—That was with reference to students in the mineral cabinet. I am speaking now with regard to the sculpture gallery and of students therein solely, who have the advantage of drawing from the antique models. The students in the museum of natural history form a very different class.

397. Mr. *George Evans.*] Is not the museum and gallery of casts open to the members and their friends at all times? Do they not get admission to them during the intermediate time?—At all times. It will be seen from the return that is handed in, how many visitors were admitted on public days, and how many on private days were introduced by members.

398. *Chairman.*] You stated that the public of Dublin took a great interest in the museum, and people were very anxious to attend; do you not think it would be worth while, that being the case, to allocate the small amount which would be required for the convenience of the public, in allowing access for three days in the week to both the museum and the sculpture gallery?—I have very great doubt of it with regard to the sculpture gallery; for the main object of that is to improve students, who ought not to be interrupted. With regard to the general museum, I think it might be advantageously opened three days in the week.

399. Will you describe what are the general contents of the sculpture gallery?—We have some of the very finest casts after the antique. We got immediately from under Canova's direction the finest cast that has ever been taken from the Apollo Belvidere, which was presented to us by Mr. Henry Hamilton. We have three or four other large casts of the same Apollo, in the gallery and other parts of the house; we have a good Laocoon, presented to us by the late Mr. Latouche; we have two or three casts of the Venus di Medici; we have the Boxers, the Listening Slave, the Bacchus; a great number of other antique whole-length figures and busts, well calculated to improve the schools. We also received, by order of his late Majesty Geo. 4, casts from the Elgin Marbles. We have not a complete set, but some of those most highly esteemed.

400. The principal contents of the gallery then are only casts?—They are only casts, with the exception of two or three busts; there is one of Dr. Madden, who was such a benefactor to the society in its early days, and one of Dr. Prior, the first secretary. These busts are in marble. I may also say that we have, or at least expect to have, one of the finest modern statues in marble which perhaps exists, executed by Mr. Behnes. I should humbly recommend it to the attention of this Committee, and of all their friends. Mr. Behnes was brought up in the schools of our society, and after settling in London became a sculptor. The first performance which he sent to the exhibition of the Royal Academy, he found, to his surprise, placed between two of Chantrey's. He started into notice immediately. On the visit of Geo. 4, subscriptions had been made for an entertainment in honour of his Majesty's visit, and the Board of Works gave considerable assistance to it, in lending tents and artificers, so that there happened to be a considerable surplus sum in hand. It was determined to apply that surplus in procuring a statue of his Majesty Geo. 4, and Mr. Behnes offered to make the statue gratis, if the society would purchase the marble. The marble was bought at an expense of about 400 *l.*, and the statue is now to be seen in Mr. Behnes's work-rooms, Osnaburgh-street, Regent's-park. It will, I really venture to think, stand the test of comparison with any statue of the kind we have in modern times.

401. What is the reason you have not been able to enrich the gallery with other than casts? Has there been a deficiency of funds, or a want of inclination on the part of the society to apply their funds to that particular object?—For the mere

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purposes of drawing, I do not know that we want any other objects than are represented in plaster.

402. But surely you would not consider a sculpture gallery complete when it comprehended nothing but casts?—For mere drawing I should consider it complete and answering every purpose, though only provided with plaster casts.

403. Then the sculpture gallery is only a model room, subsidiary to the school of figure drawing?—The casts are also useful for the modelling school; but there is no occasion to have fine marbles merely as a model. A good cast will answer every purpose for forming an artist.

404. It is not a repository therefore for works of genius in sculpture?—We have had some presentations to it, in wood for example, which are very fine indeed; but except, at the most, some half-dozen busts and one or two small figures, I do not recollect that we have anything in marble.

405. Have you any works of Irish or British artists?—A great many models in plaster by both, but nothing recent in marble.

406. Would you not consider it very desirable that there should exist in the metropolis of the kingdom a repository for specimens of sculpture?—Very desirable. But if the question refers to the schools, I have to observe that specimens of sculpture in marble are very expensive, and that with the money which would be required to purchase one fine statue in marble, we might supply a gallery with the finest existing casts; which would be far more useful to the establishment, for the schools of design and modelling.

407. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Is there any exhibition of the works of the pupils brought up in this establishment?—Once a year there is an exhibition of the pupils of the school, for premiums.

408. *Chairman.*] Have there been any recent additions to the contents of the sculpture gallery?—I think the last addition was a large anatomical figure, which was purchased. There were also a great number of minor articles for the use of the students, as models of arms, legs, hands, and several friezes, and so on.

409. In the museum is there any repository for arts and manufactures, such as are found in the "Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers" at Paris?—Yes; there is a room which is devoted to models, in which some ingenious inventions have been deposited. Formerly there was a very large collection of agricultural implements, with others used in manufactures. Several of these exist, but others which have become quite obsolete are put aside. With the exception of that one model room, we have none other for permanent exhibition. During the spring of the year, we have had exhibitions of manufactures, for the last two years, but merely for a fortnight or three weeks, after which all the things have been taken away.

410. What descriptions of models have you got?—We have one very superior model of the bridge of Schaffhausen, which was destroyed by the French; that was presented by a former Bishop of Derry, Lord Bristol. We have also models of windmills and of several kinds of water-wheels; some mechanical inventions; a steam frigate, bee-hives, numerous improved agricultural implements, and so forth.

411. Is the Committee to understand, then, that mechanical inventions are not a present stored up in the museum of the Dublin Society?—What we do get are stored up, but very few come in.

412. But they are not purchased?—I do not recollect our having purchased any such supposed or real inventions of late. We have purchased some new improved agricultural implements, but I do not recollect that any models of mechanical inventions have been purchased of late.

413. Have you a collection of medals in the museum?—We have a nummarium; not a very extensive one; but we have one. It is under the care of the librarian.

414. Not a perfect one?—Not an extensive one.

415. Are you in the habit of adding to it?—Yes, when we can do so. From time to time we get presents. I do not recollect that we have purchased any coins or medals of late. They are very frequently offered, but I do not recollect our having purchased any of late.

416. Is the nummarium open to individuals for the purpose of study?—Very commonly; on application to the librarian it is opened.

417. Have you any paintings in the museum?—We have a very fine painting, which was presented latterly by Mr. George Evans, (a Member of this Committee,) of Iachimo and Imogene, painted by Barry, a celebrated Irish artist. We have also

also other paintings. We have a collection of paintings which was presented to us by the late Mr. Pleasants, some 20 years back, but given to us under a special condition, that if ever we allowed any one of them to be copied we were to lose the collection. Now the chief use of pictures to us is to improve our school by allowing boys to copy them.

418. There has been no regular attempt made by the society to form a collection of paintings?—A beginning was made some 25 years ago, by a few purchases from Irish artists; but the scheme was not persevered in; and our collection is not extensive.

419. Would you not consider it very desirable that in a society embracing the numerous objects which the Royal Dublin Society professes to embrace, there should be a fine collection of paintings open to the public?—At a very early period it appears to have been a decided object of the society to form a collection of paintings, and it was agreed to give premiums for that purpose every year. Some pictures were procured in that manner, and premiums given for a few years, as an encouragement to the principal Irish artists.

420. You confined your purchases to the works of Irish artists?—Yes; in these schemes for forming a gallery, the purchases were to be confined entirely to Irish artists.

421. What was the reason that the purchase of paintings was so limited?—I cannot attempt, at this day, to assign the causes which induced the society to limit their purchases to a particular description of pictures, or to discontinue them altogether.

422. Was it from want of taste or from want of funds?—Perhaps it may in some measure have been owing to other institutions having started up with a direct object of promoting the fine arts. There was the Royal Irish Institution, of which I was one of the original founders, which built a large and beautiful gallery in College-street for the sole purpose of pictures, and which began to form a general collection. That attempt has failed; though the house indeed exists, with some few pictures belonging to the institution.

423. Do you think it desirable that a gallery of paintings should be included among the objects of the Dublin Society?—I should think it most desirable indeed, if the funds would admit of it.

424. Is the institution to which you have alluded open to the public, or is it a private society?—It was an institution founded much upon the same principle as the British Institution in Pall Mall; there were exhibitions of the old masters and also of modern artists, but these did not seem to take very well with the public. The expenses of the exhibitions were not on the whole repaid.

425. Then it was to a certain extent a speculation?—It was not a speculation; and the society at the time had funds to enable them to pay the balance that ensued from the loss on the exhibition. The object was to diffuse a taste for the fine arts. There were some very beautiful exhibitions indeed, formed out of pictures by the old masters, the property of private individuals, which were lent for the purpose, during five or six years; but though there came many visitors, the receipts did not cover the expenses, and at last these exhibitions were discontinued.

426. Those exhibitions were confined to the productions of Irish artists?—No; they were chiefly exhibitions of the old masters.

427. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] What is the name of the paid secretary?—Mr. Edward Hardman is the paid assistant secretary of the Royal Dublin Society.

428. Who was the secretary before his appointment?—Mr. Bucknall M'Carthy, a barrister.

429. Did he resign?—He died in office.

430. What was his salary?—£. 300 Irish.

431. What was the salary of the present secretary on his appointment?—£. 300 Irish.

432. What is his present salary?—£. 200 British.

433. When was it reduced?—After the Parliamentary grant was reduced by 1,500 *l.*, in the year 1832.

434. Were the salaries of the professors reduced at the same time?—They were.

435. In the same proportion?—Not in the same proportion.

436. In what proportion was the reduction made in each case?—The reduction was made arbitrarily.

437. What was the reduction upon the salaries of the professors?—The professors were reduced from 300 *l.* Irish to 150 *l.* British.

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438. To what was Mr. Hardman's reduced?—From 300 *l.* Irish to 200 *l.* British.

439. Why were the salaries of the professors reduced one-half, and the salary of the secretary reduced one-third?—These are not the exact proportions. But I explained on a former occasion, that a good deal of discussion arose on the subject of the reductions, and that no general principle was laid down, further than that the salaries of all persons belonging to the establishment must be reduced, more or less, in order to come within the reduced Parliamentary grant. It was proposed first of all that there should be a certain per-centage on the salaries, and this was discussed in various ways. It was urged that it was within the professors' power to make up their losses, probably by greater diligence in procuring pupils. That was one of the main arguments, as I recollect, used upon the occasion.

440. Did you approve of the salaries of the professors being reduced one-half, while the secretary was reduced only one-third?—I did not approve of it; I distinctly expressed my opinion decidedly against it at the time.

441. You did not conceive it right to reduce the professors one-half, when the secretary was reduced but one-third?—I considered, generally speaking, that it would be easier to procure a secretary competent to the discharge of the business, than it would be to procure a professor; that we might get many persons who might be competent to discharge the business of secretary at even a less salary. At the same time, I beg to observe that Mr. Hardman is a gentleman of university education, a most efficient officer, and extremely attentive indeed.

442. Is he distinguished in any branch of science?—I do not know that he is.

443. Are you aware that he is acquainted with any branch of science?—Certainly with such as a man who has passed through the university must be acquainted with; but his pursuits since he left the university appear not to have been of a nature to enable him to turn much of his attention to science.

444. Has his salary been lately increased?—His salary has not been increased; but on account of the great additional labour devolving upon him, from the increased number of committees, and also from the preparations for the cattle shows and exhibitions of manufactures, which are new things, an allowance, I believe 50 *l.* a year, for a clerk, has been granted to him. The grounds of the allowance are stated in one of the reports of the selected committee, to be found in the annual volumes here lying on the table. It was in consequence of the number of committees having increased in a very remarkable manner, besides the attendance upon the exhibitions, and assisting in the preparations for them.

445. Do you approve of that increase of 50 *l.* a year?—I was applied to as a sort of arbiter on the occasion, and asked whether it would be allowable or not. I recommended Mr. Hardman to prepare, for the satisfaction of the society, a statement of the increased duties which he had to perform. That statement, which was a very strong one, was laid before the society by myself, but I was not present at the time the allotment was made to him of an allowance for a clerk.

446. Do you think it was the best application of the funds of the society, or do you believe it would have been better to have increased the salaries of the professors?—I think that, comparing the actual duty which the assistant secretary had to perform with what had theretofore been performed, whether by his predecessors or himself, some additional remuneration, or some additional help, seemed reasonably to be required. I beg leave to observe that the allowance was not given as additional salary to him, but for help and assistance; and the application was made on that score.

447. Did you think the society could have procured as efficient a secretary without that increase of salary?—Mr. Hardman is a very excellent officer, but I conceive in the present state of society, in the case of a vacancy in the office, there would be many applications for it from very competent persons.

448. And men of science?—And from men of science, I should say, very possibly.

449. Do you suppose that if the society were governed by a council responsible to the body at large, that that increase would have been made?—It is very possible it might.

450. In your evidence on the botanic garden, the last day, you were asked several questions as to the purchase of plants for the supply of the garden; did you refer to a purchase of plants which has been recently made?—I do not think I did, nor am I competent to explain it; but it will be found in the returns.

451. Are

451. Are you aware of any purchase of plants having recently been made without any authority having been given by the society for the purchase?—Yes, I am.

452. Will you state the circumstances?—The circumstances were, that a gentleman in the south of Ireland had been at great pains in making a collection of plants, parasitical plants; they excited a great deal of attention; were brought up to Dublin, and if not purchased for the Dublin Society, it was intended that they should be immediately taken to England. Mr. D'Olier, who is a most active attendant and valuable member of the committee of botany, and who himself is master of a range of very superior gardens and extensive conservatories, being a very competent judge of the value of such plants, took upon himself the risk of advancing the money to secure the collection. For if, in accordance with the ordinary routine of business, we had waited until a vote of the society was passed on the subject, which would have required a fortnight or three weeks, those valuable plants might have been utterly lost to the society. The rule is, that after a proposition has been made, it must lie on the table till another day of meeting. One clear day must intervene before anything can be purchased. Mr. D'Olier actually purchased those plants at his own risk. Moreover, there were no funds belonging to the botanical department free. The matter was brought before the society, when it was determined that Mr. D'Olier should be repaid out of the funds of the members' subscriptions. It was the general opinion of scientific botanists that those plants were a very great acquisition to the garden, and that they were purchased on very moderate terms.

453. Mr. *Dillwyn.*] They were not dried plants?—No; growing plants.

454. Have you any stoves in the botanic garden suitable for plants?—Yes; we have a range of glass of 500 or 600 feet. We have a variety of houses under various treatment; some at the highest pine heat, and some conservatories without fires. We have everything of that description in the botanic garden in the highest possible order.

455. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Do you conceive it to be an evil in the constitution of this society that the opportunity of making a very valuable acquisition to the museum and garden could not be effected without three weeks' delay?—I think it is a very great imperfection.

456. Do you conceive it would be an advantage for a power to be vested in the council of the society, supposing it to be governed by the society, to act upon occasions like this?—Yes, certainly; it would be an advantage to have a power within the society which might avail itself of such opportunities.

457. Mr. *Dillwyn.*] Do you recollect what sum was given for these plants?—About 68 *l.*

458. *Chairman.*] In the return you have given in to the Committee of the number of visitors to the museum of the Dublin Society, it appears that in the year 1831 there were 36,658 persons visiting the museum, and in the following year there were only 15,633?—That I believe is the return for half a year only. During one half of that year the museum was closed, partly for repairs, and partly on account of Sir Charles Giésceke's death. It was thought expedient to close it before it was transferred to a new curator.

459. For so long the public was debarred entirely from the museum?—Yes, for that period.

460. Did not that give rise to just complaints?—There were complaints for the moment; but it was very necessary to examine the collection, and also to clean the rooms. The whole museum was dismounted during the painting of the rooms, which was much wanted.

461. Comparing the year 1831 with the year 1833, it appears that in the year 1833 there were only 22,939 persons visiting the museum, showing a falling off of nearly 15,000 persons, as compared with 1831. To what cause do you attribute that falling off, when it is known that in the British Museum there has been an annual increase?—One great cause of the falling off was the changing the day from Monday to Tuesday. Monday is generally an idle day among the mechanics in Dublin, several of whom do not work at all on that day; consequently, so many idle disorderly people flocked in on that day, that it was determined to alter the open day of the museum from Monday to Tuesday; and I conceive that the falling off is mainly attributable to that circumstance.

462. Would it not rather be an argument in favour of selecting Monday for public use rather than Tuesday, that the artisans, and people who are at work on other days in the week, should have an opportunity of indulging in the enjoyment

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of intellectual gratifications, by having access to a museum of this kind?—That must be a matter of private opinion. The society were disposed to think it would be better to change the days.

463. I ask you individually, looking on the society as trustees for the public, whether it would not be consistent with the objects which entitle it to Parliamentary grants that the public should be invited to take advantage of whatever enjoyment the museum is calculated to afford?—Speaking individually, I am not disposed to throw out any inducements or offer any facilities whatever for idleness on Monday. I think the country suffers very much indeed from the dissipation and idleness which takes place among mechanics on Mondays. Many of them on these days made their appearance frequently in a state of inebriation; and the class of persons who come in on Tuesday are more respectable, by many degrees, than such as used to come in on Monday.

464. Are not your regulations for preserving order such as to prevent a person who was in a state of intoxication from entering the museum at all?—Certainly, if in a state of decided intoxication; but there are degrees in inebriety, and people may be in a state to make them very troublesome visitors, although it may be most difficult to prevent them from coming in.

465. Do you suppose that any individual was prevented from working on Monday by the circumstance of his having access to the museum of the Dublin Society?—Not by that alone.

466. But supposing him to spend that day in idleness, is it not better he should have the opportunity of enjoying himself in a refined manner, by indulging his taste for the acquirement of knowledge, rather than spending it in idle dissipation?—Certainly; and the same observation may be applied to Sundays. I am of opinion that the more rational amusements are put within reach of the working classes, the more improved they are likely to become.

467. That opinion would lead one to infer that the change was not beneficial, as regards the lower classes of society?—I think in some respects it is beneficial, in others the contrary. The direct object of the change was to prevent the great influx of idle people, who seemed to come merely for idleness' sake, into the house of the society.

468. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Are there artisans who attend on Tuesdays at present?—Yes, many.

469. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that in almost all the Continental museums the opportunity of visiting them is afforded to every class of society, and that, in point of fact, the lowest classes do in very great numbers enjoy that advantage?—I am perfectly aware of that.

470. Do you not consider that such a regulation is extremely beneficial, and tends to improve the opinions and feelings of the humbler classes of society?—There cannot be a question of it. I am sure it is so; but I must say, the great difference in all Continental museums that I ever visited is, that the people exhibit a sense of order and propriety which is totally unknown amongst those of our own country. A respect for public property is also very observable, which I am sorry to say is not the case with us. I have never gone in on a public day that I have not had occasion to check persons who were handling, soiling, and almost destroying articles, and which the eyes of all the servants we have cannot prevent.

471. Might not that inconvenience be avoided by having a greater number of servants?—Certainly, and by having better rooms. The rooms we have are very ill adapted for the purpose; they are the mere private rooms of a private house.

472. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] How long has the museum been open to the public?—I can hardly answer that question; but as long as I can remember the Dublin Society access has always been afforded to the museum. Whether there were regular days of admission formerly is a matter with which I cannot charge my memory.

473. Mr. *Jones.*] With respect to the late purchase, have you any recollection of the number of the orchydious plants in the collection?—I think there were about fourscore of them, but I am not sure. I recollect seeing them in the hot-houses at Glasneven after the curator had prepared a place expressly for them.

474. Were they very rare plants?—I understand they were rare and curious plants.

475. *Chairman.*] Have you observed in any of these purchases a tendency to anything like jobbing, that is, purchasing from individuals at exorbitant prices?—I know of nothing of the kind. In this transaction I am positive the parties were quite

quite above the slightest suspicion. Mr. D'Olier is a gentleman of large fortune, has very fine gardens of his own, is a judge of such things, and I am sure would have taken the plants for himself had the society refused them.

476. The question I asked was a general one, as speaking with reference to purchases generally?—I do not recollect any other instance of the kind, nor any one approaching to it.

477. The Return which has been given in to the Committee of the purchases made in the mineralogical and geological departments, in various departments, does not enter into any details. In the year 1834, it is stated there was a purchase of Sir Charles Giésecke's minerals, for which 36*l.* 18*s.* was given; are you able to furnish the Committee with the details of the objects obtained for that money?—No.

478. With respect to the purchase of books, can you furnish the Committee with any details of the prices?—I might be able to do so in a few days, but not at present. I may state that in the purchase of new books we only pay a small per-centage, five per cent., as well as I recollect, upon the publisher's price. There is an allowance to the retail booksellers of 25 per cent., and we pay five per cent., or some small per-centage, above what the retail bookseller pays to the publishers. If we want any other description of books not recently published, of course we must pay for them without the allowance I have mentioned.

479. Among these Returns I find that Thomas Wall has been paid 21*l.* in one year for preparing objects of natural history; what is the nature of the preparations?—We get presents of skins of birds and animals in great numbers, and he stuffs them and mounts them suitably for exhibition in the museum.

480. Have you during the year 1834 obtained a very large number of objects of natural history?—There must have been a very considerable accession, if he has been paid so much for preparing them.

481. What is your scale of remuneration to Mr. Wall for preparing them?—I do not know that there is any scale fixed. They are chiefly done by himself and his son.

482. What amount of time do you think he would be occupied in the preparation of the articles for which he is paid 21*l.*?—I cannot possibly answer that question satisfactorily. I do not know the extent to which he has been employed.

483. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Do you accept anything that is presented, whether it be a valuable specimen or not?—Yes; but we do not go to the expense of mounting for exhibition.

484. *Chairman.*] Who is Thomas Wall?—The museum porter, who has a lodging over the stables of the premises, and whose son is particularly ingenious in mounting birds.

485. Do you suppose you could get these objects prepared cheaper elsewhere?—No, I doubt it very much; I believe he does it cheaper than any other person.

486. You do not consider the society has a claim upon his whole time in such a manner as to employ him to do things of this kind without any specific payment beyond his salary?—He is very much occupied. From an early hour he is occupied in dusting the museum, and afterwards in watching over it; during the whole of the day it is his duty, and he is ready to attend visitors. Mornings and evenings he has to himself. A great part of the preparation is performed by his son. Whether there is a Thomas Wall, junior, and whether the Thomas Wall in the Return is Thomas Wall senior or junior, I do not know.

487. Mr. *Wyse.*] Who decides whether the articles presented to the museum should be mounted or not?—The museum committee.

488. Do all these expenses come under the review of the museum committee?—Everything belonging to the museum passes under the cognizance of the museum committee.

489. *Chairman.*] It appears that James Lynch has been paid as much as 21*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* for the chemical apparatus; will you explain what is the nature of that?—I apprehend there is a mistake in putting it down as a chemical apparatus. Mr. Lynch is an optician, whose father had been employed by the professor of natural philosophy in Trinity College, and who, many years ago, was employed by the Dublin Society to give lectures, with the condition that he should find his own apparatus. Mr. Lynch lived to a great age, but is now dead. We have not been able yet to provide such an apparatus as was proper to illustrate the lectures on natural philosophy, and the society has thought it the best course, under the circumstances,

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cumstances, to hire from the son of the late Mr. Lynch the instruments and apparatus which had been used by his father for the purpose of the lectures, the cost of which I imagine is what you see in the Return. Besides hiring out his apparatus, Mr. Lynch attends in person as an assistant at Dr. Kane's lectures without any further cost.

490. What length is the course of Dr. Kane's lectures?—There are two courses in the year.

491. This apparatus is not to illustrate lectures on chemistry?—No, but the lectures on natural philosophy by Dr. Kane.

492. What is the nature of the apparatus; is it so very expensive as to require such a payment for the hire of it as 21 *l.*?—It is valuable to us.

493. What is the nature of the illustrations which it exhibits?—There are exhibitions of the usual mechanical powers, and a great many things which the society ought to have. Perhaps the apparatus which Mr. Lynch has might be worth 150 *l.* or 200 *l.*, and we pay him 20 guineas for the use of this apparatus, and also for his assistance in person at the lectures.

494. At what time are the lectures given?—The lectures are given twice a year, I think.

495. That is to say, there are two courses?—There are two courses.

496. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] If any other gentleman not attached to the society were to offer to give lectures, would he be permitted to do so?—Yes; there have been instances of several gentlemen being permitted to lecture. Dr. Meyler has been permitted to lecture, or rather he has been invited; for without invitation no one can lecture within the society's premises.

497. Do you know of any gentleman being refused permission?—I do not at this moment recollect any particular instance.

498. It is stated in this book that a Mr. Adcock had been refused permission to lecture; upon what ground was that?—I now recollect the circumstance: Mr. Adcock wanted to lecture at the time when we were on the point of choosing a new professor. He proposed to deliver lectures on mechanical philosophy, and the society might have been disposed to have had them; but at that particular time probationary lectures were either going on, or about to commence, on the part of the candidates for the professorship of natural philosophy, and Mr. Adcock's coming in would have interfered with these probationary lectures, and have proved very inconvenient.

499. On referring to the transaction, I observe the reason assigned was, they cannot comply with his request, the same being contrary to the bye-laws of the society?—That was the answer given. There was an old bye-law, that no part of the society's premises were to be applied to any other use than to the purposes of the society, which law, I believe, has now been repealed: but in many instances it afforded a very convenient way of giving refusals to applications which were not admissible.

500. But it would be considered within the purposes of the society, giving lectures?—Yes; and that bye-law was repealed, I believe, on the last general day. It always appeared to me right and proper that the society should be free to exercise its discretion with regard to the appropriation of its premises; but the law, as it stood, afforded a very ready answer for persons whom the society did not think fit to patronize. So far as my recollection goes, the application of Mr. Adcock came exactly in the midst of these probationary lectures. He had a very fine apparatus, as it was understood, whilst the probationary candidates had but a very moderate apparatus indeed to exhibit; and it was thought that inconvenience would arise to the society, and that it would not be treating these probationary candidates well. Mr. Adcock himself was not a candidate.

501. I understand, if there are no particular reasons against it, a gentleman of talent who shall offer his assistance as lecturer would be allowed to give a course?—Yes, certainly; for instance, Sir Humphrey Davy gave two splendid courses of lectures two years in succession; Dr. Lardner also lectured in the society's theatre, and more lately, Professor Stevelly, of the Belfast Institution.

502. *Chairman.*] Now with reference to the schools, will you explain to the Committee generally the object and effects of the tuition given in the schools of figure drawing, ornamental drawing, architecture and modelling?—I think it is one of the most valuable parts of the establishment.

503. What attendance is required from the masters daily in the drawing-school?—Each master attends three times a week; one from 9 to 12; another from

from 12 to 3. The schools are open every day in the week. One master has his time fixed from 9 to 12 on three days in the week, another master has his time from 12 to 3: thus two masters are employed on alternate days. The schools are open six hours on each day.

504. Then the attendance required from each master is not more than nine hours in the week?—Exactly so: each of them attends three days in the week for three hours each day.

505. The salary is 80 *l.*?—It is.

506. Do you not think the attendance is rather small, as compared with the salary?—That it would be possible to get persons in these times to undertake teaching for nine hours in a week at a less price is extremely probable, but it by no means follows that we should have as competent masters.

507. What objection would there be to having the school opened daily for four hours in the day?—They are opened daily for six hours each. If the schools were to go on simultaneously, as suggested, then there must be another room. We have only one school-room. The master of architectural drawing begins from 9 to 12; after which hour there is a change, and he is succeeded by the ornamental master, who presides over his school from 12 to 3. The master of the figure-school comes on alternate days from 9 to 12; then he retires, and the model master begins. There is a separate school for modelling, so that on the days of the figure school the room is not occupied after 12 o'clock.

508. Then the efficiency of the school of art is very much impaired by the want of room in the establishment?—If we had another room the schools might go on simultaneously, and the attendance might be longer in each.

509. If you had another room you would be able to have their attendance every day for six hours a day?—They might go on concurrently for any number of hours which might be fixed.

510. Mr. *Wyse.*] With the same salaries as are paid now?—That would be a matter for the consideration of the masters, if the proposal was made to them for additional attendance. Two of them are advanced in life, and have been long attached to the establishment, and might conceive it a hardship to be called on for longer attendance, just as they conceived it a hardship to have their salaries reduced, as they were at the end of 30 years' service.

511. Have you assistants in the drawing-schools?—No.

512. The whole onus of teaching, therefore, lies on one master?—Yes.

513. *Chairman.*] Are the schools open in the evening?—Not at present. When we could afford a living figure, that department used to be open in the evening: that was another important part of the establishment which we were obliged to discontinue from our no longer having means to support it. An apartment was particularly appropriated for the living figure; a soldier was generally procured from the garrison, and it was provided with all the usual apparatus of lamps for the purpose. Artists were very desirous at the time to avail themselves of that opportunity of study.

514. What was the expense of that?—I think the whole expense for a living figure came to a sum of 30 *l.* or 40 *l.* a year.

515. When was it discontinued?—I cannot exactly say; some few years back.

516. Were any fees paid by the artists?—None; no fees whatever are taken in the schools.

517. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Under what regulations are pupils admitted?—They are admitted by passing in review before a committee of fine arts, which meets once a month for the purpose. It has often been a question whether a lad who does not show a decided disposition for drawing should be admitted into the school or not. The master has informed us that he very often finds some of his best pupils have arisen out of those who had no previous knowledge of drawing before they came in. However, it has been a regulation made and acted upon for some years back by the committee of fine arts, not to admit any boy who does not bring with him some specimen indicative of a disposition for drawing.

518. Is the Committee to understand that any boy who shows talents for drawing in the particular class to which he desires admission is received into the schools?—Yes; he is received into the school, without any limitation to numbers, or without any further inquiry.

519. You have stated, that having but one room, of course only one school can at the same moment be in operation; do you think the pupils, in the figure-school for instance, also attend the landscape and ornamental schools?—Certainly.

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520. In short, you find the same pupil going through several or the whole of the different classes?—Just so.

521. Is not that rather a good reason why it is desirable that there should not be more than one of those schools in operation at the same time? Would it not tend to exclude the pupils from having an opportunity of attending more than one of those schools, if they were all giving instruction at the same time?—It certainly would be desirable to have the schools going on at the same time, if we could afford it.

522. Would it not tend to prevent the pupils who are receiving instruction in the figure-school from attending the ornamental-school?—No; they could divide their time. A pupil might choose to draw for two hours in one school, and two hours in another.

523. Is not that the case at present?—No; as they are held at different hours, it is very common for a lad to remain from one school to another. A lad who has taken his instructions under the figure master, may pass to the model master on the same day; and in the same way the pupil who has studied architecture may pass to the school of ornament.

524. What class of persons are in the schools generally?—All classes. In the architectural-schools, I should say a great number were the apprentices of builders or of carpenters, or perhaps the children. Persons anxious for the advancement of their children, to whom drawing may be useful, endeavour to get them into these schools. In the ornamental-school, where the sort of drawing which is taught is useful in a variety of trades, the pupils are of a more mixed description.

525. What age are the pupils generally?—I should suppose the greater part were from ten or eleven to fourteen.

526. Are operative persons admitted in the class of the apprentices?—Yes, all persons are admitted; I never knew any person rejected.

527. You stated they are from ten to fourteen years of age?—The greater number who present themselves are from ten to fourteen; but we have several much older. There was a question just before I came away as to the admittance of a young surveyor who had actually entered on his profession. He was extremely anxious to get into the ornamental-school, that he might acquire a better notion of illustrating his plans by landscape ornaments. There was some hesitation whether a person so advanced should be admitted into the school or not, but he was admitted.

528. If the lecture or instruction were given in the evening, would it not afford a great facility for persons in the operative class of life to attend and receive instruction?—I think it would; and it has at several different times been under consideration whether the schools should not be opened in the evening.

529. Might not a class be opened in the evening as well as the instruction afforded in the morning?—Certainly.

530. Mr. *Wyse.*] The school for a living model was generally opened in the evening?—Yes.

531. You stated the attendance was very good?—The attendance was numerous for such a subject; but it is only those who have made advances in the art who attempt to draw from the living figure.

532. Do you ascribe that attendance in any degree to the period of the day at which it was opened?—Drawing from a living figure is generally performed by lamp-light. Another reason might also be assigned in part for the discontinuance of the living figure; namely, that the Royal Hibernian Academy, consisting of the painters chiefly in Dublin, after they had procured a charter, chose to establish a life academy at their own expense; and as one of our chief objects was to afford facility of study to young artists, and the Royal Hibernian Academy chose to provide a living figure for themselves, we did not think it necessary to continue an expense which could be ill afforded after the diminution of the Parliamentary grant.

533. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Your object is to afford instruction not otherwise to be had, and not to enter into competition with other societies?—Certainly, and one great object was to improve young artists; but from the time of the incorporation of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and their having an establishment of their own, and a living model, we did not interfere.

534. Can you mention to the Committee any young men of merit who have received their instructions at these schools?—Certainly. I think the two young men named Panormo and Gallagher, who were sent abroad at the society's expense, pursuant to the plan of the Royal Academy here, were two young men of

most

most extraordinary talent. We retain in the society their first models in clay, also their first groupes and their first marbles. Two of their productions are among the marble busts I have mentioned. I have been devoted very much myself to the arts during the whole course of my life. I have resided abroad, lived for some years in Italy, visiting the first galleries, and I do say that I never saw any finer specimens in any of the schools of sculpture by mere students than these two young men produced. One is a groupe of Adam and Eve, over the body of Abel; the other of Theseus slaying a centaur.

535. What were the ages of these young men?—When they left the school they must have been under 20.

536. *Chairman.*] Have many of these persons distinguished themselves much in practical operations in this country?—Yes; and I consider it a very flattering circumstance to us that in giving away the three gold medals at the Royal Academy, one for painting, another for architecture, and a third for sculpture, Sir Martin Archer Shee complimented the candidate in sculpture far beyond any of the rest, as a person who had shown more genius, and had taken a higher walk in his art. That successful candidate, of the name of Timbrell, had not long before passed out of our schools, where he had been brought up.

537. Can you trace from the instruction received in these schools the rise of any practical architects in Ireland?—I must observe that ours is not a school for teaching architecture as a science, but merely an architectural drawing-school.

538. Then do you consider it is on the best possible footing on which it could be established?—It appears in former times there have been considerable discussions upon this subject; that is, whether the master of architecture should not give lectures in mathematics, and the general principles of architecture, with reference to the strength of materials, bearings of timbers, arches, and other matters of the kind; but the practice after having been begun has been again abandoned, and for many years back our architectural school has been a mere drawing-school.

539. Do you consider it very desirable that that plan which you have mentioned should be adopted?—I think it would be very desirable indeed.

540. Do you see any difficulty in establishing it?—I do not think our present master would be competent; for Mr. Baker is a man advanced in life, whom I left very unwell the other day, and who, in the natural course, cannot be able for many years more to attend to his school.

541. Without saying anything detracting from the merits of Mr. Baker, you do not consider him altogether qualified to teach the practical part of the art?—I should think him at the present time not able to perform such a part. He has been an admirable draughtsman himself; his earlier drawings were most beautiful.

542. What is his salary?—£. 80 a year.

543. Have you any power of superannuating masters?—Only by pensioning.

544. Their engagement is only for a year, is it?—Every officer, including the professor, is elected yearly, so that in fact they are only appointed from year to year; but the practice has been to consider all those who are once attached to the institution as fixed there, unless there is misconduct.

545. But when a person becomes decidedly incapacitated by age or infirmity, what remedy can you apply?—The only remedy is to pension them, of which there have been two instances; one in the case of the Rev. Dr. Lanagan, our librarian, who fell into a bad state of health; and the other in the case of Mr. Underwood, who had been at our botanic garden for 30 years, and was pensioned two or three years ago.

546. What would you suggest with a view to remedy the inconvenience which might arise from persons becoming incapacitated by age or infirmity?—To have the means of pensioning them.

547. What amount of pension do you consider necessary in proportion to the salary?—That must be a matter of private opinion, and also dependant on the length of their services. After people have been so long in the establishment as Mr. Baker, namely, 40 years, it would be very hard to dismiss him without a considerable allowance.

548. What is the reason that there seems to be such a great difference in the attendance on the different descriptions of schools. In the school of landscape and ornament it appears in 1834 there were 119 pupils, and at the same time there were only 12 pupils, and in a subsequent year only nine pupils, in the school for modelling in clay; is that in consequence of the incapacity of the master?—No; the master in the modelling school I should pronounce, without hesitation, to be

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be the most attentive and best teacher we have; but it is a pursuit in which fewer persons are engaged. It is an art which is eminently useful to all who are engaged in working silver; and there were two splendid pieces of plate made some few years ago, one for Lord Combermere, when he was commander-in-chief, to the amount, I think, in one piece, of something near 1,000 *l.* in value, which was executed nominally by Messrs. Law, silversmiths, but really by Mr. Tear, a young man who was brought up in our school, and who made all his own tools. It was brought over to London, and was placed at Rundle & Bridge's, where it became a show among those of the trade in London. They could scarcely believe an artist existed in Dublin capable of executing such a work.

549. In what school was he chiefly instructed?—He was instructed probably in all; the figure-school and the model-school principally. The other piece of plate was obtained from Alderman West's house; it was a gift to Lord Manners, the late Chancellor, presented by certain persons at the bar to his Lordship, which was executed by a young man of the name of Percy, also brought up in our schools, and who received several premiums. That piece of plate, on coming to London, was also shown to the trade, on account of the beauty of the workmanship.

550. What other occupations besides working in silver do persons who have studied in this department of your schools generally apply themselves practically?—I really cannot tell all: the art of modelling is necessary to those who are engaged in stucco ornaments, in carving in wood, in moulding figures in metal. It is of great importance generally in the arts to understand modelling in clay. The pupils in this school have always been few, but there never have been wanting in the school, at all times, a number of lads evincing extraordinary talent.

551. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] To what class of models or objects is their attention chiefly directed?—We purchased a year or two ago a great variety of new models for the use of this school, in plaster, friezes, mouldings, hands and arms, and objects of that kind, for the immediate improvement of the younger boys of the school. They have always the gallery of casts, after the antique, to go into; and several can work in a very superior manner in copying after the antique figures.

552. *Chairman.*] You select, then, such descriptions of study as may be useful to persons engaged in practical mechanics, with a view to render them better workmen in their particular occupations; such, for instance, as stucco plastering for ceiling?—Yes.

553. Are the studies of such a nature as would be likely to improve their invention of new patterns?—Beyond all doubt. Many of them are taught to raise reliefs from drawings; that is one of the objects. But with regard to the boys in general, they are left very much to their own choice in selecting patterns and models. One boy will like a head, another a certain ornament, another an animal. Their fancy is very much consulted in these things.

554. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] There is one class of objects to which I wish to ask whether the attention of pupils has been directed, namely, modelling from the antique in vases, and objects of that class?—I do not recollect to have seen a vase in any of the exhibitions.

555. Have you ever considered modelling in clay, with a view to improve the manufacture of china and pottery?—I do not think we have.

556. Do you not think that might be an object worthy of the attention of the society?—Very much so. We have some vases; we have several books of antique vases; and there is seldom a year without drawings of vases being put up in competition for the prize; but I do not recollect an actual vase having ever been brought forward in the model-school.

557. Would it not tend to improve the manufacture of china very much in Ireland, if such instructions were given?—No doubt of it, if there were any such.

558. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Is there no porcelain manufactured in Ireland at present?—I do not know of any being made at present. Mr. Donovan, upon the quays, I suppose it may be 20 years ago, imported porcelain in that state which they call biscuit, and had paintings executed upon it. He got several boys from our school to execute the work, in which they evinced very considerable talent, both in designing and colouring. In some of the early volumes I see there is an eulogium upon the talents of persons who have made porcelain in Ireland.

559. Mr. *Wyse.*] You stated the other day you had a collection of vases?—We have a few; and we have got a very pretty collection, as far as they go, of ancient Greek vases (the so-called Etruscan vases); but with regard to the selection

tion of objects to be copied, that ought to lie with the committee of fine arts. It has been lamented that, year after year, there has been a repetition of the same subjects. It is intended that the committee of fine arts should in future choose the subjects for the purpose; and I will take care that the vases on that occasion shall be brought forward in future.

560. The Etruscan vases would direct their attention, as far as taste is concerned, but have you any models which would furnish opportunities for modelling in clay any copies of the antique vases; the Medici, or any other?—No; for I do not recollect that we have any actual vases of the kind in our collection.

561. *Chairman.*] Then your school has been deficient in patterns and models for the students to copy from?—In actual vases it is deficient.

562. Would you make any remark as to that?—I have not the least hesitation in saying, that if we presented to our master one of our books of vases, and desired him to have models in clay made from them, that we have boys of such talent in raising reliefs from drawings, they would at once make vases without any difficulty.

563. Are you in the habit of doing so?—Not of raising vases.

564. But generally of raising reliefs from drawings?—Yes, every year.

565. Does the committee of fine arts supply new volumes of prints for the purpose of such reliefs?—We have not bought any for several years; but when our funds were flourishing, some 25 years ago, I was in the habit of coming over to attend the exhibitions in the spring, and I have had 100 *l.* and 200 *l.* placed at my disposal to buy drawings or materials for the school, which I used to do.

566. Mr. *Wyse.*] Are many young men employed in this department of art, raising reliefs from drawings?—Yes; it is the practice in the school.

567. Are they not liable to make many mistakes when very young pupils?—Mr. Smith, the master, goes round and points out how the effect is to be produced, what the meaning of the shadows are, and so on.

568. Have you many models of friezes?—A few, not a great many.

569. *Chairman.*] You stated the sculpture gallery was chiefly employed for the purpose of assisting pupils in this school; have you in that sculpture gallery all the casts from the friezes, and other things of that description, which are in the British Museum?—We have several of them; the Elgin marbles, and some of the friezes, but not the whole of them.

570. They are applied for the purpose of study?—Yes.

571. Have artists as well as students in general access to the sculpture gallery for the purpose of study?—Certainly; they have only to ask leave, and I never knew an instance of its being refused, with regard to actual artists. But we have been obliged to lay down a rule, that young persons after having been in the school should not have admission to the school or gallery out of hours, without they have a certificate from the master that they are deserving of it. In some instances we have been told that certain young men were of disorderly habits, not having respect for public property, and that our models would not be safe unless they were watched. In that case, of course, we have been obliged to refuse them; but there is a general disposition to afford accommodation to every artist and every person desirous of profiting by the use of the models or drawings.

572. Are premiums given to the scholars for extraordinary attainments in the particular schools to which they are attached?—There are premiums given every year.

573. Have the society ever lithographed the studies of any boys who have distinguished themselves particularly for publication and sale?—No, they have not done so with respect to any of the performances in the schools; but we received a present from Colonel Stannus, duplicates of which, I believe, are in the British Museum, of casts from Persepolis, and one of our lads was employed in making copies of some inscriptions, which were lithographed, but I do not remember any other subjects.

574. Do you not think it would be a great encouragement to the boys themselves, as well as serve to gratify the public taste, if the young men produced anything peculiarly successful, to afford to the public the opportunity of purchasing it?—That can only be with regard to original inventions, and we have not many of those; the boys in the school are employed merely in copying. It would be most desirable to have the two groupes I have spoken of, by Panormo and Gallagher, lithographed for general distribution.

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575. Do you mean that invention or original composition is not encouraged in the school?—I think it is not.

576. Would it not be desirable that it should be encouraged?—The great object is to learn to draw well before you invent.

577. Has it ever been in the contemplation of the society to create schools in other departments, civil engineering, for instance, the mechanical arts, and the improvement of machinery?—These subjects have been frequently taken into consideration by the society; and somewhere about the year 1765, I think, a Mr. Fenn, who had been a teacher of mathematics in France, was introduced to the society, and published two volumes, which he dedicated to the society, on mathematics and the higher branches of arithmetic. For a time he was employed by them, but afterwards it was considered that the Dublin Society was not exactly a fit place for schools of that description, and they were abandoned; since that time they have only had these drawing-schools.

578. So that, in fact, the schools have been merely for the culture of the fine arts, and not for other purposes?—I would not say the fine arts only, for the great bulk of young men in these schools learn drawing for ordinary purposes, as applicable to trades and manufactures; and such is the great object of the school. I may state here, however, that we were called upon a few years ago to present a list of artists who had been brought up in our schools, and I will now read that list.

Tresham, R. A.	History & Portrait Painter.	Cook	Miniature.
Peters, R. A.	ditto.	Jones	ditto.
Barry, R. A.	ditto.	Buck	ditto.
Hamilton	Portrait Painter.	Smyth, jun.	Sculptor.
Ashford	Landscape Painter.	West	History & Portrait.
Roberts, sen.	ditto.	Kirk	Sculptor.
Roberts, jun.	ditto.	Dunn	Miniature.
Ennis	History & Portrait.	Grattan	History & Portrait.
Stevens	Landscape.	Mulvany, jun.	Figure and Landscape.
Hickey	Sculptor.	Thompson	Portrait.
Smith	ditto.	Twigg	ditto.
Barret	Landscape.	Taylor	Figure and Landscape.
Brooke	ditto.	Ellis	Marine.
Carver	ditto.	Grattan, jun.	Figure and Landscape.
M. A. Shee, Sir, Presid^t R.A.	History & Portrait.	Moyreau	ditto.
Pope	Portrait.	Ingham	History & Portrait.
Killaly	Landscape.	Foster	ditto.
Mulvany, sen.	Figure and Landscape.	Behnes	Sculptor.
Cuming	Portrait.	Rothwell	Portrait.
Comerford	Miniature.	Panormo	Sculptor.
Robinson	ditto.	Gallagher	ditto.

579. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Can you state that the school of ornament has led to improvements in the manufactures of the country, such as carpet-weaving, paper-staining, or upholstering?—Cabinet-work, paper-staining, calico-printing, and several other ornamental works, are beautifully executed in Dublin.

580. Do you think that is attributable to the instruction received in your schools?—I think some of it may fairly be.

581. Do not they generally adopt their models from England, without regard to original invention?—Yes, perhaps for the greater part, but not all.

582. Then you would say the instruction received in the ornamental-school, has not had much influence with regard to the improvement of that branch of art in Ireland?—Without inquiring minutely into that, the answer must of necessity be of a vague description. It is the general opinion in Dublin that all objects whatever, in which drawing is useful, have been improved by means of our society. There is a general feeling to that effect.

583. Is it a general feeling among the manufacturers themselves?—It is a general feeling among the manufacturers, and others, that our schools have disseminated the practical art of drawing very widely.

584. Before the school was established, they found very little knowledge of the art?—The school appears to have been among the earliest branches of the institution; the schools have existed for 80 or 90 years.

585. *Chairman.*] It appears in the year 1835, out of the finances of the society there

there were applied 484 *l.* to the fine arts in the drawing-schools; the masters' salaries alone would have absorbed of that 320 *l.*; how was the remaining 160 *l.* disposed of?—I am not aware whether the salaries of the porter, for instance, which is 80 *l.* a year each, has been added to that department, or whether they are classed among the general officers of the institution; but there have always been some expenditure made in purchases, and probably the premiums are likewise included in that amount.

586. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Is the expense of the materials used by the pupils in the schools defrayed out of the funds of the society?—No; nothing except clay.

587. Drawing-paper and other materials?—They find all these matters themselves; we merely furnish them with models and with clay. It is difficult to get the clay: it is brought commonly from Baldoyle, which is at a considerable distance; we commonly order in a few tons of it at a time. The students could not well procure clay; but all their other materials they provide for themselves.

588. *Chairman.*] There is a sum of 490 *l.* appropriated to the department of chemistry and mineralogy; can you state in general terms what is the nature of the application of that sum?—I suppose in the same manner that includes Mr. Davy's salary of 150 *l.*; it includes the salary of his assistant, which is either 40 *l.* or 50 *l.*, I forget which; then in the laboratory they are always in want of coals, glass and other materials.

589. It appears in the year 1835 there was appropriated to Dr. Scouler, for the geological survey of the neighbourhood of Dublin, 32 *l.*—Yes; Dr. Scouler was requested, previous to the meeting of the British Association in Dublin, to make a geological survey of the country in the vicinity of Dublin; a map also was made to illustrate it. He was extremely active about it. I accompanied him in part of it myself. He drew up a little pamphlet upon the subject, which Mr. Murchison, on the first day of meeting of the association held in his hand, and requested to know who the author was (for Dr. Scouler did not put his name to it), pronouncing his opinion that whoever drew it up was a clever man, and had contributed essentially to the public information, and that it would be desirable in every place they went to to find just such another account of the district in which they met.

590. Was that 30 *l.* by way of remuneration for his trouble, or to defray his expenses?—He was allowed 30 *l.* for all expenses he might be at, in travelling, and so on.

591. Is it supposed the society has for the 150 *l.* it allows Dr. Scouler the right to command his whole time?—It has been understood so.

592. Then was the 30 *l.* to defray expenses, or add to his salary?—It was to defray his expenses in travelling round the country. It is impossible for me exactly to say what expenses he was at, but I dare say he was 30 days in the field making the survey.

593. Mr. *Jones.*] Does the district extend some miles, so as to make it necessary for him to leave his house for some days?—Yes; he was obliged to travel to some distance, to ascend mountains, and to go out in boats; and then there was the trouble of writing the book into the bargain.

594. *Chairman.*] Dr. Scouler has time at his disposal which is not required for his attendance at the society?—During the vacations he is not called upon to attend, but he is there during the session of the society, and gives his lectures with attention, and is in his museum to see that it is properly arranged. The society have not been rigorous to see how he fills up the rest of his time; but the professors are never absent themselves without the leave of the society.

595. Would it not be possible to increase the salary of Dr. Scouler, and confer upon the public a great benefit if he were sent out to other parts of the country during the vacations on special missions to obtain geological knowledge with respect to other parts of the country?—I have no doubt that great benefit would arise from it; the late professors have always been employed in that way. Sir Charles Giésecke made surveys of different districts, and Mr. Griffith made surveys of the principal coal-fields of Ireland. Among the Transactions of the society are some three or four volumes with Mr. Griffith's observations on the coal-fields, with numerous maps and diagrams, explanatory of the same, in different parts of Ireland.

596. Then you think the society ought to have the power of allocating a certain sum for that specific object?—I think it would be always desirable. We have acquired more knowledge of Ireland through the trigonometrical survey and the boun-

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dary survey than we ever had before. Mr. Griffith has been over the country, and is probably better acquainted with Ireland than any one individual; but Mr. Griffith admits that he has received a great deal of additional information from the officers and persons engaged in the trigonometrical survey and the boundary survey, at the head of which last department he himself stands.

597. There is a sum of 13 *l.* 5 *s.* in the year 1834 allocated to Mr. Kirkwood for drawing a geological map; what was that?—That was both for drawing and engraving the geological map for Dr. Scouler's Survey, published in shape of a small pamphlet.

598. So that the expenses of that geological survey were 43 *l.* 15 *s.*?—Yes; and we never did anything for which we obtained more credit, at so cheap a rate.

599. Did he survey the whole of the county of Dublin?—Yes, nearly the whole of the county of Dublin, including Lambay; and it took in part of the mountains of the county of Wicklow.

600. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Where are the lectures in chemistry and mineralogy given?—In the theatre attached to the laboratory.

601. Is the laboratory attached to this branch of the society complete?—There is a small range of furnaces and sand-baths in the theatre, for the purpose of exhibiting some chemical processes; there is then next adjoining to it a large laboratory besides; and also another room for the finer apparatus, and for nicer experiments which Mr. Davy may be particularly engaged in himself, secluded and kept apart for himself, that he may not be interrupted.

602. Is the laboratory a good one?—Yes, a very good one.

603. Is the chemical apparatus complete?—The chemical apparatus is extensive and some of it fine. The galvanic battery is of a very superior description.

604. In the Return before the Committee, chemistry and mineralogy are classed together; they are, however, distinct in their operations at the society?—The first professor we had, Mr. Higgins, attended to both branches; afterwards mineralogy was separated from chemistry. We appointed a professor apart, and left Mr. Higgins in possession of the laboratory, with the same salary he had for attending to both departments.

605. But you have now two professors at separate salaries?—Yes.

606. When they were combined, was there a higher salary attached to Mr. Higgins?—Mr. Higgins had a salary of 300 *l.* a year for both, and when Sir Charles Giésecke was appointed to the department of mineralogy the full salary was left to Mr. Higgins.

607. Is the mineralogical collection a good one?—Excellent.

608. It is stated there are two courses of chemistry and two courses of mineralogy given in a year; of what duration are those courses?—I should think probably there are 20 or 30 lectures in a course.

609. How many in a week?—Three times a week; all the lectures are three times a week.

610. The attendance is stated to be very great in the theatre during these lectures?—At times very great indeed, particularly since Dr. Kane has been appointed. We have had the theatre filled to overflowing. The theatre was very full also at Dr. Litton's lectures, and not only at the theatre, but the garden. The lectures begin at eight in the morning at the garden, and so many go that there is not accommodation for them in the theatre.

611. It is stated here, that even with the small price that was affixed to the tickets of admission, the average attendance did not exceed 30 persons; at what period was that?—The correspondence with Lord Leveson Gower began in 1829; I suppose it must be in 1830 or 1831.

612. The course of lectures had previously been well attended?—Yes; but the public manifested a disinclination to paying; they had been accustomed to these lectures, and there was a dislike to pay. Many persons, who would have been glad to attend, and whose families were in the habit of attending, as soon as a price was attached refused to attend.

613. Are the higher branches of chemistry lectured upon?—The very highest branches. Berzelius, as I have heard, esteems Mr. Davy one of the greatest chemists in Europe. Mr. Davy lately discovered a new gas, which he exhibited at our last monthly evening meeting, the great merit in discovering which was that the same operation which had produced it had passed under the notice of every chemist in Europe, and not one of them had observed the generation of this gas. One of the extraordinary properties of it is, that it burns almost like spirits; a small

small charge of it remains burning during such a length of time that it is difficult to persuade one's self, at first, that the flame can proceed from a gas.

614. It has a considerable specific gravity, has it not?—Yes.

615. Can you pour it out of one vessel into another, the same as any other gas?—Yes.

616. *Chairman.*] Are you in the habit of having examinations after a course of lectures have been delivered, with a view of ascertaining the proficiency of the persons who have attended these lectures?—None whatever; neither was there ever any proposition to that effect, that I recollect, except from Mr. Kirwan, at the first establishment of our mineral museum. He proposed that there should be prizes given for the best answers in mineralogy from persons who had studied in our schools, but no examination ever took place.

617. Are you in the habit of offering prizes for essays on the subject of the lectures?—Never.

618. Do you not think it would be a great encouragement to persons attending the lectures if such examinations were held and such premiums were given?—All examinations, and particularly if attended with premiums, I believe will excite attention universally.

619. To what circumstance do you attribute this practice not having been introduced into the society?—I do not think that it ever was suggested at any time.

620. Do you conceive it would be advantageous to the interests of science in Ireland generally if the Dublin Society had the power of sending down to any town in the country, on requisition, any one of their professors, for the purpose of giving lectures on the particular branch of science which the persons requesting his attendance might desire?—Certainly; Mr. Davy has been invited in that manner, and has gone down with the permission of the society.

621. The feeling of the society would be to encourage such a practice?—Certainly.

622. Mr. *Dillwyn.*] Is the Royal Irish Academy connected with your society?—Not at all.

623. Has that society received any assistance from Parliament?—Something very small, 300 *l.* a year; at least formerly it was 300 *l.* a year; but it was merely to facilitate printing; that is the chief use they apply it to. Their house is their own.

624. Do the Academy give lectures?—No.

625. Has it a museum?—No; at least not one which deserves the name. It has a library, and there may be some few presses, with some articles of antiquity put into them; but it has no museum of extent.

626. What other scientific societies are there in Dublin?—The geological society, which has lately been formed, and which has begun a museum; but they have very slender means, and their museum is very moderate. There is a zoological society, which has a very beautiful garden in the park, and which is prosperous; and there is a phrenological society and horticultural societies. I cannot call to recollection any others. There are a number of medical societies, but I cannot give their right names.

627. *Chairman.*] Do you think a sum ought to be at the disposal of the society to defray the expenses of lecturers who might be sent down to the country, or would you think it desirable that the persons making the requisition should also contribute a portion of the expenses and the remuneration to the professors?—I believe in every instance which has already occurred those who have asked for the lecturers have paid him. If we lose the services of the lecturers during that time, I do not know that we should pay for his expenses during his absence.

628. Do you consider that the Royal Dublin Society receives Parliamentary grants solely for the advantage of Dublin, or is it not rather for the purpose of extending science and the useful arts in the whole of Ireland as well as in Dublin?—We endeavour to do so, and we should be very glad to have two or three professors whom we could send from place to place; but it is to be considered that our professors have but very moderate salaries.

629. Are you aware that in many parts of Ireland, particularly in the south and west, there is no opportunity whatever afforded to the population for acquiring knowledge in philosophical and experimental science?—I am perfectly aware of it, and I think it is a subject very much to be lamented; for the more attention is turned to that subject, the more benefit there would be to the country, and the more improvement would follow.

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630. If the public taste is not formed in thse parts of the country for science, ought it not to be the duty of the government, through your institution, and other similar institutions, to endeavour to create such a taste?—I am sure our society would be extremely anxious to disseminate information in every possible manner, if we had the means of doing it.

631. It is very probable that in a town like Galway it would be found impossible to raise a sum of money by subscription, which would be considered an adequate remuneration to your lecturer, covering his expenses at the same time, and yet it would be very desirable that a course of lectures should be given for the benefit of parties who at present have not the opportunity of obtaining such instruction?—I think it would be most desirable indeed; and if our funds admitted of it, and the commissioners of impressed accounts would pass our accounts, I am sure our society would make no objection to paying Mr. Davy's expenses to Galway, or any other town, and they would do it most willingly; but if, under the present circumstances, we were to appropriate a sum of even 20 *l.* for that purpose, we might be called to account by the commissioners.

632. Would you recommend that Parliament should sanction the principle of allocating specific sums for the purpose of aiding parties in the country in Ireland who are anxious to have lectures in towns, where at present nothing of the kind exists?—I think it would be most desirable, and highly conducive to the improvement of the country.

633. There is a most lamentable and almost disgraceful ignorance in many parts of Ireland with respect to these higher branches of science?—I believe there is.

634. Mr. *Dillwyn.*] What has become of the institution at Cork which was established about 25 years ago?—The grant was withdrawn from it. If I were asked, I should say it would be desirable to have such institutions in every large town in the kingdom.

635. Is the building to be given up?—I am told everything at Cork has been abandoned.

636. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Do you consider, with reference to establishing courses of lectures in different parts of Ireland, that object comes within the original intention of the society?—It is difficult to say what the original intention of the society was. The object was to diffuse information generally through Ireland, and their premiums, by means of which they intended to encourage all improvements, were extended to every part of Ireland. But it is to be kept in recollection that our scientific lectureships are of comparatively modern institution.

637. Mr. *Wyse.*] Would it be contrary to the spirit of the original institution such an extension as that which has been suggested?—Nothing which is connected with the improvement of Ireland could be foreign to our society, according to the scheme of its original institution.

638. Have you considered whether it would be more desirable, with respect to the permanent system of lectures in the Dublin Society itself, to engage particular lecturers, who should be considered as officers of the society, or to apply the same amount of money, or perhaps a larger amount, in procuring from different lecturers occasional courses, inviting the most eminent men from Glasgow, Edinburgh or London to give a specific course of lectures, on receiving a specific amount of pay?—If the 150 *l.* which is devoted to any one of our professorships is merely considered as applicable to the delivery of the courses of lectures, I should say that probably the public would derive more benefit from the invitation of popular lecturers from different places, and that more lectures would be obtained for the money; but we are to consider that our professors are not merely lecturers, but remain on the spot for the purpose of affording information to those who may apply to them; and they are very frequently applied to for information. There are no other public sources, except themselves, from which such information may be derived.

639. You think it desirable to have at least four such lecturers permanently attached to the society?—I think it is desirable to have four lecturers on these subjects. The subjects in which they are engaged are very different. The lecturer on botany, with that very large garden which we have, has his time very amply occupied. Mr. Davy is also very busily occupied in the laboratory through the year. Dr. Kane is ready at hand to afford information on any new invention with regard to the mechanical arts, any new machine that may be presented to the society, or to answer any general questions relative thereto. He is the person to whom such matters are invariably referred, and who can give prompt and satisfactory answers.

In

In the same manner Dr. Scouler has ample employment for his time in the museum, and in attending to his geological surveys, or to the pupils he may have.

640. There are many departments in literature and science upon which no lectures are given?—The society has not devoted itself to literature. It was not originally a literary society; it was a society for practical improvements.

641. But inasmuch as there is no other society receiving Parliamentary encouragement, do you conceive it is foreign to the objects which it ought to be the business of Parliament to promote to allow literature to be included in its range?—I beg to say, it is an opinion I have often expressed in the society, that our theatre should never be idle; that we should always have lectures of some kind going on; and if not from our own professors, from others; that lectures generally should be rendered attractive and improving in every possible way. I think that we should embrace literary subjects, subjects of general information, and, in short, every subject that might be thought inviting, and calculated to improve the mind.

642. Then, in addition to the permanent staff of professors and lecturers connected with the society, which you consider essential to its well-being, you would consider it desirable that you should have the power of providing occasional lectures in every department of literature and science not at present specifically included among your objects?—Certainly.

643. For the purpose of effecting that desirable object a sum of money ought to be allocated by Parliament to enable you to carry it into effect?—I think that, under the circumstances, it would be desirable to have a sum of money appropriated for the purpose. If we were to attach a price to such lectures, many, for the sake of novelty, might be ready to pay; but our own professors would, under such circumstances, be placed in rather an unpleasant position. We have already tried the experiment with regard to payment for our usual courses of lectures; but the public have refused it, without reference at all to the merits of the lecturers, because they had been used to these lectures for a length of time, and that they had a right to admission because our professors were paid with public money; because the whole institution was supported by public money, and therefore they ought not to be called upon to contribute; and they would not pay. The failure was admitted. With regard to other lecturers who might be invited, Sir Humphrey Davy, for example, was invited, and his course was paid for, and produced from 600 *l.* to 800 *l.* each course.

644. Are the remarks you made with respect to the superannuation of the masters in the school applicable to professors?—Yes, to every person who has been long attached to the institution.

645. Inconvenience has been felt from the professors growing old and incapacitated?—The only instance was that of Mr. Lynch: he was between 80 and 90 years of age, and great inconvenience was felt from his inarticulate delivery.

646. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] I understand there is no disinclination on the part of the public to pay for lectures when the Government gives nothing towards it. You say Sir Humphrey Davy received money?—Sir Humphrey Davy received money, and the tickets were paid for, and there was no difficulty whatever in filling the theatre with him. I think there are other persons who would command a price at once; for instance, Mr. Farraday, or some others. I think it is extremely probable that persons would pay for tickets on such extra occasions; but, generally speaking, I think more advantage would be derived from the course that is pursued in some of the large mechanics' institutions, who pay for lectures, and then the whole society has the benefit of them.

647. Mr. *Geo. Evans.*] Have any distinguished lecturers given lectures in Dublin and not in the Dublin Society?—I think the last person was Mr. Adcock, who had a very brilliant apparatus.

648. He did not lecture at the Dublin Society?—No.

649. Were his lectures well attended?—I cannot answer that question; I was not at them myself.

650. Mr. *Dillwyn.*] Are there no lectures on scientific subjects at the university?—Yes, Professor Lloyd is the lecturer upon mechanical philosophy: he is a very learned man, and a very able lecturer. There are also lecturers upon chemistry and botany.

651. Are they open to the public?—Some of the lectures are, I believe, public. In other instances, the first two or three lectures are thrown open to the public; but

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after that time, it is, I believe, generally understood that they are confined to students.

652. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Are the professors at the college "regius" professors?—I cannot exactly answer that question. I believe there is no objection to a few persons going in to the lectures occasionally, but as to being thrown open to the public generally, I apprehend they are not.

653. *Chairman.*] Are these lecturers in the habit of lecturing at the Dublin Society?—Dr. Lardner did: Dr. Lardner gave a few most brilliant lectures upon the steam-engine, which were, I believe, the commencement of his public lectures out of the university. He began at the Royal Dublin Society.

654. Are there any probationary lectures?—At the appointments to the two last professorships, of which the professorship of natural philosophy was one, there were four or five candidates for the latter, and it was agreed that each should deliver a certain probationary course of lectures, either four or six lectures, and the opinion of their fitness was formed very much from these lectures. Dr. Kane was chosen, from the ability he displayed in the probationary lectures: he was not much known to us before. We had a great many applications for the professorship of mineralogy and geology, to which Dr. Scouler was chosen: the committees met to consider of the various testimonials produced by the candidates, and without any further competition, a decided feeling prevailed in favour of Dr. Scouler. The testimonials were very strong: he had been professor at Glasgow.

655. Is there not a natural history society in Dublin as well as the Dublin Society?—No; at least if I except the Geological and the Zoological Societies, I know of none.

656. Mr. *Jephson.*] Are you aware of the natural history arrangement in the Dublin Society?—Yes.

657. When was that arrangement made confining it to the natural history collection?—There has been no attempt, that I am aware of, at any very accurate arrangement until Dr. Scouler came over, and he has put the birds together in a more scientific order than before; but our museum still is open to great correction, the only part that has been fully arranged has been the mineralogical part.

658. When was that arrangement made?—The commencement of the mineralogical collection was the purchase of Leske's cabinet, in the year 1792, of which a descriptive catalogue had been made by Karsten.

659. Has the progress of mineralogy since the year 1792 been such as to make that arrangement of little use to students at the present day?—The Leskean cabinet will always be of use. It is no matter what the arrangement in modern times may be, that cabinet will always be of great use to those who will be at the trouble of consulting it with the catalogue. Sir Charles Giésecke on coming over was consulted as to the remodelling of the Leskean cabinet, having gaps filled up, and changes made of substances that had been improperly put together, and he gave it as his decided opinion that it would be better to leave that cabinet just as it stood, as a memorial of the state of knowledge at that time.

660. Would the Leskean cabinet be of any use to students who studied mineralogy in any one of the schools in the present improved state of the science, of sufficient celebrity to attract notice?—Of very great use.

661. Would he be acquainted with any of the arrangements according to the more modern system, or should that arrangement, according to the external appearance of minerals, be confined to the surface, or be made in the manner in which a scientific collection of minerals would be arranged in the present day?—No; neither is the collection which was given to us by Sir Charles Giésecke arranged on that principle. The Leskean collection remains as it was.

662. Is not that your principal collection?—It is the largest collection, and the original one; but we have besides the collection of Sir Charles Giésecke, which is a complete collection of itself.

663. Are the other two collections arranged scientifically?—Yes.

664. Is not one arranged locally according to counties?—No; I spoke first of all of the Leskean cabinet, which was arranged by Leske, and a catalogue of which exists. When Sir Charles Giésecke came to us he considered that as an obsolete arrangement, and gave us a new series altogether of minerals of his own collection. These we have, and they are catalogued in a very complete manner. Dr. Scouler, who is our third professor, and who came over lately, has made alterations in our new cabinet of minerals, and has reduced it to the most improved modern system.

665. Have

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665. Have Dr. Scouler's new arrangements been made by order of any committee of mineralogy, or have they been made by Dr. Scouler, of his own notion, without the sanction of the committee?—Dr. Scouler consulted the committee before he attempted to change any part of the arrangements, and the committee gave him full power to make such changes as would conduce to the utility of the cabinet and the credit of the society.

666. Have not Dr. Scouler's improvements been confined hitherto to the attempt to form a complete collection of Irish minerals?—Dr. Scouler as yet has but in part turned his attention to the formation of a new collection of Irish minerals. He has been directed to do so, and to complete an Irish geological collection; he has, I know, already got many specimens, but he has not begun as yet, I believe, a general arrangement of the same; he was specially desired to do it. In the last room in the suite devoted to the museum there is an old collection of minerals, arranged according to counties, which is a discredit to the society, and we have long wished to get rid of that and form a new collection.

667. Are the society at present engaged in the formation of a collection of Irish minerals?—It is an object to which Dr. Scouler was particularly desired to direct his attention.

668. At the present time what facilities would a stranger coming to the Dublin Society, and asking to see a collection of Irish minerals, obtain for doing so?—The utmost the society could afford.

669. But what would there be?—On applying to a member he would get leave to see the Irish collection, and if Dr. Scouler were there he would give him every information. But I beg to say the Irish collection is a disgrace to the society, and has been so for years past. It has been condemned, and a new and creditable collection will, I doubt not, be formed.

670. In the Irish collection of minerals, are there not many substances which are not labelled?—Many; and the first thing I should say to a person going into the room would be, that there was nothing there worth looking at. It is an old collection, and an utter disgrace to the society.

671. Do you think the Leskean collection is as well noted and labelled as a collection for general reference ought to be?—No, it is not. I went over one part of the Leskean cabinet not long ago, which consists of 800 or 900 specimens, and in arrangement it agreed with the catalogue, but there were a number of specimens, from which the labels or numbers had dropped off, and it was only by looking at the catalogue and comparing the specimen that it could be ascertained to what place the specimen belonged.

672. What would you, as having the superintendence of the museum, recommend should be the amount of information upon each specimen in the cabinet?—On the specimen a mere number referring to the catalogue.

673. Is that all you would recommend in a museum for general inspection; that it should be merely numbered?—In a very fine, minute and complete collection, I should say mere numbering, having a reference to a catalogue; but we have in the society a short collection of the more leading and remarkable minerals which are labelled with their names for the information of the public.

674. Are not those specimens which please the eye the most?—I think they are.

675. Are not those, with reference to minerals, given for the purpose of pleasing the eye, and not for any specific purpose of information?—What I speak of are for scientific information, as well as pleasing the eye; but instead of giving the varieties, which there should be in a complete cabinet, here are only a few leading specimens, as of rock chrystal, calcareous spars, &c.; these specimens are labelled with their names, that persons who have not paid attention to the subject may obtain some information whilst visiting the museum.

676. That is making a collection of minerals for the amusement of ladies and children?—For the amusement and information of cursory visitors to the museum, who perhaps have never before looked at minerals.

677. In what state is your collection of fossil remains?—We have no fossil remains, except the fossil elk, which is the finest specimen in Europe.

678. Has the study of geology of late years been almost exclusively confined to the study of the various genera of fossil remains?—It has.

679. Has the society taken any means to follow the progress of geology in the collection it has made?—It has not, for they have not funds to purchase.

680. But they purchase bear-skins, arrow-heads and every sort of curiosity to

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please the eye, while they neglect to purchase the more essential requisites for the study of one of the most important branches of science of the day?—I have not heard of their having purchased arrow-heads or bear-skins; nor do I believe that any articles of curiosity have been purchased for the museum of late.

681. Have you the general superintendence of the drawing-school, as secretary to the society?—The prescribed duties of the honorary secretaries are merely to attend the society at its meetings. I have always been very fond of the society, and have devoted much time and given great attention to it long before I was secretary; but the general duties of the honorary secretary, according to the bye-laws, are to attend meetings of the society, unless it be particularly inconvenient to them.

682. Is the system carried on in the drawing-schools one which has come under your inspection?—Most particularly so; as I have been fond of that department from the time I first entered the society, 36 years ago.

683. What is the system carried on there with respect to the branches of drawing which the boys should follow; are they confined to any particular branch, or are they allowed to wander as may suit their taste?—They are so far allowed to wander, that opportunities are given of choosing those studies which are most agreeable to them. For instance, in the ornamental-school there is a great variety of subjects, and the master may tell the boy he had better take this pattern-drawing, as better suited to his powers and capacity; but it generally ends in the boy selecting the model he likes best, which he is permitted to do.

684. In the case of the son of an engraver or a worker in silver, who is sent to learn drawing for the purpose of his trade, is his attention directed to these objects, or is he allowed to take a landscape or figure, or to deviate in any way from the direct branch of study for which his parents have sent him?—I scarcely know of an instance of a boy on entering the school bringing with him any direction, or any recommendation from friend or parent that he should be desired to turn his attention to any one particular subject. A boy is very commonly asked on admission, "what object he had in coming, or what particular school he wished to attend?" the boy sometimes is totally unable to give a satisfactory answer to that question; or he is very commonly asked as to his pursuits or prospects; and from these the committee of fine arts forms an opinion, and chooses the school which it will be best to place him in. Sometimes a boy asks to be admitted into a particular school. I cannot call to my recollection any instance of special instructions being sent with a boy as to his course of study, except as to his admittance into a particular school; and after a few elementary lessons the boy is allowed to choose such models or patterns as are agreeable to his fancy. So far they certainly are allowed to ramble at pleasure.

685. If a boy, whose object is to study architecture, is inclined to deviate from that and follow any other branch of drawing which may suit his taste, and if the master desires to confine that boy to those branches of drawing which are calculated to advance his progress in that particular study, is the boy at liberty to follow his own whim?—It is to be recollected that each school is appropriated to a particular branch of drawing: if a boy goes into the architectural school he has no opportunity of copying ornamental patterns, and if he goes into the ornamental school he will not find subjects illustrative of the human figure.

686. May he not go from one school to another as he chooses?—No, unless he has a ticket of admission for them. Boys, at their admission, will sometimes ask for tickets for all the schools; but at first, I may say, these are never granted, and the boy is recommended to try one school first. After having been a while admitted boys readily obtain tickets for a second school; and sometimes, as they advance, they get tickets for all the four schools, and will pass from one school to another; but when there, the master assumes no other control over him than to enforce order and quiet conduct.

687. Suppose a boy makes no progress in one school, and though he may follow the course the master directs, yet he does it in a manner to show his inclination not to be in favour of the study, does the master exercise any power, or can he exercise the privilege of preventing the boy from taking up the place of another who might be more diligent?—He might remonstrate with the committee of fine arts, and state that such a boy is refractory, and the committee may assume the power to put the boy out; but it would not be within the power, or rather within the duty, of the master to expel the boy.

688. Is

688. Is he obliged to make periodical reports of the progress of each pupil?—No; the admissions are very numerous, and we have tried, from time to time, to get lists established of the progress and attention of each pupil, but we have found it impracticable to do so, and the project has been abandoned. There is no such list kept, but there is a report of the school generally, and of the numbers who attend, sent in once a month.

689. Do you not think it would be a requisite restraint upon the pupil that there should be periodical reports on his individual progress in the school, and that he should not merge into the general mass of progress which has been made in the interval?—Yes.

690. Do you not think it would be more conducive to the ends of science, and in producing good artists and good workmen, if boys were obliged, on entering your schools, to select a course of study which should also be regulated with reference to their future prospects; and that while following that course of study they should be obliged to attend regularly, and to attend strictly to the course which the proper master should direct as most conducive to the end of his instructions?—All these subjects have been already discussed in the committee of fine arts, and there are reports upon them to the society, which will show the great attention that has been bestowed upon them. With regard to reporting the progress of each boy, certainly that would be most desirable. I have already explained that on the admission of the boy there is some inquiry as to his situation, and the committee give cards of admission to the school, which they think will serve his purposes best; but with reference to showing the course of study of each boy, and giving him certificates, as is commonly practised in schools, of his progress and regularity of conduct, we have no such thing. I think it would be highly desirable if we had.

691. Suppose I confine the question to the landscape-school; with respect to the master, how does he conduct this mode of instruction?—More pupils enter into that school than into any other. The master can do very little more than direct the boy in the choice of the models or patterns that he ought to take in the beginning; and after all, the boy is left very much to follow his own course; and in the drawing-schools generally, it is found that the emulation and excitement which are derived from seeing what can be done by others go farther, and lead to more rapid improvement, than any instruction which can be given by the master.

692. Does the master give the pupil any general instructions as to combination of colour, as to the formation of tints, as to the causes of shadows, of half or whole shadows, or as to the general toning of pictures?—He may occasionally give such instruction where he finds talent in a boy; but, generally speaking, I do not think the master of the ornamental-school does enter as minutely as he might do into the business of instruction. I think in this school, whenever there may be a change, a more efficient master might very possibly be obtained; but the productions of this school at the exhibition for premiums are nevertheless good.

693. In short, what state do you consider the drawing-school to be in?—I think the ornamental-school is in a very imperfect state, compared with what it might be; but, at the same time, it is quite marvellous to see how boys, ill-provided with materials, will work their way through difficulties at times, and produce even coloured drawings without particular instruction, merely by looking at what is placed before them, and observing the proceedings of others further advanced than themselves.

694. Have there been any rules laid down for the conduct of the pupils which they are required on admission to observe, on pain of expulsion?—Yes; I think there have been rules drawn up, which are, however, rather in reference to order and attention to the master than to anything else.

695. And not as to his own individual conduct, provided he keeps himself quiet?—Also in reference to the property of the institution, that it should not be injured in any way.

696. But with regard to inattention, not attending regularly?—Plans of various kinds to this end have been tried, and are often abandoned. It was once proposed there should be an exact account kept of the attendance of each boy in the schools, that the parents might have some check upon them as to the disposal of their time; but this has been abandoned.

697. Why has it not been done?—It ought to be done. I am not justifying the abandonment of it; but two things are to be considered: first, that the committee of fine arts has been at former times beyond all comparison the most effective committee we ever had in the society; the persons who composed it, however, are now

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nearly all dead, or out of Dublin, and subsequent committees have not given up an equal portion of their time to the subject. Committees cannot be compelled to act.

698. Have you any astronomical instruments?—No.

699. Have you any observatory at the society?—No.

700. Have you any instruments for observing transits?—No.

Lunæ, 2° die Maii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien.	Mr. Wyse.
Mr. Villiers Stuart.	Mr. George Evans.
Mr. Anthony Lefroy.	Mr. More O'Ferrall.
Mr. Robert Steuart.	Mr. Jephson.
Mr. Jones.	

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN, IN THE CHAIR.

Robert Hutton, Esq. called in; and Examined.

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701. *Chairman.*] ARE you a member of the Dublin Society?—Yes.

702. Have you been long a member?—Twenty-five years.

703. Have you taken a good deal of interest in its proceedings?—I have occasionally.

704. Have you had occasion to remark any defects in its present constitution and its mode of administering business?—I have thought that the present mode of conducting the business of the Dublin Society is not favourable to its usefulness and the general advancement of science, and that a different constitution might be substituted with great advantage.

705. What are the principal inconveniences of which you have thought there was reason to complain?—In the year 1834, I drew up a paper, suggesting certain improvements in the constitution and management of the society, which I beg to hand in.—[*The paper alluded to was handed in.*]

706. Does that paper which you have handed in, embody your present views?—It does in a great degree, although some of the plans proposed by me then, have been modified and altered since. I thought it important to show that I had for some time entertained these views, and that it is not a recent opinion growing out of recent occurrences, but that I have long thought a change of constitution absolutely necessary to its efficiency.

707. You state that there is an indisposition on the part of the most eminent and scientific persons of Ireland to co-operate with the Dublin Society in forwarding its objects; do you still retain that opinion?—Yes; I know there are many persons who refuse to belong to that body, some from its character for inefficiency, and some from its political bias.

708. In point of fact, are those persons who are most active in the various societies of a voluntary kind, independent of the Dublin Society, persons in the habit of taking part in the proceedings of the Dublin Society?—Not generally; some object to its inefficiency and its weekly meetings, and others are prevented by its political character.

709. Some very active persons in the Geological, Zoological and Horticultural Societies are not members of the Dublin Society?—Some of them are, but they do not take a part in the proceedings of the Dublin Society.

710. Do you think it very desirable that the committees of the society should be called upon to present occasional reports with a view of showing their efficiency, and of laying before the public the result of their inquiries?—I think that is essential. Some of the committees consist of persons who do not take any interest in the branch of science of the committees of which they are members, and pay little or no attention to their duties.

711. How many committees are you inclined to think necessary for conducting the affairs

affairs of the society advantageously?—I should think it might be entirely done by four committees. Some members together with myself have lately drawn up a paper which contains a proposed constitution for the society, which, with very little alterations, will be found to contain my opinions on the subject, and which I beg to hand in.—[*The paper alluded to was handed in.*]

712. Will you describe the four committees you think necessary?—One committee of science, which might comprehend natural philosophy, chemistry and natural history, with the exception of botany.

713. Do you think that one committee could successfully attend to all the subjects you have enumerated?—I should think one committee might. The branches which are included in the committee of science are so connected with each other, that I think one committee might, with advantage, direct all proceedings in the departments of natural philosophy, chemistry and natural history.

714. What would be the next committee?—Botany, horticulture and scientific agriculture.

715. Supposing that the Dublin Society were made the organ of administering public assistance to the improvement of agriculture in Ireland, do you not imagine that it would be necessary to have for agricultural purposes a separate committee, particularly if it were attempted to embrace within the operations of that committee the whole of Ireland as well as the immediate neighbourhood of Dublin?—I have no doubt it would; but my opinion is not favourable to engrafting upon the Dublin Society a committee of practical agriculture. I have used the word scientific agriculture in opposition to practical agriculture, for I conceive that many of the professorships of the Dublin Society may be made accessary to the promotion of agricultural knowledge, although I am unfavourable to annexing practical agriculture to the Dublin Society.

716. What is the third committee?—The committee of the fine arts, including drawing, architecture and modelling.

717. What is the fourth committee?—The committee of finance and domestic arrangements connected with the establishment, such as the management of all its hours, and internal regulations, accounts, and all business of that sort.

718. I think you have stated in the paper handed in that you were of opinion that the affairs of the society in general ought to be administered through an executive council, would you have the four committees, sub-committees, as it were, of the executive council, or would you constitute the executive by deputations from these committees?—I should be disposed to make these committees not large ones; the first two to consist of seven members, and the other two of five members each.

719. That is 24 in all?—Yes.

720. Then would you have the committees as such elected by the members of the society, or would you have the council chosen by the members, and that it should then break itself into committees?—I think if the entire council were elected by the body, then each person would take the line which he felt most competent to.

721. But supposing, in the event of the council at large being named by the whole body, it so happened that among the members of the council freely chosen by the members of the body at large, there should be none who are qualified to superintend chemistry and natural history; in that case how would you remedy the inconvenience?—I think there would be considerable difficulty in forming the first council; perhaps the present vice-presidents and honorary secretaries might be called upon to nominate certain gentlemen who have distinguished themselves, or who are known to have paid attention to particular branches, and in such case the society would probably elect them. I confess I see great difficulties with respect to electing the council, and I think for some time there might be considerable embarrassment; but as in the proposed constitution each branch of the council is to make reports, and these reports would very soon show the competence or incompetence of the parties, persons who are incompetent would find themselves in a wrong situation, and would, I should think, be very glad to withdraw from an office for which they would appear quite unfit. I think the present committees continue to have incompetent persons, because there is no means of showing their incompetency; there is no necessity upon them to make any report, or do anything which will show the public what they do, or what they neglect.

722. The council being elected by the body at large must, of course, reflect to a certain

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a certain extent the state of feeling in the body, that is, if there be a great zeal for the interests of science, or great capacity of discriminating as to the powers of individuals usefully to employ themselves upon these committees, it is possible that the council so chosen might be very efficient for the purposes of science?—Even supposing such zeal and ability not to exist in the body at large, a council might be selected, who would be efficient.

723. Have you ever considered the idea of having a certain proportion of the council named by the Government?—Yes, that has occurred to me frequently, and I think it might be very likely to have serious advantages; but I think there would be considerable difficulties connected with it. The disadvantages I think would be, that persons appointed by the Government would go into the council under different circumstances from those appointed by the society. They would be viewed with jealousy, and probably considered in a different light by the main body, so that it would not be pleasant for themselves.

724. Mr. *George Evans.*] Were these propositions laid before the society at large, or are they merely your own opinions?—They are merely my own opinions.

725. You have not had the opinion or judgment of the society itself upon them?—No, I have only had the opinion of individuals. I never laid them before the society, because I considered it would be quite hopeless, constituted as the society is, to expect that the members would give up the privilege of their weekly meetings, which, with access to newspapers, form the objects for which many of the members have joined the society.

726. I think you stated that the governing body should be constituted of the members of the different committees you have enumerated?—My view has been, that the council should be appointed by the society itself, but that there should be certain persons pointed out to them in the first instance by a responsible body, such as the vice-president and honorary secretaries, as efficient persons; otherwise I think it is possible by means of canvass and application that the society might in the first instance appoint incompetent persons.

727. If you have the governing body or council composed of the members of these committees, might there not be members of the society who are not upon the committee, who would be fully as competent to act as the governing or controlling body, as these indicated by the vice-presidents and honorary secretaries?—I think so certainly. I only mean this as a scheme for getting the first council. It would be extremely difficult I think in the first instance to get a council nominated by the society at large who would be competent to act.

728. *Chairman.*] What objection do you see to allowing the committees to be named directly by the society at large, and selections from these committees to constitute the council?—In either case it would regulate itself very much in the same way as that I have proposed, only the committees would then consist of a greater number. I am anxious to limit the number of the committees, in fact to condense the responsibility.

729. How could you have the council re-chosen; would you have the whole of it to go out every year, or only a portion?—Only a portion.

730. What proportion?—The proportion of eight or ten out of twenty-four.

731. One-third?—Yes.

732. Would you have the outgoing third re-eligible?—I should think it would be better that they should not be re-eligible; I mean that a certain proportion should not be re-eligible.

733. Might you not in that way lose some of the most efficient members of the council?—It is possible, but I think the most efficient members of the council would still be retained; and I think it is desirable that there should be new spirit infused into the council, and that the members generally should feel that the council was likely to sympathise with their general views.

734. Would you recommend that one-third should go out in rotation, or that the council should have the power of selecting a third to go out?—I should recommend the council to have the power of selecting a third to go out.

735. So that they should have the power to keep the most efficient persons?—Yes; leaving it, however, to the main body to remove others if they considered it eligible.

736. Would not that impose upon the council a very invidious task in making such selection, which would be obviated by allowing a third to go out in rotation, and making that third re-eligible if it should be the pleasure of the society to reinstate them in office?—It is a task which sounds invidious; but the plan is found

found to answer very well, I believe, in the scientific societies in London, which take that course. The council of the Zoological and other London societies recommend the withdrawal of certain members of the council, and they give a list of persons, out of which they recommend the new members to be substituted, and an additional list, out of which others might be taken.

737. Would you propose that the council should have power of adding members to the committees, who were not members of the council?—Yes.

738. To what extent?—I think that would be regulated by the wants of the different committees. The committee of science, for example, might find it necessary to add on certain occasions; for example, if there were any great increase to its museum, it might be considered desirable that it should add two, three, or four persons for that particular purpose. The council might appoint committees for particular purposes, and might ask for the assistance of members in such cases.

739. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Do I understand you to recommend that the council should first of all be chosen, and out of that council the different committees should be selected, or that the committee should be first chosen, and these committees should form the council?—My view was, that it would be better to select the council in the first instance.

740. Do you see any objection to first of all selecting the different committees, for instance, seven for science, seven for botany, &c., and whatever number you might think proper for the other committees, and that that body should form the council?—It is proposed in this paper, "that the council shall be elected by ballot, to consist of 24 members, being all men remarkable for their attainments in at least some one of the departments to be placed under their superintendence. This council to be subdivided into four committees."

741. You endeavour to secure people who are competent?—Yes. "Each of the committees shall also elect a chairman at its first meetings, and a professor connected with each department shall attend when requested to do so, and act as secretary to the committee. The council shall meet at the Society-house once a month at the least during the session, namely, from November to July inclusive; and each of the committees shall meet when required to do so by the council; but to ensure a constant surveillance over the different departments, one member of each of the committees shall in turn act for one month consecutively as a visiting member, to see that the regulations of the council are carried into effect."

742. *Chairman.*] Among the committees you have enumerated there is no library committee or museum committee; to whom would you propose that the care of the museum and library should be confided?—The museum committee I have supposed to be included in the committee of science, because it properly is connected with natural history; and this paper states, "in respect to the purchase of books, it shall be the duty of every committee to recommend to the council those connected with each department which may appear to be desirable, and the council shall decide." At present the books are voted into the library by the library committee. Some of the books are valuable, but some of them certainly are not books which are suited to a scientific body.

743. Would you have a professor attend all the meetings of each committee?—I propose that each professor should attend when requested to do so, for I can conceive cases where it would not be agreeable, either for the committee or the professor, that he should attend.

744. You propose that the society at large should only meet quarterly, would not inconvenience result from the paucity of such meetings of the society with reference to the admission of members?—I should think not.

745. What objection do you think there would be to the society at large meeting, say once a month, for the admission of members?—I do not know that there would be any strong objection to their meeting once a month for the admission of members.

746. Might not the delay of three months before a member could be elected, prevent many persons from joining the society?—I should think not.

747. Practically, is it not the case in all societies here, that the elections are more frequent?—I believe they are more frequent; and if the meetings were confined to the election of members, or the hearing of scientific papers, which is usually the case at the meetings of scientific bodies here, I should think there would be no objection to the monthly meeting of the body. If scientific papers were to be read, the members might be admitted on those days.

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748. There are such scientific meetings at present in the society?—There are; and I should not see any objection to these scientific meetings being once a month, and members being admitted on the occasion of these meetings.

749. Do you not think these scientific meetings might to be held oftener than once a month, when the societies in London, that devote themselves to one single science, meet weekly, or once a fortnight?—Once a fortnight, I believe, in London; but I should doubt whether if they were held more than once a month, there would be materials for supporting the interest of the meetings; at least once a month at present I should think often enough.

750. Do you think that scientific meetings once a month are sufficient to develope the different pursuits in which the society is engaged, for instance, chemistry, natural history, horticulture and agriculture; in justice to these pursuits or sciences, would it not be right, that if an attendance could be procured, meetings should be held as often as possible?—Certainly; there could be no objection to holding scientific meetings as often as there were materials to interest the members who would attend them.

751. Suppose the Dublin Society were placed in a state of the highest efficiency of which it is capable, is it not probable that it would supersede, to a certain extent, the necessity of having independent associations maintained at considerable cost by individuals for the purpose of forwarding particular branches of science, such as the Geological Society, and other societies which have recently been established in Dublin?—If there were a sufficient feeling of confidence in the Dublin Society, and in its efficiency, I think it likely that some of the present societies might merge into it. I can conceive it so constructed as to be subsidiary to those societies, and that the papers which are now read at their meetings, might be read at the Dublin Society; but that is rather matter of speculation than arising from any actual knowledge. At present there is a want of confidence in the Dublin Society, which prevents other societies from wishing to co-operate with it, and a feeling of jealousy on the part of the Dublin Society towards their societies.

752. Mr. *V. Stuart.*] How do you account for that feeling, or can you account for it?—I attribute it in part to the weekly meetings, in part to its inefficiency and to the want of good management, and in part also to the feeling which many have that there is a political bias attached to the Dublin Society.

753. Practically, have you heard any eminent persons in Dublin express any disinclination to join the society, because they felt they could not usefully forward the objects in which they were interested?—I have.

754. Did they illustrate the difficulties with which they might be met by pointing out specifically any inconveniences which result from the present management of the society?—On the formation of the Geological Society, one of the professors of the Dublin Society was chosen a vice-president of that society, and it excited unfavourable feelings towards him, on the part of many members of the Dublin Society. The new society was looked upon with jealousy as interfering, and in the character of a rival institution.

755. Mr. *Jones.*] Do you connect that with politics at all?—No, I do not think there was anything political connected with that.

756. What opinions have you formed with respect to the amount of the admission fee required on becoming a member?—I conceive it would be desirable that there should be an admission fee, and that there should also be an annual subscription, with an option to compound for that annual subscription by the payment of a life subscription; but that in each case there should be an admission fee.

757. What amount of admission fee, and what annual subscription, would you think necessary?—It occurred to me that 5 *l.* admission fee, and 3 *l.* annually, would be an advantageous arrangement for the society.

758. With the power of commuting?—Yes, with the power of commuting the 3 *l.* for 20 *l.*, which would make the total admission very little different from what it is now, but it would alter its character in some degree. I think it very desirable that admission should be given to persons as annual members of the Dublin Society.

759. How much would you require for an annual member?—£. 3. I conceive that persons paying a subscription of 3 *l.* are more efficient contributors by paying that sum, and are more likely to take a real interest, than those who commute for life. I am confining myself now to the annual fee; and I am taking my views merely from the success of that system in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Belfast, and other large places I am acquainted with.

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760. Do you think, in Dublin, there would be many persons willing to give as much as 3 *l.* a year and 5 *l.* entrance to a society in which no personal convenience was afforded, such as are usually supplied by clubs: for instance, if the newspapers were suppressed, do you think many people would be willing to give 3 *l.* a year for the purely scientific objects of the society?—I should hope there would.

761. Do you not imagine that if the annual subscription were lowered to, say 2 *l.* a year, and the entrance fee to three guineas, that a much larger number of persons would join the society than at the annual payment which you have recommended?—I doubt whether a much larger number would.

762. Is the Committee to understand that you prefer a payment such as you have named to a lower rate of payment?—I should be as anxious to get as large a sum of money as I could towards the support of the establishment, and conceiving that members could be got who would give the greater sum, I should prefer getting that, in order to increase the funds of the society.

763. Do you not also think it desirable that as great a number of individuals as possible should become interested in the objects of the society by taking a part in its management and attending all its operations?—I do.

764. And is it not probable that the number of members would be considerably increased by a lower rate of admission than by a higher rate?—It is quite a matter of speculation. One advantage of a council would be that it would admit of experiments of that kind being tried.

765. With respect to associate members, have you any suggestions to offer to the Committee; do you approve of the continuance of annual subscribers?—I think it would be very well to give to members who choose to pay a certain sum, the power of attending at scientific meetings, on payment of a certain sum; suppose 2 *l.* a year. I should doubt whether a number of persons would join under these circumstances, but I think it would be quite right to do everything possible to extend the advantages of the society to every class of persons. I think it possible that officers of the army stationed for a short time in Dublin, or any one residing not permanently, might like to attend such scientific meetings.

766. What privileges would you give to associate subscribers; you would not allow them to take any part in the management of the society?—I would give them the power of attending all its meetings, and having access to all its establishment.

767. Mr. *A. Lefroy.*] That system of associate members has been already tried; has it not?—Yes, it has.

768. And has it not been found to be attended with injurious effects to the interests of the society, with respect to the collection of the annual subscriptions?—No associate member has ever joined the society. There were many years ago annual members of the society, previous to the associate member plan having been proposed, and I believe very great losses have arisen to the society from the non-payment of annual subscriptions, but I conceive such losses to have arisen from the want of good regulations on the part of the society. In the first place, the members of the Dublin Society were admitted without being called upon to sign any obligation. It is usual in some societies here, that on joining them every member is called upon to sign an obligation, that he will pay a certain annual subscription, or that on the non-payment of that sum for a certain time he shall cease to be a member of such society. If that system had been adopted I conceive it would in a great degree have prevented the evils which have occurred to the Dublin Society.

769. Under the system of annual memberships you propose the subscription should be paid in commencement, and if it is not paid on the commencement of the second year the annual subscriber should cease to be a member?—Yes, but I would give more than one year; I would give two years.

770. You would have the subscription paid in advance?—Yes, and I would have the member sign an acknowledgment that he entered into the society on those terms. Something of that kind I think might be adopted.

771. *Chairman.*] Have you prepared the form of the obligation which you would propose?—I have not prepared it; but the form might be taken from one of the London scientific societies.

772. Mr. *Jones.*] Do I understand you that if the member ceases to pay his subscription there is at present no power to strike him off the list of members?—I believe that is the case; and I understand that a question was put to the law officers

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officers of the Crown, whether the society has any power to strike off the member from its roll if he be in arrear of subscription, and the answer was, the society had not under its charter the power of removing a person once admitted.

773. *Chairman.*] But it would be competent to the society to frame a bye-law to enforce such an obligation; would it not?—I believe there have been several bye-laws framed with that view, and there have been great difficulties owing to the want of an obligation on the part of the member in the first instance acknowledging he had entered into the society with that understanding.

774. Mr. *A. Lefroy.*] Are you aware that the society at any time from the impossibility of collecting annual subscriptions, was obliged to compound with the annual members, and to say they would allow them their arrears on paying a certain sum?—I believe that was the case; but I believe that difficulty arose from the want of previous caution and care in the society, and not from any impossibility, because what is done by the societies in London might, I should think, be done by the Dublin Society, if it will take the same means of providing for it.

775. *Chairman.*] There is nothing in the original charter inconsistent with the requiring such an obligation as that you have named?—I conceive not, but I consider that to be a legal question to which I am not competent to give a positive answer.

776. Do you think that the admission to the society should be regulated by ballot, or would you leave it open to anybody subscribing the amount specified by you to become, by payment of that sum, a member of the society, without any ballot or election?—I should see no objection to the ballot being continued, if the society were put upon a good footing. I do not think it is a matter of much importance, but I conceive it is possible that exceptionable persons might offer themselves to the society, and that the ballot might be a protection against such persons.

777. But does not the ballot give to a minority of the society, under its present arrangement, the power of excluding any individual, however respectable and however high his station, from the advantages which belong to the Dublin Society, by an arbitrary and capricious power of exclusion?—It does; and it certainly is objectionable in so far as it does so.

778. Have you ever thought of any mode of preventing such arbitrary exclusions by any method which is consistent with the maintenance of the ballot?—By letting the exclusion be by one-third of the entire number of members, instead of one-third of those present.

779. Suppose the majority happen to be unfavourable in political opinions or otherwise to the person applying, might not that majority indicate its party dispositions by the arbitrary exclusion of any individual, however respectable, who may apply for admission?—Such an event is possible, though I do not think it probable; but it might be guarded against in this way, that unless a certain number ballotted against the candidate he should not be excluded, and to make that number one-third of the whole number of members.

780. Mr. *Wyse.*] Do you mean the whole number of members present at the meeting?—No, I mean the whole number of members of the society; there must be a certain number of members present for the ballot, and if one-third ballot against the candidate, unless that number amounts to one-third of the whole body in existence there shall be no exclusion.

781. One-third of the members comprising the society?—Yes; that would be a complete protection against such a contingency as has been mentioned.

782. Under such an arrangement as that, it would be almost impossible to exclude?—It would be very difficult.

783. Mr. *A. Lefroy.*] Has the power of exclusion by vote by ballot been often exercised?—Very seldom.

784. Can you contemplate any system by which that power would be less frequently exercised from the experience you have had?—I think in one instance certainly, if the vote had not been by the present system of ballot, the candidate would not have been excluded.

785. But speaking to the question generally?—Generally, it has been so seldom exercised that I do not think it probable.

786. What case do you allude to?—Dr. Murray's case.

787. Do you suppose that the exclusion of Dr. Murray would have occurred, had Dr. Murray been a candidate a little time before or after that particular moment?—I think it would.

788. At any time?—I do not know.

789. Do you think it would a year ago?—I think it would.

790. *Chairman.*] Has not the exclusion of Dr. Murray created a great sensation in Dublin?—Yes.

791. Did you understand at the time the exclusion took place, that it was the result of a party combination in the society?—I conceive it was. I conceive it to have been an expression of political feeling.

792. Supposing that the majority, instead of one-third, had been called upon to decide on that occasion, do you think the circumstance would have been obviated?—Yes; the majority who voted on that occasion would have admitted Dr. Murray.

793. The rejection would have been obviated in that case?—Yes.

794. But as long as you have the ballot, is it not in the power of a party combination, on either side of the great parties which divide the country, to exclude any individual who may happen to belong to a party opposed to that of the majority?—That is the case.

795. And do you think, for the future, Parliament should place funds at the disposition of any number of individuals, to be administered by them for the public good generally, giving to those individuals the power of arbitrarily excluding any respectable individual who may be desirous to participate in the advantages of that Parliamentary grant?—As an abstract question, I think it is not desirable to put into the hands of one party the power of excluding from a society, supported by public money, any person of respectable character, but the ballot is resorted to in almost all societies with a view of enabling the members to exclude obnoxious individuals, where there might not be courage or disposition on the part of members to avow their sentiments with respect to that person.

796. Mr. *A. Lefroy.*] Can you state to the Committee how many persons have been excluded within the last five years by the ballot being used in the society?—Within the last five years, I believe not more than one or two. It appears by the return, that since the institution of the society, there has been only four or five; but I know many very eligible persons who have not offered themselves from fear of the ballot.

797. Do you consider that Dr. Murray was excluded on account of being a Roman-catholic?—His being a Roman-catholic formed one element in his exclusion, but if he had been the same Mr. Murray, a private Roman-catholic gentleman, and not in the station he holds, I think it very likely he would not have been excluded.

798. Do you not think his strong political opinions was a strong ingredient in the cause of his rejection?—I think it was a strong expression of political feeling on the part of a certain party in the society, who wished to show that they had the power in the Dublin Society to exclude Dr. Murray.

799. Did you not hear that party to which you allude, state that they had been induced to act so in consequence of the part which Dr. Murray had lately taken in political matters; in short, from the violent part which he had lately taken in political matters?—I have heard a variety of opinions and reasons expressed, and have seen various publications. I know nothing except from these sources, which the Members of the Committee have access to.

800. Have you not heard that was the reason given for the opposition at that time?—I have heard that alleged as one reason.

801. Were any Roman-catholics admitted on the day of his exclusion from the society?—I think there were.

802. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Then you think Dr. Murray's high rank was rather a reason for his being rejected than otherwise?—I think it was an expression of this kind of feeling: "We do not wish to have Dr. Murray amongst us here, and we will show that we have the power of excluding him;" and I have heard that there were notices at some of the club houses to this effect, "Remember to go to the Dublin Society to ballot, at three o'clock on such a day."

803. Mr. *Wyse.*] Was the sanction which Dr. Murray is stated to have given to Den's work an ingredient in their hostility to him on this occasion?—I have really no means of knowing, but I have heard that stated as one reason.

804. *Chairman.*] Was being a subscriber to the O'Connell tribute?—I have never heard that before as a reason.

805. Mr. *Jones.*] Has Dr. Murray distinguished himself in the scientific world?—Not that I have heard.

806. *Chairman.*] Suppose by a contingency, which is extremely probable, the acting majority of the society should happen to be Catholics, or should happen to become Catholics,

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Catholics, would you not consider it an extremely lamentable event that that majority should exclude a candidate for admission merely because he was strongly embued with what are called Orange principles?—I should consider it very unfortunate. I do consider it most lamentable that political feeling should regulate the admission, or should enter at all into the administration of scientific bodies.

807. Yet you are favourable to the continuance of the system of election by ballot, under which such occurrences are unavoidable?—I am favourable to the system of ballot, because I hope that under a right administration of the society, and a direction of its efforts to scientific purposes, it would be divested in a great degree of its political character. I think if there were no newspapers, and if the library were not to admit political works, such as Blackwood's and Fraser's Magazines, and books of that description, it would, in a very short time, lose its political character altogether; and that then the ballot might be a good protection against improper persons, and would cease to be made use of from political motives.

808. Mr. *A. Lefroy.*] Do you allude to the society as a political society, from any other reason than the rejection of Dr. Murray?—I do not know that there has been any overt act of the society that I have any right to refer to, except the rejection of Dr. Murray, but I cannot help looking on the society as having a strong political bias.

809. Does it not consist of political partisans on both sides?—I do not know of any violent partisans on the liberal side.

810. Does it not consist of men of determined political feelings on each side?—Certainly.

811. Have you ever known these political feelings to be exhibited in any transactions in the society?—No.

812. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] I think you said the unwillingness of scientific bodies in Dublin to join the society, was in some measure occasioned by its political character?—Yes, by its being supposed to have a political bias, but all political matter is excluded from the discussions.

813. *Chairman.*] You stated the societies here were in the habit of protecting themselves against improper admissions by the ballot; are there any societies here which receive any aid from the Parliamentary grant?—No, I do not know any.

814. Therefore the cases are not altogether analagous?—No.

815. What possible inconvenience would a scientific assembly sustain from the casual admission of a person who might be considered by some members of the society to be objectionable?—I do not see any other objection, than its producing a reluctance in other persons to join that society; in no other way do I see that it would be injurious.

816. Mr. *Wyse.*] Are you acquainted with the Royal Irish Academy?—Yes.

817. What arrangement do they adopt in that institution for the admission of members?—The members are admitted by ballot, and one-third excludes. There is an admission fee of five guineas, an annual payment of two guineas, which may be commuted for 21 *l.*

818. Have you known any political influences affecting that body in the same manner that they have affected the Dublin Society, so as to produce the exclusion of any persons for their political opinion?—No; I have been a member for many years of the Royal Irish Academy and I am not aware of any instance.

819. Was not a gentleman excluded from the council of the Royal Irish Academy on the ground of his political opinions?—I believe he was not excluded from the council on the ground of his political opinions, and I believe that he formed quite an erroneous opinion if he supposed so.

820. Are newspapers taken in at the Royal Irish Academy?—No.

821. Nor periodical publications of a party tendency?—No.

822. It is confined strictly then to the purposes of the institution?—Strictly.

823. Have they got a library?—Yes.

824. What is the nature of their library?—The objects of the Royal Irish Academy are threefold; science (abstract science), the belles lettres and antiquities. The library applies to each of these branches; there are some very remarkable books on the antiquities of Ireland, and the library has lately had a very considerable accession of scientific works.

825. It is not the habit of the society to take in works of amusement, or works which do not bear strictly on the objects of their institution?—It is not.

826. Do you think this has a salutary tendency, from the experience you have had?—Books will occasionally get into every library which one does not think exactly suited to it, but the object of the library of the Royal Irish Academy is to become

become a depository of works which are not very easily found in private collections; works of reference, journals of the proceedings of learned and scientific bodies, and other works which gentlemen are not likely to take, but which in writing a work every one likes to have access to.

827. Do you think that a judicious arrangement on the part of the Academy?—I think so; I think all public libraries should consist principally of books which private individuals are not likely to possess.

828. Has it produced a salutary effect or the reverse upon the Royal Irish Academy?—Whether from that or from other causes, there has been a great increase lately in the members of the Royal Irish Academy.

829. So that though newspapers are excluded, and party publications are not taken in, there is a sufficient number of members to carry on the purposes of the institution?—There are upwards of 250 members of the Royal Irish Academy. The terms are higher than the Dublin Society, and it has not the inducements to belong to it which attach to the Dublin Society. It has no museum, no botanic garden, and no collection of any kind, but is an academy for the purpose of reading papers, and publishing transactions.

830. If similar arrangements were adopted in the Dublin Society, you would expect probably similar results?—I should conceive that the exclusion of political works, and of everything that would excite political feeling, would have a tendency to increase the efficiency, and I hope the members of the society. I should think, however, with the views of the Dublin Society, that its library ought to consist of a different class of works, keeping in view the objects of the institution, the Dublin Society being in a great degree directed to natural history, books of travels, and of natural history, which are very expensive works, should find admission into the library of the Dublin Society, which need not belong to the Irish Academy.

831. *Chairman.*] You are decidedly of opinion then, that the newspapers should be given up?—I think the newspapers should be given up. I know it has been a favourite opinion, that the newspapers induce members to belong to the society, and I have no doubt there is some foundation for it; but I do not think that the members who have been induced to join the society, from the circumstance of there being newspapers, form a valuable addition to the society.

832. You think that members ought not to be induced to join with a view to use the Dublin Society as a club?—I think the absence of newspapers from a place where gentlemen go for purposes connected with science, might induce them to take an interest in the objects of the society, when they cannot go into the newspaper room, which occupies their vacant time at present.

833. Mr. *Wyse.*] As no evil consequences have been found to ensue from the application of the ballot in the Royal Irish Academy, with the arrangements which have been made for the exclusion of political works, you would not apprehend, in case similar arrangements were made in the Dublin Society, any danger from the use of the ballot in that institution?—That is my opinion exactly.

834. *Chairman.*] With respect to the property of the society, do you not think that if the Parliamentary grant is to be continued, there should be some security to the public, that a majority of the existing members, who have only paid twenty guineas a piece, should not have the absolute power of disposing, at their pleasure, of property which has cost the nation perhaps several hundred thousand pounds?—I think it would be quite right and just that the nation, which have contributed so much larger a proportion than individuals, should have the power of appropriating a portion of the property.

835. Supposing the grant were withdrawn, do you conceive that the Government or the nation would have any claim to the existing property of the society?—If the question is to be considered legally, of course I can give no opinion; if it be considered equitably, I should think the nation ought to have a larger claim.

836. On what grounds?—That a very large portion of the public money has been expended in the house in the collections, and everything belonging to the society, that therefore it is in a great measure the property of the public.

837. In point of fact the society could not have maintained itself on its actual scale of expenditure, without a Parliamentary grant?—Certainly not.

838. And the proportion of Parliamentary grants to private subscriptions has been 10 or 20 fold?—I believe so.

839. Has any mode suggested itself to your mind, by which the property of the

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society would be placed beyond the reach of the few individuals who may happen to constitute the acting majority in the society?—I should suggest that the property might be vested in trustees, as the British Museum is. A certain number of these trustees to be nominated by the Government. It would then become a question, how far the society would agree to such a trusteeship; and if they should refuse to agree, how far the Government possessed the power of compelling them; but all these are questions rather of a legal nature.

840. Has there not been a proposition recently made to the society, or recently placed on the records of the society, that the society should disregard hereafter the Parliamentary grant, take possession of its present property, and endeavour to conduct the establishment on the principle of private subscription alone?—I do not know that such a plan has ever been put forward by the society. It may have been put forward by individuals, as a thing that they would wish for, but I do not think it has ever been adopted by the society.

841. Are there not a considerable number of individuals in the society who have looked to such a result as a mode of obviating a compliance with the suggestions of Government?—I do not think I have information enough to enable me to answer that question.

842. May not such a contingency at any moment arise, whenever the Executive Government of the country may happen to be at variance with the members of the society as to the mode of administering the public funds?—Yes.

843. Is it not therefore the duty of Parliament to provide against the arrival of such a contingency with reference to the funds?—I think it is quite the duty of Parliament.

844. Do you think there would be any objection on the part of the members of the society to vest the property in trustees of their own selection, and these trustees to be bound by certain conditions against alienation of the property, except under the sanction of the Government?—The society is so large a body, and is influenced by such different feelings, and such different feelings at different times, that it would be quite impossible to predict what they would do at any given time, or upon any given subject. The charter, I am inclined to think, gives to the society power over the property. They did possess other property which was sold and transferred under their seal, and therefore they might say, as we have a power of selling property, we must of course have possessed it before we sold it.

845. Having already exercised the power of sale, they would naturally have the power of assigning to trustees?—Yes.

846. Without any new charter or Act of Parliament?—Yes, they have the power I should say; whether they would so exercise it I am not able to predict.

847. Supposing there were elected trustees for the purpose of preserving the property and placing it beyond the disposition of the society at large, except with the concurrence of Government, you would not consider it necessary probably to invest such trustees with any share of the actual management?—No; I would vest the property in them as trustees, subject to a direction from the Government, in conjunction with that from the society. If they were merely appointed as trustees under the direction of the Dublin Society, the object proposed would not be in the slightest degree gained, because the trustees would then act under the direction of the society solely.

848. You think the actual management of the society ought to be entrusted to the members of the society, subject to the approbation of the Executive Government of the day?—I think when the Executive Government contributes so large a sum of money as it does to the Dublin Society, it ought to have the control, to a certain degree, over that money.

849. Mr. *Wyse*.] How would you propose they should have the direction, by means of a veto on any application of money on the part of the institution, or merely leaving to the discretion of Parliament giving an annual grant in proportion as it is satisfied with the expenditure of the preceding year?—I think it would be sufficient if the society furnished an estimate of the way in which they proposed to expend the money, and the Government approved of that estimate. The details might to be left to the council of the society; for the Government, possessing the means of withholding the money for the next year, would have a sufficient check over the expenditure.

850. You would not, then, allow the Government constantly to interfere with the management of the institution?—I should think the expenditure would be better accomplished by means of a council, if that council were properly responsible

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not only to the main body, by publishing accounts and making reports constantly, but also to the Government by giving in previous estimates, and showing, at the end of the year, how their expenditure corresponds with these estimates. I think the want of control and the want of the publication of the accounts by the Dublin Society have been one great cause of its present inefficiency. I understand there have been no accounts published by the society for the last 10 years or more.

851. *Chairman.*] You think it is very important to any public institution, that wishes to secure the confidence of the public at large, that its accounts should be annually published?—I think so; and not only its accounts, but reports of every kind, at regular intervals, and reasons should be given in their reports for what they do; in fact, the public should have the means of an effectual control over them.

852. What is your opinion with respect to its present publications, the publication of its proceedings?—I think, in general, they are of no value whatever.

853. Do you think it necessary to print the names of all persons who attend the general meetings of the society?—I do not.

854. In point of fact, your suggestion of a council would get rid altogether of the necessity of such a publication?—I conceive that the publication of these names and memoranda, which I think have rather been adopted as a sort of imitation of legislative proceedings than anything else, might be advantageously discontinued, and the establishment of servants reduced; the reports could be published for less than is now expended in printing and distributing these names and minutes, as they are called, weekly.

855. Mr. *Wyse.*] Would you think it desirable, that the form of the several reports should be as much as possible uniform, in order to furnish the public with opportunities of comparison greater than they enjoy in general?—Everything that can make the public and the members of the society acquainted with everything that is going on would be desirable, especially if the plan of the council were adopted. They should act under the public eye, and with a view to public notice and animadversion if they act wrong.

856. Mr. *A. Lefroy.*] When you say the society have given no accounts of their funds, do you extend that observation to the subscriptions or to the Parliamentary grant?—I believe all the funds have been accounted for, and the accounts have been presented at the audit-office; but what I meant to say was, that they have not been before the public.

857. You do not mean to imply, from want of proper inspection, there is any bad management?—I do not know of any mal-appropriation; management would come under another head, and I should wish for better management; for instance, I should say that, in many cases, there has been expenditure in some branches, and want of expenditure in others, which, if the accounts had been regularly made out and laid before the public, would probably have been different, or would have excited public notice, and so have led to amendment.

858. With respect to the Parliamentary portion of the funds, is not the society limited in a great degree from the distribution of it in certain departments?—Such I understand to have been the case lately.

859. Mr. *Wyse.*] Is not the Parliamentary grant given generally to the society, or is it specifically?—I have understood, for the last few years, the Government officers have required an estimate of the expenditure for the different branches of the establishment, and have demanded that a certain sum of money should be allotted to each of these branches. Whether the money so granted has been applied as Government intended it to be applied, I do not know. The museum and the expenditure for natural philosophy have been joined together in this grant, and formerly the committee of the museum and the committee of natural philosophy were identical, but what connexion there exists between the museum and natural philosophy, I cannot imagine; it was probably intended to be the museum and natural history.

860. *Chairman.*] Among the transactions to be published annually, would you include essays and papers which are read at the evening scientific meeting, or selections from them?—Perhaps such selections as might be considered of value; I should think the council would select such of them as would be useful generally to distribute.

861. Do you think it is desirable to continue the practice of spending a sum of money on statistical reports?—Very few of the statistical reports have been of any value, and they have been attended with great cost.

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862. Is it not one of the legitimate objects of such a society as the Dublin Society to collect statistical information; in fact, would it not be desirable that there should be a statistical section or committee in the society itself?—If the society were put on a good footing, and the objects it has already to accomplish were well accomplished, it might then become expedient to consider how far it would be desirable to add other objects, but I should be afraid to do this until I see the society become an effective body for the performance of the duties already assigned to it.

863. Mr. *Wyse.*] Are not the objects of the society the general improvement of husbandry and the general agriculture of Ireland, and how can that be well advanced without a general knowledge of statistics, as a preliminary branch?—I have stated my opinion to be, that practical agriculture should not belong to the Dublin Society, that it is too great an object for the Dublin Society to conduct along with the performance of its other duties, at least, I do not see my way clearly respecting it.

864. But taking horticulture or scientific agriculture, are not statistics essential to the proper cultivation of that science?—Certainly they are.

865. *Chairman.*] In reference to the interests of science generally, is it not very important that some society in Ireland, and more particularly one supported by Parliamentary grants, should be able to supply to the country a complete periodical review of the statistics of Ireland, and in what society could such a duty be more appropriately placed than in a society supported by Parliamentary grants?—I think it would be very desirable that it should be done by a society, and by the Dublin Society, if it had the power of doing it; at present the Ordnance Survey establishment is obtaining a great deal of statistical information, and I think that establishment and the Dublin Society might be made to assist each other. It is very well known that very large geological collections, and collections of various kinds, have been made under the direction of the gentlemen who are engaged in the Ordnance service, some of which are deposited in the establishment at Mountjoy, in the Phœnix Park. I conceive they would be much more generally accessible if they could be placed in the Dublin Society, if there were rooms in the museum capable of receiving them, and that in that way the museum might be made more generally useful, and one establishment might be made subsidiary to the other.

866. You are understood to be of opinion, that it is desirable rather to contract than to extend the objects of the Dublin Society, that it should not profess to embrace any department of a literary class, nor any connexion with practical agriculture?—That is my view, for this reason, that until I see what the Dublin Society is capable of doing well, I should not like to embarrass it with a greater variety of objects.

867. Was not one of the original objects of the society the promotion of husbandry in Ireland?—Yes, and it continued to be so for a great number of years; but it is to be recollected, that at the time of its original establishment, other science was very little known even in England; in the year 1731, when I believe it was established, chemistry, mineralogy and botany were scarcely known, and very little was known of any of the sciences. On the formation of the Farming Society in Ireland in 1799, that branch was taken up by the Farming Society, and the Dublin Society naturally turned its attention to other branches of science, which were at that time acquiring interest and importance.

868. The Farming Society is extinct?—It has been for many years.

869. There is at present no central Irish Agricultural Society in actual operation?—There is an agricultural society at present in existence.

870. Has not that society been rather supposed to have failed?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with its condition to speak of it.

871. Supposing that Parliament were disposed to sanction the encouragement of agriculture in Ireland by a small annual grant, say 500 *l.*, would you suppose that money could be applied more beneficially elsewhere than by a grant to the Dublin Society, having in view the specific encouragement of agriculture?—I should think it would be more advantageously put into the hands of a body devoting itself entirely to that object, subscribing a certain sum of its own to expend along with that 500 *l.*, and that the Dublin Society should assist in all the scientific parts to promote that object.

872. Mr. *Wyse.*] You made a distinction between scientific and practical agriculture; do you see any objection to leaving to the society the management of scientific agriculture, and entrusting to the local agricultural societies, where they

they are found to exist, the practical application of the knowledge which may be diffused by the study of the science of agriculture in the society?—I should conceive that would be an advantageous plan for the promotion of agriculture.

873. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] How would you extend the benefits which are acquired by the means which are granted to the central society to the local ones?—The Dublin Society, I think, might with advantage promote agriculture, by directing their professor of chemistry to give lectures on the application of chemistry as connected with agriculture, and by enabling the persons who attend those lectures to know how to distinguish the ingredients of soils, to analyze them, and apply the general principles of chemistry to agriculture; and in the same way with respect to geology, the professor of geology might give a course of the same kind, showing what soils were likely to exist in certain strata, and how those soils might be improved. It is in that way I think they might promote the object.

874. Mr. *Wyse.*] Would you approve not only of such papers as might come from the country, or of these several courses in the society itself, but also of the publication of any discoveries which might be made in the science of agriculture, or the application of the other sciences to agricultural purposes in the country?—I should think these publications would naturally form part of the reports of the different committees, which I should wish very much to be published, and which I have all along wished that each committee should publish.

875. But these reports being only a certain number of times in the year, a discovery might be made and not generally circulated for a considerable time after it first attracted the attention of the society?—I do not look upon the society as a society properly for publication. I look upon the society as a means of communicating instruction by lectures and reports, rather than by publication, and that its publications might be considered rather as statements of what it has done in the performance of its duties, than with a view to producing an effect as publications.

876. *Chairman.*] Has not considerable advantage been derived from the publication of a little prize essay on the best mode of managing small farms, which was brought to light by a premium offered by the Dublin Society?—I understand the suggestions in that essay have been useful, and it has obtained circulation chiefly through newspapers.

877. Do you not conceive that the publication of essays of that kind, is perfectly consistent with the objects of the Dublin Society?—I should prefer leaving that to the Agricultural Society, to the society of practical agriculture.

878. At the same time you see no objection to giving premiums from time to time for the production and publication of such works?—I should say that would also rather belong to the Agricultural Society.

879. The Dublin Society has done so in some instances?—Yes; but I confess am generally opposed to the system of premiums.

880. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Hitherto they have attended to practical agriculture; do you think they would lose many subscribers by giving it up?—I should doubt that, I should think if the society performed its other objects well, and excited the public feeling in favour of its usefulness, as I think it has not hitherto done, that it would be encouraged and supported by the public. I apprehend there is a want of confidence and of good feeling in the public towards the Dublin Society, and I think that is shown by the very few donations to its museum. The difference between the amount of donations to the museums of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, and various other places, and the donations to the Dublin Society, will be found very great indeed.

881. *Chairman.*] You stated you objected altogether to the system of premiums; now as that has formed a very prominent part of the operations of the Dublin Society from its first institution to the present moment, will you explain to the Committee on what grounds you object to the use of premiums?—I ought not to have said that I object entirely to the system of premiums. I conceive that in the drawing-schools the system of premiums may have been useful, particularly circumstanced as the drawing-schools are, where there is indiscriminate admission without payment, though I have heard of abuses even there. I object to the gratuitous system upon which the drawing-schools are conducted.

882. Will you state what you conceive to be the objection to premiums with reference to agriculture or manufactures?—I should say that it is only in the very commencement of any pursuit or undertaking that premiums can be of use, and that afterwards the best premium is the success of the undertaking.

883. Mr. *Wyse.*] Do you not find the system of premiums adopted in almost

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all the institutions of Europe, even of the highest class, and at this most advanced period of science?—There is much more of that system of premiums in other countries than there is in this, and in this country manufactures are much more advanced and are in a better and sounder state than where a system of premiums prevails.

884. *Chairman.*] Do you conceive that the manufactures of Great Britain would be in a less advanced state if premiums were given for inventions than they are at present?—I do not think there would have been any advantage gained by giving premiums. I doubt whether the manufacturers of Great Britain would have been as prosperous as they now are, if an extensive system of premiums had existed. If there be any new discovery made in the arts now, it is immediately seized and taken hold of in all the manufacturing districts of England, and all this takes place without any premium. It becomes known through the newspapers, &c.

885. Then your objections to premiums being founded on general principles would apply locally as well as generally, would apply as objections to the system of granting prizes locally for improvements in the different branches of husbandry?—Where premiums are granted immediately out of the pockets of individuals who superintend the distribution of them, and look after them with a sort of parental care, the system may be useful; but it requires constant watchfulness, and is liable to lead to abuse, especially if the premiums are paid by the public.

886. Mr. *Wyse.*] You would require therefore, in every locality, the guarantee of the local interest of the individuals to justify you in giving premiums?—Yes; I should object to public money being expended in premiums.

887. Would you see any objection to combine with these individuals by granting a certain portion of the funds of the Dublin Society, provided the country gentlemen of the locality or others would contribute also a certain portion?—I think, if it were necessary to stimulate, it might be admissible to assist by contributing a small proportion in the commencement; for instance, it would scarcely be safe to give more than one-fourth of the public money to three parts private. I think that is the only safe way of giving public money in the shape of premiums.

888. *Chairman.*] Practically, in Ireland, have not those districts especially advanced in husbandry in which there has been the stimulus applied of agricultural associations distributing premiums?—I have no information that will enable me to answer that question.

889. Supposing the administration of the society was vested in a council, would you think it desirable to retain the present officers who are contemplated by the charter, that is, a president, seven vice-presidents and two honorary secretaries?—The president is a mere nominal officer with respect to the Dublin Society; he is always the Lord Lieutenant, who, of course, takes no part. With respect to the seven vice-presidents, they are highly respectable gentlemen, and to some of them the society is very much indebted, but some of them are chosen for their rank and station, rather than from any benefit they do to the society, and those who are most capable of rendering service to the society are much engaged in the performance of their duty as legal functionaries.

890. Do you think there would be any objection to retaining them consistently with the charter, and making them *ex-officio* members of the administrative council?—I have a great objection in general to nominating persons to offices which they are not likely to perform the duties of, and it is upon this principle I should object to their continuance.

891. Would you object to the admission into the council, or addition to the council, a certain number of high public functionaries of Dublin *ex-officio*, such for instance as the president of the present College of Surgeons, the chief commissioner of the Board of Works, and persons who by their station are naturally connected in the pursuit of science?—Practically, I have generally found that persons who are *ex-officio* members of boards or councils merely go on particular occasions, and sometimes thwart the proceedings. They are sometimes much urged to go to the elections of officers and to attend boards in cases of that kind, and they sometimes embarrass the proceedings of those who have all the trouble and responsibility.

892. Then, upon the whole, your opinion is unfavorable to *ex-officio* functionaries?—Yes.

893. Mr. *Wyse.*] Most of those functionaries are members of the Dublin Society, are they not?—Many of them are, and if they were disposed or qualified to take a part in its labours, would be very likely to be named on the council, but inasmuch as they have other duties, and duties which occupy their entire time and attention

attention, they are unable to attend, except on certain occasions, when perhaps they are induced by solicitation to interfere in the way I have already adverted to.

894. The advantage resulting from such individuals being members of the council would be to give assistance on such subjects in which they were particularly engaged, and could not that be equally attained by the council applying to them when such cases come before them?—I think so, and with more advantage.

895. Do you include the two honorary secretaries in the new scheme you propose?—I should not see any objection to preserve them for the purpose of assisting the council to carry on its correspondence.

896. With respect to the assistant-secretary, the registrar, librarian, and housekeeper's duties, how many officers do you consider necessary to fulfil these duties?—I should say that, under a new management, a competent and scientific assistant-secretary, with the assistance of a clerk, at a small salary, might perform all the duties of secretary, registrar and housekeeper.

897. You would preserve the librarian?—Yes, I think a librarian would be necessary.

898. Do you consider it necessary to have a special curator of the museum, or would you place the museum under the care of one of the professors?—The museum, at present, is under the care of the professor of mineralogy; and if the museum were not greatly extended, I think he might perform these duties as he does now.

899. What salary would you consider it necessary to give the assistant-secretary, if he were to perform the duties of registrar and housekeeper as well as assistant-secretary?—The assistant-secretary's salary was originally the same as that of the professors, but it was not reduced (as I think it should have been) in the same proportion at the time of the reduction of the grant; I believe he receives now 250 *l.*, that is 200 *l.* for himself, 50 *l.* a year for a clerk, but which clerk I have never seen.

900. The clerk, in fact, is not an officer of the society?—He is not an officer of the society.

901. Do you consider the 50 *l.* a year was an addition to the secretary's salary?—I have always considered it so, and considered it quite unnecessary.

902. Mr. *Jones.*] You said the professor of mineralogy has also the care of the museum; are you of opinion that the professor of mineralogy has time to perform both these duties?—I am quite sure, if the museum were ever as extensive as it ought to be, he would not have time.

903. *Chairman.*] Do you think it would be necessary to have an additional officer as curator?—Yes; an assistant to the professor of mineralogy and natural history as curator.

904. What salary would you consider it necessary to give to the curator of the museum; could you procure an adequate curator for 100 *l.* a year?—I should think so.

905. Mr. *A. Lefroy.*] You stated the assistant-secretary had 200 *l.* a year, with a view to his having 50 *l.* a year for a clerk, and that you had not seen that clerk; notwithstanding that, do you not believe there are many occasions when the assistant-secretary is obliged to employ persons to do business which he could not do himself, which could not come within the compass of his time or powers to discharge?—I should think an active intelligent person in the situation of secretary ought to do all he has to do, and a great deal more.

[*Mr. Weld, the Honorary Secretary, being present, made the following statement:*]

With respect to the assistant-secretary's clerk not being an officer of the society, his business is to assist Mr. Hardman, and it is true, he does not appear at the society, but the books are made out in different handwritings; and I beg to say, that I did, at Mr. Hardman's request, look out for an assistant for him, and I did point out a person to him who was employed by Mr. Hardman, not at the society's, but at his own house.

906. [*Chairman.*] What are the duties of the registrar at present, are they very heavy?—The registrar keeps the accounts, and has the care of the house and servants, I believe these are his principal duties; he is called registrar and housekeeper.

907. Are the accounts so multiplied as to require a separate officer to keep them?—There always has been a separate registrar, but I do not conceive they are.

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My own opinion is, that one assistant-secretary, with a clerk, might do all the duty of assistant-secretary, housekeeper and registrar, and when I see what is done by the officers of various societies here I am confirmed in that opinion.

908. Do you consider the professors at present are adequately paid?—I think they are not adequately paid.

909. What would you consider an adequate remuneration?—I should consider 250*l.* a year as quite little enough for the professors. The professors had 300*l.* Irish, and on the reduction of the grant their salaries were reduced from 300*l.* Irish to 150*l.* British, and at the same time the assistant-secretary was reduced, but not in the same proportion; the professors were reduced by nearly one-half, the assistant-secretary not one-third.

910. You think that inasmuch as the professors are men of higher education and of science their salaries should not be reduced more than the assistant-secretary?—I think not, certainly.

911. Mr. *George Evans.*] Would you make a distinction between the salaries of the different professors, some being of a higher grade of science than others?—In each branch it would depend a great deal on the character of the person engaged, because in each branch a man of very superior talents might be employed who would be entitled to a higher salary.

912. Then it would be more in relation to the individual than in relation to the branch of science?—Yes; I always thought it very wrong and a great hardship that the professor's salary should have been reduced. I should rather have reduced the establishment in other ways; for instance, discontinued the payment of 300*l.* a year to Lord Pembroke for the lawn behind the house, which, though a very beautiful thing, does not contribute to the actual usefulness of the society. I suppose that it costs the public at least 350*l.* a year, for there are heavy taxes annexed to the possession of it.

913. Mr. *Jones.*] Have not the professors some other emoluments besides their salaries?—I believe very little. They have the power of taking private pupils, and I believe the professor of chemistry occasionally has had private pupils.

914. Are they occupied with the business of the society all the year round?—No, not all the year round; there is generally a recess, but they are sometimes required to attend even then.

915. Is the assistant-secretary required to attend all the year round?—During the recess he is occasionally in attendance, I believe.

916. Mr. *Wyse.*] What are the duties of assistant-secretary?—I believe they are stated in the official paper laid before the Committee.

917. Is his correspondence heavy?—I should think not.

918. He does not keep up a scientific correspondence with learned men in different parts of Europe?—Certainly not.

919. *Chairman.*] His duties are those of a clerk?—Yes, of a confidential character. The present assistant-secretary has been, previous to his present appointment, secretary to the late Board of Excise in Dublin.

920. Mr. *Wyse.*] Are any communications received from foreign societies?—If they are, I think they would be directed to the honorary secretaries. [*Mr. Weld stated that he had received and answered several such communications himself.*]

921. *Chairman.*] When the professorship of natural philosophy was vacant, was there not a considerable competition for it, although the emolument was only 100*l.* a year?—Yes.

922. And you have succeeded in obtaining a very able man?—Yes; but I believe we should not have had him, but owing to the peculiar circumstance of his holding another situation, by which we were able to obtain him. He holds the office of lecturer on chemistry to the Apothecaries' Company, so that we have not the whole of his services.

923. Do you not think on that account he may be a more efficient rather than a less efficient officer, inasmuch as his mental energies are kept more alive?—I think it possible, though I would wish to increase the number of such men in Ireland; Mr. Kane is an able man, and I do not think him at all adequately paid, if he were to devote his entire attention to the Dublin Society.

924. Do you not conceive, if the salaries of the professors were raised to 250*l.* a year, the appointment would become on the part of the council a matter of patronage, which it would be an object of considerable importance to acquire, and might therefore be dispensed rather by favour than as a reward of merit?—My view would be rather to oblige the council to recommend to the main body the

the election of its professors, to examine into their testimonials, and to give reasons for their preference of one beyond another, and to oblige them to do whatever they do with fair and upright intentions.

925. Mr. *Wyse.*] Do the professors take classes?—They deliver lectures now only to the public, and without payment.

926. They have no private classes in the institution, have they?—The professor of chemistry has occasionally pupils, who are called working or laboratory pupils.

927. Do you think that system would be an advisable one to encourage, the formation of schools of practical science in the institution, taught by the professors, in addition to their public lectures?—I should think it would be very desirable.

928. *Chairman.*] Do you consider it less desirable and expedient to increase the salaries of the professors by allotting to them a remuneration for a course of lectures elsewhere than in Dublin: supposing, for instance, that a requisition should be sent up from Galway or Ennis, or any other place in the country, where there is very little opportunity of acquiring knowledge in practical science, would you consider it desirable that the Dublin Society should have the power of sending down their professors to give a course of lectures at these places, allotting to them, as a remuneration for their trouble, something beyond his annual salary?—I think that would be a very legitimate appropriation of the public money, provided always that a portion of the expense was to be borne by the party desiring the professor to go down.

929. You are probably aware that in the greater part of the south-west of Ireland no opportunity at present exists of acquiring information in natural and experimental science; is it not perfectly consonant to the objects of such a society as the Dublin Society to extend its operations to the country as well as to Dublin?—Quite so, and I think such assistance might be granted with great advantage both to the professor and to the place. It would be a mutual benefit.

930. Do you think it desirable that the society should have the power of engaging occasional lecturers for a particular course, and that a fund should be allocated for that specific purpose, upon other branches, or even the same branches of science, as those which are taught by their own professors?—That question would involve some considerations with respect to other points. If the Dublin Society has a regular lecturer on a specific subject, there would probably be a feeling of jealousy and uncomfortableness between him and another person who is brought forward to lecture on a subject which he might naturally consider his own.

931. Supposing it to be the case of a science which is not at present embraced in the lectures of the standing professors of the society?—I should think it very desirable to bring forward lecturers on those subjects, or generally to do anything which would stimulate the public mind in the promotion of science.

932. Mr. *Wyse.*] Consistently with that view, would you encourage friendly correspondence between the Dublin Society and other scientific and literary institutions throughout Ireland?—I should think it might be very advantageously done, not only with respect to Ireland, but with bodies throughout Great Britain. There are a great many societies existing in Great Britain, supported by private subscription, at Manchester, Newcastle, Cornwall, Leeds, Wakefield and York, and other places; many of them possess very valuable local collections, and possess duplicates which they would most probably exchange with the Dublin Society, and a correspondence of that kind would be most desirable. That is one of the objects which might be accomplished more readily by having a council, because a council would have the means of making such arrangements as could not be expected to be made with a large body holding weekly meetings in the way the Dublin Society does.

933. Would you recommend that periodical reports should be sent up from these several literary and scientific institutions in Ireland to the Dublin Society for the purpose of publication, in order to give the public sufficient data for judging what was the state of literature and science in the country?—My opinion has been rather against looking upon the Dublin Society as a publishing society, except of its own proceedings.

934. But, independent of publication, supposing for the purpose of giving them information by correspondence by letter with the secretaries of these several societies, so as to enable them, in their annual reports, periodically to ascertain the state of knowledge, and the progress which the public mind was making in the provinces?—I would be most desirable.

935. It would be at the discretion of the literary and scientific societies whether they

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they thought proper to publish their reports?—Yes, or to embody them in their own reports.

936. Would you, in addition to that, encourage the sending up from the different societies specimens of the geology or mineralogy, or other natural productions of the country?—Certainly it might be done with very great advantage.

937. On the other side, would you encourage the Dublin Society occasionally to give assistance, in the same way, to the local societies of Ireland?—As far as the exchange of specimens and objects of natural history, duplicates might, in this way, be exchanged with advantage to both parties.

938. Then you would keep up a general correspondence and communication, as much as possible, between these local societies and the head society in Dublin?—I consider it would be very advantageous, and it could be much more easily done if the society were managed by a council than as at present.

939. Would you give the Dublin Society any sort of control over the management or administration of the local societies?—I should think not.

940. *Chairman.*] With respect to the admission to the lectures, do you think that fees ought to be required?—The present lectures are quite open to the public. The system of taking fees was tried for some time, and was not found to answer; but I do think that there ought to be rather more difficulty than there is at present in getting admission to these lectures, and that a small sum (I mean small in actual amount as to the individual) might be obtained from certain persons for their attendance.

941. When you say as highly valued, do you mean better attended?—I am sure they would not be so numerously attended, at least for some time after the change, but I think they would be attended by a class of persons who, paying for them, would attach more value to what they receive.

942. Is not the best proof of value the amount of attendance?—A great portion of those who attend the lectures of the Dublin Society consists of the boys of the Kildare-street school, who are disengaged at three o'clock, and they go from these schools to the lectures of the Dublin Society. It is very desirable they should be so; but I would, instead of admitting them indiscriminately, give them admission on certain conditions; one of the conditions to be that they should attend regularly. I think a fair subject of patronage to the members of the society would be that a certain number of them, suppose four or five, might, in the case of a boy not being able to pay, give him a ticket of admission.

943. But with respect to the boys of the Kildare-street Society, the effect of such a regulation would be to confine the advantage of these lectures to those boys only who are remarkably clever?—Who distinguish themselves in any way. I would create a certain difficulty in getting to these lectures.

944. Would not that have the effect of preventing a great number of those boys, who might be of humbler talents, but who took delight in listening to these lectures, from sharing in the advantages of those lectures, where they might acquire most useful knowledge?—It would certainly have the effect of limiting the number, but the principal question is, whether the quantity of knowledge given, would not be more advantageous if accompanied with some difficulty in obtaining access to the lectures.

945. The lectures at present are held at three o'clock?—Yes.

946. It is therefore out of the power of mechanics and persons engaged in the practical occupations of life to attend these lectures?—Yes.

947. Do you not think that arrangement ought be corrected, and that there ought to be evening lectures superadded, if the lectures were not wholly given in the evening?—I think it would be desirable to add lectures to be held in the evening.

948. You think then advantage arises from holding lectures at three o'clock?—A great number of persons attend these lectures.

949. Mr. *Wyse.*] Would you see any objection to this arrangement: Lectures should be given twice, but that a fee should be taken during the day, and in the evening the lectures should be open free?—I do not see any objection to that arrangement. My opinion is, that a sum of money might be obtained towards the funds of the society for admission to the lectures, if the sum were sufficiently small and the regulations judiciously made.

950. If the lectures in the morning were of a higher class than the lectures in the evening, might not the persons who attended the lectures in the evening afterwards attend those in the morning, a stimulus being given by the circumstance of their being in the first instance open?—I think there might be in each branch, four or five

five or six lectures open to all, and the rest of the course be on payment for admission.

951. *Chairman.*] Would not the effect of affixing any price, however small, say 2 *s.* 6 *d.* the course, be to exclude mechanics and boys of the humbler classes?—It would change the character of the class of persons attending the lectures, but I very much doubt whether it would not increase the efficiency of the lectures, and make the quantity of knowledge communicated more highly prized.

952. Would you have examinations after the course of lectures were finished, with the view of ascertaining what had been the degree of attention bestowed by the persons attending these lectures?—I should not.

953. Would you recommend that there should be premiums for essays on the subject of the lectures; would you have that mode of ascertaining what has been the attention to the lectures?—I think the best motive for attending the lectures would be the advantage to be derived from them, and the sincerity of the parties would be best tried by their disposition to pay for them. In all the manufacturing towns in England a very low class pay a certain sum for admission to such lectures.

954. Mr. *Wyse.*] Do you think the professors would have any objection to giving two series of lectures, one popular, and the other for a higher branch of science, under the arrangement I have mentioned of paying for the higher class, and not paying for the lower?—I think the professors, paid as they are now, would conceive any addition to their labours a hardship, unless accompanied by remuneration.

955. But if you attach a fee to the higher classes of lectures?—Provided that were productive, I should think there would be no objection.

956. Do you think they would have any objection to forming classes, provided there were admission fees attached to them?—I should think not, provided they were productive.

957. Do you think it desirable that the books should be lent out of the library?—There are a great many advantages, as well as disadvantages, connected with lending of books out of the library, but I believe the balance is against the lending.

958. The admission to the library of the Dublin Society is not at present a matter of right, as it is at present in the British Museum; do you think that has the effect of deterring persons from making an application for admission?—I believe, in point of fact, very few persons, who are not members of the society, apply to be admitted to read in the library.

959. It is not understood in Dublin that any person, however humble in any class of life, can have, almost as a matter of right, admission to the Dublin Society library?—It is not so understood.

960. Do you not think it ought to be placed on that footing, the same as it is in the British Museum, considering that the society is mainly supported by Parliamentary grant?—I think an arrangement might be made in which that could be done with advantage, if there were a separate room or rooms distinct from the library for the persons to read in.

961. Mr. *A. Lefroy.*] Does it not occur that men connected with literature, and about to publish works, and who are not members of the society, make use of the library by their permission?—Yes, there are instances of that kind.

962. *Chairman.*] But that is a matter of favour?—It is a matter of favour. I believe no person who is likely to write a book would have any difficulty in getting access to the library at any time. He would ask a member, and there is scarcely any one who is not acquainted with a member.

963. Mr. *Wyse.*] Suppose he was not resorting to the library with a view to write a book, but for the purposes of information, would there be the same facility?—I think there would be no difficulty in getting access to the library at any time, where there are 700 members; still it would be a matter of favour, it is not a matter of right.

964. *Chairman.*] What is your opinion as to the general average of purchases of books for that library, do you think they have been of a proper character for admission into a library such as that of the Dublin Society?—I think a great many of them are of a light description, and ought not to have found their way into the library of the Dublin Society. Many of them are very good books and proper for such a library.

965. Mr. *Wyse.*] To what do you ascribe that circumstance?—To its being a lending library, for the members of the society frequently like to have books which will be agreeable to their families.

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966. Is admission to the museum easily obtained?—There are certain days on which it is open to everybody as a matter of right.

967. How long is it open during these days?—From eleven to three.

968. How often is it open?—Two days, Thursdays and Fridays.

969. Is there a museum of models and machinery?—There are some models, but they are not in the museum, nor are they modern models, nor valuable.

970. There is no part of the museum set apart for these models?—Not any part of the museum; they are in a room apart.

971. Would you think it advisable to establish such a museum if it did not exist?—I should think such a museum would be very valuable, and would become a natural part of the apparatus connected with natural philosophy. At present the Dublin Society has scarcely any apparatus connected with natural philosophy, and are obliged to hire or borrow for the professor's lectures what they can obtain.

972. Do you consider it would act as a stimulus to the construction and invention of machinery in the country, the circumstance of having an opportunity of depositing in such a museum models of inventions?—I should doubt whether it would have the effect of a stimulus.

973. But you would recommend it generally for the purpose at least of instruction?—Yes.

974. *Chairman.*] The museum at present is very defective, is it not?—Yes, very defective.

975. In what department do you consider it most defective?—I should say there is scarcely any part in which it is not defective.

976. To what would you attribute its being so deficient, considering the society has been in existence for so many years, and that there is always, with reference to a museum, a tendency to increase?—In the first place, the rooms at Leinster House are not suited to the display of the objects exhibited in the museum. In the next place, there has been no regular fund steadily applied to the increase of the museum; and in the third place, there is a want of confidence and a want of feeling on the part of the public with respect to the value of the collection, and they do not like to send good things to it. Again, there would be great difficulty, constituted as the society now is, in obtaining permission to part with any portion of any collection it has, or to give any duplicate of the collection in exchange, and most bodies in making donations expect something in return; most museums do. All these circumstances have contributed to prevent the museum from being increased.

977. Do you think the specimens are properly taken care of?—There are cases for them, but I do not think they are; and I should say generally that the museum is not in a good condition.

978. Mr. *Wyse.*] Have any objects been much injured by time or want of care?—There is a constant change going on in every museum; some objects of natural history are peculiarly subject to injury from insects: I do not know that there has been any particular neglect; there has been general want of energy and attention; and no sum having been regularly set apart for renewing things which are always suffering injury, the museum has gradually declined, and is in a state very discreditable to the society.

979. *Chairman.*] The inconvenience under which it at present labours is want of room?—There is a want of room, and there is no complete collection on any one subject, from which a student could study with advantage.

980. You consider it, therefore, desirable that Leinster House should be so enlarged as to afford adequate space for the exhibition of specimens of all sorts?—Certainly.

981. That could be done without deranging any of the existing buildings?—There must be additional buildings.

982. It would not interfere with the appearance or arrangement of the present buildings?—No; additional buildings might be advantageously made, if planned and executed judiciously.

983. Do you not think it consistent with the duties of a society like the Dublin Society, receiving a large Parliamentary grant, to consider itself as a sort of parent, to nurse all similar institutions throughout Ireland?—It should give every possible assistance to all other societies.

984. Then, in that view of the case, if the committee of any local institution were to apply for duplicates to the museum of the Dublin Society, or if the committee who have any botanic garden in any part of Ireland, were to apply for duplicates of plants, it would be consistent with the duties and objects of the Dublin

Dublin Society to grant such assistance where it was not injurious to themselves?—That would be a very advantageous arrangement, and quite the duty of such a society as the Dublin Society.

985. Do you think that is the feeling of the present members of the Dublin Society?—It has not been the practice to afford assistance to the museums of other societies; and I am not aware that any such donation has been made from the museum of the Dublin Society.

986. Have you ever heard of anything like an invitation to make such an application having been communicated by the society?—No; nor do I conceive, constituted as the society is, under the government of the entire body, that any committee would venture to make such a recommendation.

987. Do you conceive, if there were any disposition to afford such assistance, that application would not be made?—I think it probable. With reference to the reading-room, perhaps I should have added what is stated in this paper: "To facilitate reference to the library, it is desirable that a reading-room be established for the use of the members, but in which, under proper regulations, persons not members of the society may be permitted to read. The books to be introduced into the reading-room by the attendant of the library only. In establishing such a reading-room, it appears to be desirable that the present system of lending out books to members should be discontinued, except with the express sanction of the council. That a Dublin newspaper, the one at the time most used for literary notices and advertisements, be selected by the council for the purpose of reference. But as newspapers frequently contain matter of great importance respecting science, political economy, agriculture, &c. &c., it appears to be desirable that the Government should direct a set of each important Dublin and Provincial newspapers to be preserved at the Stamp-office, and handed over, monthly or quarterly, to the society for preservation as historical records.

988. Have you any statement to offer with respect to the botanic garden?—Its size is much greater than any other botanic garden, I believe, in Europe.

989. Are you of opinion, then, that it ought to be abridged in size?—I think it might be. It is very beautiful as it is, but if it be viewed as a matter of expense, it might be advantageously abridged.

990. You think the botanic garden absorbs at present too large a portion of the funds?—With reference to the diffusion of useful knowledge, I think it does; there is a much smaller botanic garden attached to the university, which answers almost all the purposes of the botanic garden of the Dublin Society.

991. Is it not more becoming a great and wealthy nation like this, to err on the side of too much extent and magnificence in great national objects of this kind, provided always that the administration is as good as it is capable of being made?—I believe the administration of the present botanic garden is now very good. It has rather a tendency to be an ornamental than a scientific garden, but it is very beautiful.

992. Supposing it were to be made subservient to practical purposes, you would not then think its extent two great?—That would appear to be a question for those who are to furnish the funds.

993. Mr. *Wyse.*] In your former answer you have approved of the idea or the project of distributing to various societies in Ireland, who might apply for them, duplicates of plants, in that view of the case probably you would not consider the botanic garden too large?—I should think a much smaller garden might supply even duplicates.

994. *Chairman.*] Is it not desirable that experiments in agriculture should be tried with respect to the growth of new produce?—Very desirable; it has been done, and I believe advantageously done.

995. If you diminish the garden, would you not contract the power of making these experiments?—I think the garden might be abridged one-half, and still space enough would remain to try experiments. It now contains 27 acres.

996. Is the botanic garden open to the public?—On certain days.

997. How many days in the week?—Two days.

998. Do you think it might be opened oftener?—I think it might.

999. Suppose it were opened every day in the week, would it not be an instrument of gratification and rational enjoyment to the people of Dublin?—Perhaps every day in the week might be two much; four or five days would be sufficient. I think there should be certain days on which the professor and curator of the garden should be secure from the intrusion of the public, as is the case, I believe, in almost all other gardens.

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1000. At present it is certainly instrumental in promoting the rational amusement of the people of Dublin?—Certainly, and is an extremely beautiful garden.

1001. Mr. *Wyse.*] Is a register kept of the persons who visit it?—Yes, there is a book kept at the gate.

1002. Do they enter their names only, or their names, occupations and residences?—I believe their names simply.

1003. Not their professions?—No; even on the days on which it is not open to the public, almost every one would be admitted by the order of a member. There is practically very little difficulty.

1004. Is the Committee to understand, that in taking into account the enjoyment which this garden affords to the citizens of Dublin, and its advantages with reference to the objects of science, and the practical purposes of agriculture and horticulture, you are of opinion that it ought to be abridged in point of extent?—I think it might be very advantageously abridged, and the Horticultural Society might be invited to pay a portion of the expense. A part of the garden might be applied to practical horticulture, and the Horticultural Society might bear a portion of the expense of trying experiments in horticulture (there is an experimental garden in Edinburgh, for the purpose of trying experiments connected with horticulture). I should conceive such an arrangement would be a very proper way of increasing the funds of the Dublin Society, supposing it could be done.

1005. Suppose the Dublin Society were carried to the degree of perfection you suppose, is it not possible that the Horticultural Society might merge in the horticultural department in the Dublin Society?—I think it is possible that would be the case; or I should think the Horticultural Society might continue its operations, and contribute to the support of the Dublin Society by a portion of its funds, and that it would perhaps be carried on with more spirit as a separate society.

1006. Without merging into the Dublin Society, might it not be aggregated to it, and would not that be a considerable advantage to the Horticultural Society as well as to the Dublin Society from the lectures in chemistry, natural philosophy, and the other branches?—I think the better mode would be for the Horticultural Society to keep up its separate existence, and let it contribute to the Dublin Society by having its horticultural experiments tried at the garden of the Dublin Society. Under the present constitution of the Dublin Society, nothing of that kind can be done, but if the Horticultural Society had to treat with a council, I think such an arrangement could be made. These are some of the advantages I should contemplate by managing the Dublin Society by means of a council.

1007–8. *Chairman.*] In considering that the lawn costs 350 *l.* a year to the society, and that it is instrumental to none of the objects of the society, beyond being a matter of ornament, do you consider it justifiable that so large a portion of the funds of the society should be applied to the payment of that rent annually, at a time when there is no philosophical apparatus sufficient for carrying on the lectures?—I think if it be necessary to give up the one or the other, the lawn should be rather given up than the power of usefulness to be derived from the possession of a philosophical apparatus.

1009. Mr. *Wyse.*] You would require additional ground for extending your buildings, would you not?—Not in that direction. In point of fact, the Dublin Society holds no lease of that lawn; they have no power of building upon it; they are mere tenants at will, from year to year, to the Earl of Pembroke, paying him 300*l.* a year for it, as an ornamental piece of ground attached to the building.

1010. *Chairman.*] Would it be possible to obtain a portion of the lawn sufficient to give light and air to the building?—I do not know. I should think that the extent of ground belonging to the society between it and the lawn is quite enough for that purpose, but the plan will show.

1011. Upon the whole, do you think it advisable to continue to pay 300*l.* a year for that piece of ground, and do you consider it justifiable that the public money should be applied merely for that object?—No, I should say certainly not.

1012. Would you consider that the case was altered if the public generally were admitted for the purpose of recreation to this lawn?—I should say not.

1013. Under the circumstance of the public, in fact, paying for this lawn, do you not

not think it only right that the citizens of Dublin at large should have the benefit of any enjoyment it may afford in the way of recreation?—As it is considered part of the premises of the Dublin Society, there might arise difficulty and interruption to the business of the Society, if it were open to persons at all times.

1014. Do you conceive that there would be inconvenience to the society from admitting the public alone?—Yes, inconvenience from interfering with the general business of the society.

1015. Have you any suggestions to offer with respect to the schools?—I should suggest that the pupils of the schools should not be admitted so easily as they are now; that they should pay a certain sum for admission, I think the effect of such a payment would be good as to the pupil, by making him value the instruction he receives, and would be useful to the master in removing from his mind the idea which he has now, of his giving to them what they do not pay for.

1016. Are the schools conducted well at present; is there much reason to find fault with the mode of conducting them?—I believe there is some good done, but I do not think the quantity of good is done that might be done.

1017. Do you consider the masters sufficiently skilful?—I have not sufficient acquaintance with the subject to give a decided opinion; they have, I believe, a certain degree of skill.

1018. Mr. *Wyse.*] Is there any previous examination for admission to the schools?—The pupils are required to make some sketch or drawing, but it is a mere nominal examination; there is no instance of persons being excluded.

1019. Do you think the masters are more inattentive at present, in consequence of the pupils not paying, than they would be if the pupils paid?—I think they are.

1020. You think it would be a stimulus to the master?—I think it would be.

1021. Do you think it would operate in the same way on the pupil?—The pupils, feeling now that they can gain admission at any time, and can be absent at any time, do not attend regularly, and do not prize the instructions they receive as they would do if it were paid for.

1022. Do the masters express themselves satisfied with the progress of the pupils?—The masters do not exercise any control over the pupils, and are not generally as attentive as they ought to be.

1023. It appears they are rather indifferent about their progress on the whole?—They are much more indifferent than they would be, I think, under different circumstances.

1024. Do they pique themselves on the progress of their several schools, one school with the other, amongst themselves; for instance, the architectural schools, does the teacher in the architectural school consider it a distinction that his pupils should be more advanced than his colleague's?—I do not know; there are some good drawings made principally in the architectural school.

1025. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Is there any exhibition of the drawings made by the pupils at the end of the year?—Yes, and some are creditable drawings. I think the schools are very generally useful, in giving to the class of builders, cabinet-makers, founders in brass and iron, stucco plasterers, carpenters, &c. &c., a facility in designing; they become useful in that way.

1026. *Chairman.*] Do you suppose you would have as good an attendance as at present if payment were required?—Not so numerous an attendance, at least for some time, but a more regular attendance, and probably more effectively useful.

1027. Do you think that boys attend the schools for amusement, who have no other object in view?—No; their parents urge them to attend, and many boys have an object; but I have seen the children of parents attending those schools who would be very well able to contribute to the funds. Premiums are given for the best drawings, and I have heard of abuses respecting those premiums, viz. that drawings obtain premiums which are not executed in the schools.

1028. Mr. *A. Lefroy.*] Have you attended and interested yourself in the affairs of the society since you became a member?—I have generally.

1029. Is there a register kept of the persons who visit the museum as well as the botanic garden?—A register is kept of the numbers who attend.

Veneris, 29° die Aprilis, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien.	Mr. Jones.
Mr. Villiers Stuart.	Mr. Jephson.
Mr. Robert Steuart.	Mr. Wyse.
Mr. George Evans.	Mr Anthony Lefroy.
Mr. Sharman Crawford.	

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN, IN THE CHAIR.

Isaac Weld, Esq., Honorary Secretary of the Royal Dublin Society, called in; and further Examined.

Isaac Weld, Esq.

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1030. *Chairman.*] WHAT number of volumes is there in the library?—I cannot say what the number is, but in a former statement, some few years ago, they were rated at upwards of 10,000. They have increased since that time.

1031. Do they exceed that number considerably at present?—They must exceed that number by the recent additions; but I cannot say to what extent.

1032. What should you say were the description of works in the library?—Works, in many instances, eminently useful to the different scientific establishments under the care of the institution.

1033. Are there many works of a lighter description?—Of the character of travels and biographical memoirs there may be. From the list I have handed in of the purchases for three years past, a tolerable opinion may be formed of the general character of the books.

1034. Has it been the practice of the society of late years to purchase novels and works of a trashy description?—I know of no novels whatever in the library, unless the two volumes entitled "Marie" by Beaumont, illustrative of the condition of the people of colour in the United States of America; and also the little work called "Bubbles from the Brünnen" may be considered as such.

1035. Have you heard it treated as an objection to the mode of supplying the library, that preference is given to works of a lighter description to the exclusion of works of reference and of strictly scientific tendency?—Not to the exclusion, that I am aware of; I think there has been a considerable accession of scientific books to the library.

1036. Is it the practice of the society to lend out books?—Books are lent out to the members. Different opinions have been entertained upon this subject; I myself have often expressed my opinion against the practice, unless duplicates of these books remained in the library.

1037. Under what regulations are they lent out; is the power of lending confined to works of a particular description?—The more rare and valuable books are not lent out, but only those of a description to be easily replaced. Members are allowed to take books on condition of not keeping them more than one fortnight without returning them. That is the regulation at present.

1038. Does the power of taking the books out extend to associate members, supposing there were any in the society?—There are no associate members; but a rule was made that they were not to be allowed to take books out of the library.

1039. Have any inconveniences resulted from lending your books?—In my opinion very great inconvenience; inasmuch as some of the books have been injured and some defaced.

1040. Have any been lost?—Some few have been missing, the result, as it has been supposed, of the system of lending; but there have been changes of librarians within these last 10 years, and it is very difficult to find out whether these books were returned or taken out of the library; a few volumes, however, have been missing.

1041. But you have not suffered any material loss from lending?—Not any very material loss; but the condition of the books has been very considerably impaired; the binding is injured, ink blots made, and prints and maps creased.

1042. What description of works do you find generally taken out of the library; are they chiefly of the lighter class of works?—I cannot answer that question with exactitude; that is only known to the librarian who looks over the lists. Every member

member on taking one or more volumes, signs his name in a register kept for the purpose, to show that he is answerable for the books, and the receipt is dated.

1043. When a member loses a work, is he called upon to replace it?—He would be called upon to replace it, of course, if returned by the librarian as a defaulter.

1044. Practically, has that been the case?—I do not know of a single instance of loss having been returned and the defaulter having been called upon to replace it.

1045. There is no deposit required in case of taking out a book?—No. In former times the obtaining of a book out of the library was an affair of considerable ceremony; application was made before the society, and if the book was valuable the member was called upon to make a deposit.

1046. But you are decidedly of opinion that books ought not to be lent out of the library?—I am of opinion no books ought to be lent, unless there are duplicates in the library, that is, that wherever it is the system of a public library to lend out books, duplicates should be provided; and this is an opinion I have expressed frequently in public, not only in reference to the Royal Dublin Society, but in reference to other institutions. I am and long time past have been of opinion, that in public libraries open for consultation, persons going there should not be liable to disappointment; and in the case of the Royal Dublin Society, consisting of many hundreds of members, if each member was in turn to take out any given work, that years might elapse before an individual who came to the library to consult a particular work, might have an opportunity of doing so. At the same time it has been mentioned on the other hand, that a great deal of valuable information has been diffused through the community by the system of lending books.

1047. Are you aware whether it is the practice in great foreign libraries to allow the lending out of books?—I am not prepared to answer that question generally. In the Advocates' library, at Edinburgh, it is the practice to lend out books.

1048. Is the practice there found to be attended with inconvenience?—I am not aware that it is attended with any other inconvenience than I have described, as generally consequent upon lending; the books are in a worse condition decidedly than if they had not been lent out. The library founded by Primate Robinson at Armagh, was also opened on the principle of lending. Information is certainly diffused by means of the lending system, both in these places and Dublin, by means of the Royal Dublin Society library, which could not be derived from any other source.

1049. Are strangers admitted to the library for the purpose of study?—On application to members or to the librarian, with the greatest facility.

1050. Can you state to the Committee what number of strangers have been admitted within the last few years?—No register has been kept, and therefore it is impossible to say.

1051. Can you form any calculation?—I cannot.

1052. It is the practice of the British Museum to lay before Parliament annually the number who attend for the purposes of study in the library; is it not right that a similar return should be made by the Dublin Society?—Strangers who visit the library are admitted by favour and not of right; and it would be very difficult to keep a register of the number. Many of these strangers, not merely on public days but on others, after being introduced to the library, merely walk round it to see the place, or perhaps look at some showy books which are taken from the shelves to amuse them during a half-hour; it would be most difficult to keep an account of the persons who come in under such circumstances, for the scene is continually shifting on public days, even to inconvenience.

1053. Then it is not a frequent practice for strangers to refer to the library for the purposes of study?—Many refer to it.

1054. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] In whom is placed the authority of determining what books shall be purchased?—The library committee have the control of the department; but a blank book remains open for the inscription, on the part of any member, of any work which it appears desirable to purchase; books so recommended are afterwards considered by the library committee.

1055. *Chairman.*] In the bye-laws which have been laid before the Committee, there appears to have been no provision made for the admission of strangers into the library; is that a matter of favour or a matter of right, subject to restrictions for the preservation of order?—Matter of favour.

Isaac Weld, Esq.

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1056. Do you not think it ought to be a matter of right, as it is in the British Museum?—If there were more persons to attend to the library, and more accommodation for the readers, more might be admitted; but the matter of right is another question; the right of admission at present rests with the society.

1057. Do you think the number of officers at present attached to the library is not sufficient?—Certainly not sufficient to attend to the library and to all the persons who might come in, if admission was perfectly free.

1058. What additional expense would you suppose would be required to supply such convenience?—It is impossible to form an idea of the number of persons who might come; but if from 30 to 50 people a day came, I should say two additional porters would be required.

1059. The library appears to be open only from eleven to five; is it open at other hours to members of the society?—Members who are anxious to get access to any work, may always have the means of doing so, through the porter who remains in the house; and the librarian is also ready to attend on occasion, but his usual hours are merely those that have been stated.

1060. Do you think if an earlier hour was fixed for opening the library any inconvenience would result from it?—No more than imposing heavier duties on the librarian.

1061. What is the salary of the librarian?—£.150 a year.

1062. Do you not conceive, in Dublin, you could get a number of persons fully competent for the office to sit in the library from ten to six?—I have no doubt of it.

1063. Mr. *Lefroy*.] Though you might get a person who would sit for that time, do you suppose that the office of librarian requires nothing more than a mere devotion of time; does he not require experience and understanding of the arrangement of the books?—A good librarian certainly ought to be acquainted with books generally.

1064. Do you think you could get a librarian of that description for a less sum?—I think for the same salary which has been mentioned you might get a person who would sit longer, and be conversant with books.

1065. Sufficiently conversant?—Yes, I should say so.

1066. Do you think you could get an eminent librarian, a man who is sufficiently well acquainted with the duties of librarian to be able to discharge these duties, for a less sum than 150 *l.* a year?—I think even that very possible; I cannot say positively it would be so, but I think it is very possible.

1067. *Chairman*.] Do you think it would be desirable that the library should be open to the public for two hours of an evening, so as to afford persons belonging to the middling classes, who may be engaged in industrial occupation during the day, an opportunity of attending there in the evening?—The library of the Royal Dublin Society is only open to strangers by favour; but as regards a public library intended to diffuse the utmost possible information, I am of opinion that such a library ought to be open early and late.

1068. Have you a large collection of ancient manuscripts in the library?—There are some, but not a large collection.

1069. Many charters?—Some few I believe.

1070. Many old Irish manuscripts?—Some few; I am not competent to give a very exact account of those.

1071. Have you a collection of prints?—We have several books of prints.

1072. Is the collection an esteemed one?—We have many esteemed works.

1073. Is the library supplied with maps?—The library is supplied with maps.

1074. Fully?—I will not say fully; some rooms have been added to the library lately, and it is intended to fit up one of these expressly for the maps we possess, which are numerous.

1075. Has it been the practice of the society to print works from manuscript and original compositions?—They have printed a great many essays from time to time, which have been communicated to the society; they have also printed statistical surveys of counties.

1076. Has it ever been suggested that the privilege of obtaining a copy of every work which is published, which at present belongs to the King's Inn library, would be more advantageous to the public if it were transferred to the society?—It is a subject which has been often considered; and I have no hesitation in saying that more information by far would be afforded to the public, if such new books were deposited with the Royal Dublin Society.

1077. Is

1077. Is the library at King's Inn at present open to the public?—I am not acquainted with the regulations of that library.

1078. Have you ever heard the subject canvassed, with a view to any proposition being made with respect to it?—It has frequently been canvassed amongst the members of the society, and I have myself taken an active part in the discussion.

1079. Has any proposition been made?—No proposition has been made, that I am aware of, on the subject, because, at the time we considered it, complaints had already been made by publishers of so many copies being given to the public libraries.

1080. Mr. *Lefroy.*] It has been attempted by the society to acquire that, has it not?—It has been talked of.

1081. *Chairman.*] There would be a reluctance on the part of the benchers of King's Inn to consent to such a transfer?—I should suppose very great reluctance.

1082. Are you in the habit of taking in the reviews for the library?—Nearly all the reviews are taken in.

1083. Do you conceive, with reference to the advancement of science, and the other purposes of the Dublin Society, it is justifiable that all the reviews should be taken in?—I think reviews are highly important, both for science and general literature.

1084. Are newspapers taken in for the purposes of the library, or for the newspaper reading-room?—The expenses of them are carried to the library account, but the newspapers are kept in a room apart from the library, on another story, down stairs.

1085. Mr. *Lefroy.*] You are restricted to a certain sum in the purchase of books, are you not?—The library department is restricted to a certain sum.

1086. What is the amount of that?—I think it is somewhere about 500 *l.* a year.

1087. *Chairman.*] If you had a larger room at your disposal, would you have the means of adding more books?—Of late three rooms in the attics have been added to the library.

1088. How many thousand volumes would it hold?—I cannot say; the plans of the rooms are lying on the table, and may be seen by the Committee. [*The Witness handed in two plans of the Society's House.*]

1089. That will enable you, for some years, to increase the library?—Yes, and also to afford convenient rooms for reading; a person, it is hoped, may be able to read undisturbed in these new rooms; the present large room is very much disturbed by visitors.

1090. Then there is no urgent pressure for increased accommodation in point of room, as there is with respect to the museum?—There is not.

1091. Mr. *Lefroy.*] Do you not believe the library to contain a very valuable collection of books of reference on all literary and scientific subjects?—Most valuable; it has been considered by many professors of the university as being a most excellent practical library for reference.

1092. Is not that proved by many persons applying for leave to study there, with a view to publish books upon these subjects?—We have frequent applications of that kind.

1093. *Chairman.*] The library is under the superintendence of a special committee?—Yes.

1094. Do you consider it is necessary to have a special committee for the superintendence of the library?—I think it is desirable to have it under the control of some particular body. If there were a council it might be under the control of the council; but it ought to be under the control of some lesser body than the society at large.

1095. Among the bye-laws which regulate the government of the library, is it prescribed that any particular class of works should be excluded?—In the bye-laws of the society there is no allusion to the subject, and I am not aware of any regulation having been made by the library committee.

1096. Then, supposing the society to elect a committee who were not very favourable to science, it might be in their power to order in works of the lighter description exclusively?—I am of opinion, that if any books of that description were improperly introduced, the subject would soon be taken cognizance of by some person or other in the society at large, and that the powers of an incompetent library committee would be superseded.

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1097. Mr. *Lefroy.*] Have you not at this moment suspended in the room, rules prohibiting the introduction of a light and inferior class of works?—I am not aware that there are any such rules.

1098. *Chairman.*] Do you not think there ought to be prescribed laws that certain classes of books should be excluded; say novels, for instance?—It has been frequently stated by the society, that all the works purchased for the library are works of science and of practical utility and information.

1099. The society does not consider itself so completely devoted to science and the arts, as to be bound to exclude from its library works of criticism and poetry in general?—I know no works on poetry that are introduced; neither are any works upon religion introduced.

1100. I perceive in the list of books lately purchased, there is "Bubbles from the Brünnen?"—Yes; that is the only work, as I recollect, that struck me in looking over the lists which I have presented to the Committee. There is also, indeed, one poem, presented by one of our members, being a composition of his own.

1101. Then the practice is not to purchase either works of poetry or of history?—Of history, certainly.

1102. In the purchase of books, is it the practice of the society to give the preference to any particular bookseller in Dublin?—There was a competition for the appointment of bookseller to the society, and Messrs. Hodges & Smith gained it; they agreed to give us all new books at a small per-centage above the publishing booksellers' price.

1103. With respect to the purchase of old books, is there any discretionary power entrusted to the committee of purchasing on very advantageous terms of persons not being regular booksellers; at auctions or cheap booksellers?—The committee does assume such power to the extent of its funds.

1104. It appears that several booksellers here have supplied books to the society?—I apprehend it is in this way, Hodges & Smith are the regular booksellers for new publications, but old books, which may be picked up accidentally at different places, are purchased where they can be had.

1105. There has been no preference of any individual from party or personal motives?—Not that I am aware of, except that there was a competition for being boookseller to the society between several booksellers, and that it was given by vote to Hodges & Smith.

1106. Were the terms of Hodges & Smith more favourable to the society than those of the rest?—I am not able to answer that question. The two principal competitors were Messrs. Milliken and Hodges & Smith, and by vote the appointment was gained by Hodges & Smith.

1107. But your impression is that that preference was given on no personal ground?—I really am not able to answer that question. I could not name any one of the parties which were interested *pro* or *con.*

1108. Your impression is that the terms offered by Hodges & Smith, were as favourable as those of the other competitors?—Were certainly as favourable, perhaps more so.

1109. What is the annual expense of the newspapers?—Not exceeding 75*l.* as I am informed.

1110. Do you conceive the purchase of newspapers is legitimate in a society supported by public grant?—The practice has existed for very nearly one hundred years, and I think taking in newspapers is consistent with the multifarious objects of the society.

1111. Do you think that Parliament, looking at the acts you describe, would grant money to any society for the purpose of enabling it to buy newspapers?—So far as newspapers afford information upon statistical and other subjects, which come within the scope of the society, so far, as it appears to me, such sources of information may be legitimately procured by the society.

1112. Mr. *Lefroy.*] Do you think it reasonable that Parliament should refuse a grant to a society supported partly by subscription, because it takes in newspapers?—I do not; considering how much of the cost goes back in the shape of stamp and paper duties, the loss does not amount to 30*l.* per annum.

1113. Mr. *Wyse.*] It is not to the expense the objection is made, so much as the tendency of introducing newspaper reading into a scientific institution; do you think the tendency of it injurious?—Some years ago, I publicly expressed my opinion in the society, that it would be better for us to abandon newspapers, in order that the attention of members, when they came to the house, might not be diverted from

from the business of the institution; but since that time, on considering the subject, I am rather of opinion that, whilst newspapers certainly add to our funds by bringing more subscribers, they are not prejudicial, on the whole, to the discharge of business.

1114. *Chairman.*] You think the circumstance of newspapers being taken into the establishment induces persons to become candidates for admission?—Certainly, they help along with other inducements.

1115. Are the class of persons who are induced by such a motive as that to enter into the society, a class of persons who are likely to take an interest in the other objects of the institution?—Many of them eminently so.

1116. Mr. *Wyse.*] Do you think, if the introduction of newspapers was not permitted, that class of persons would not present themselves for admission into the society?—I am inclined to think, that if the newspaper-room were abolished, we should lose considerably in the accession of new members.

1117. Of that class?—Of a class useful to the society.

1118. Of those particularly dedicated to scientific pursuits, do you think you should lose any of that class?—Of persons peculiarly devoted to sciences and to the arts I think there might be several disposed to enrol themselves in the society, whether the newspaper-room were there or not.

1119. *Chairman.*] Supposing either the annual subscription or the entrance fee on admission were lowered, and the newspapers excluded, do you not think you would have then an equal accession of numbers as at present, and no person would join the society under these circumstances who was not interested in the more legitimate objects of the society?—It is not possible for me to answer that question, because it is not possible to ascertain what number of persons are attracted by the newspapers solely.

1120. What newspapers are taken in?—The Globe, The Times, The Sun, The Standard, The Observer, The Examiner, The Dublin Evening Post, The Evening Mail, Freeman's Journal, The Morning Register, and Saunders's News Letter.

1121. Do you take in every journal of a scientific kind which is to be bought in the kingdom or in foreign countries?—Certainly not every journal, but a great many are taken in.

1122. Mr. *Wyse.*] Do you take in the foreign journals?—Some; as the Annales de Chymie, and some others I believe.

1123. Have you a list of the foreign journals that are taken in?—Yes, this is a list. [*It was handed in.*]

1124. I perceive there are only two foreign journals in this list?—I have given it in, as I found it; but I think there must be some other foreign journals.

1125. None of the Italian or German journals?—I have no recollection of any Italian journals, but German periodicals I have seen in the library; I do not know whether they are regularly taken however.

1126. I perceive there are very few Italian works on science?—There are few modern Italian works of science, in that branch we are deficient; but there are several of the last century and before it.

1127. You are aware that in political economy and geology, the Italians have lately made great progress?—Yes.

1128. I perceive there is only one American journal, the North American Review?—I am not able to state exactly.

1129. Do you think it is essential in a library of this description, the members should be acquainted with the progress of science all over the world, as well as the British empire?—Yes, certainly; as a library of reference, it ought to have all these publications.

1130. If there were an application of the public funds to the purchase of political or scientific periodicals, to which should you give the preference?—Undoubtedly to scientific publications.

1131. *Chairman.*] Then what is given for political intelligence, is abstracted from scientific resources?—It may, in a strict sense, be considered in that light.

1132. You have had occasion to lament, for instance, that there is no philosophical apparatus to illustrate the lectures upon natural philosophy?—Yes.

1133. The amount of 70 *l.* per annum expended upon newspapers, would be more profitably employed in supplying this want, would it not, than in the purchase of newspapers?—I think it would be more appropriately applied.

1134. Mr. *Wyse.*] I understand one of the objects of the institution is of the fine arts, but I perceive in the list I have before me no mention of any works

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recently published in Italy on the arts?—I do not recollect that we have any recent works from Italy or Germany, indeed I am inclined to think we have not, unless indeed it be those of Rossellini on Egypt and Nubia. At the same time I am disposed to speak doubtfully upon the subject.

1135. Is the society in the habit of publishing transactions?—The society has not published any transactions in a volume apart for 20 years past, but it had been in the habit of publishing transactions heretofore. Scattered through the volumes which contain the minutes of the weekly proceedings, there are materials which, if put together, would probably make several volumes; for instance all that is contained in the appendix to volume seven, which is now in my hand, would afford materials for transactions. The same has been bound together in the shape of small pamphlets, which have been partly distributed and parly left for sale with our booksellers.

1136. The papers to which you refer appear to occupy not more than 100 pages of small octavo?—That is in one year alone.

1137. Do you consider that is sufficient in the way of transactions for a society professing to embrace such a multitude of scientific and useful objects as the Royal Dublin Society?—I think it is very little, but still you must depend upon individual inclination of members and others to contribute.

1138. Are the committees and officers of the society called upon from time to time to make reports of a scientific nature?—The professors were at one time called upon to give in a short memoir upon the state of science, or rather upon the general advancement of science in their particular departments, for the past year; but this was about the time their salaries were reduced, and from the increased labour, it has never since been required.

1139. Do you not think it very desirable that it should be insisted upon?—I do not know anything of the kind much more desirable than a brief statement, from persons capable of giving it, of the progress of science.

1140. Do you not think it is equally desirable the committee should be called upon to report as to the advance in their respective departments?—The commitees do give some general information, but it depends entirely on individuals. You cannot oblige the committees any more than you can oblige individual members to labour, if they are not disposed to do so for the credit of the society.

1141. Their reports at present are merely minutes of what have passed at their meetings?—Yes, merely so; or at most, but little more.

1142. Mr. *Wyse*.] If a series of queries were drawn up by the body at large, and the managing committee appointed to each of the sections or studies were required to apply themselves to answer such queries, do you not think you would have regular reports, and that it would not be left to the taste or caprice of the members?—I think it would be impossible to lay any obligations on them, whether we look at the persons of whom the committees are composed, or at those who compose the society at large. There are some persons who take a pleasure in communicating intelligence; whilst others, partly from indolence and inactivity, and partly perhaps from diffidence, are disinclined to exertion, and remain mere spectators of what is passing. The great bulk of the society do not trouble themselves in the conduct of the institution; it is difficult enough to get many who are named on committees to act.

1143. If it thus were understood to be the duties of the committees previous to the election, do you not suppose, in choosing the committees, they would only choose such members as were willing to undertake such duties?—They would then, perhaps, shrink from it altogether. It is extremely difficult, on many occasions, to get as many to appear at a committee as will form a quorum; and this appears to have been very much the case also in former times. The committee of fine arts, of which I was an old member, was once extremely active, and agreed amongst themselves to have a regular list, and to take individually, in rotation, the daily, indeed the constant superintendence, in person, of the drawing-schools, in order that everything might be well done. It was the only committee I ever knew that acted in that vigorous manner without flinching; but this spirit died out at last. The committee of botany at present is a very vigorous committee, being composed of gentlemen who have large fortunes and gardens of their own, and who are interested in the prosperity of the botanical garden. There was a period when the botanical committee was one of those most imperfectly formed, and it was difficult to get persons to act upon it. If we consider, generally, how the society is constituted, it will be apparent that there must be difficulty in getting persons

persons to attend regularly to the business of the society to the abandonment or injury of their own business.

1144. *Chairman.*] Then, in short, the majority of the members use the society as little else than a club?—No, I do not say, neither do I think, they use it as a club; but there is a generally prevalent disposition to have all the benefit of the institution, with as little of the labour of working as may be.

1145. They regard the society very much as a matter affording personal convenience to them, rather than exhibit any desire to take a part in its scientific objects?—Those who really labour for the advancement of the society are very few indeed; and such is the character of most of the societies with which I am acquainted.

1146. Mr. *Wyse.*] If newspapers were not admitted into the institution, do you suppose that the great majority of the members, admitted under such an arrangement, would not be sincerely devoted to the objects of science, and that they could be counted upon for co-operation?—I think, with regard to the working of the society, it would make little or no difference for the better. The newspapers rather serve to bring persons together in the institution than otherwise. They are of use at times, even in reference to those who are disposed to work. In the delay of getting enough to form a quorum in committee to meet, and instead of going away, as they otherwise might do, occupation for a few minutes is found in the newspaper-room; at last people meet, and thus the newspaper-room operates very effectually in keeping those together who might otherwise separate.

1147. Do you not think that literary or scientific periodical journals would produce the same effect?—I doubt it, considering of whom the society is composed; besides, the most scientific, for a few such minutes, fly to the newspapers in preference to the other works which lie before them.

1148. I am speaking of scientific men, not men coming for the purpose of a lounge, but men attached to science; do you not think they would be as much interested in these moments by a literary or scientific journal?—Certainly, if they were abstract scientific men it might be so; but it is a mistake to suppose that the Royal Dublin Society is formed of scientific men. The society was originally formed for promoting practical improvement, and was never, at any period, made up purely of scientific men.

1149. Mr. *Lefroy.*] Do you suppose that Dublin contains a number of scientific men sufficient to constitute such a society?—Dublin does contain a great number of scientific men.

1150. Sufficient to keep up this society, excluding those who go for other purposes?—Yes, I think it is possible; I think you might find a sufficient number of scientific men to administer the Parliamentary grants and keep up the society; but I do not think that, from mere scientific men alone, an accession of 3,000*l.* would be obtained, as in the last two years was obtained for the general funds. The society, as it has existed for a century past, and as it at present exists, is anything but a society of scientific men.

1151. Mr. *Wyse.*] If it were a society of scientific men, or more so than it is at present, do you not think they would be more active in promoting objects of science?—I think all scientific men are generally more anxious about science than those who are not so.

1152. And if it were known to the members to be admitted that it was more of a scientific character than at present, do you not think the members would feel more zealous in supporting its reputation?—Yes I do; and I beg leave to say that, within the last year, we have had monthly evening meetings exclusively devoted to scientific subjects, and which have been extremely well attended. We have had upwards of 100 persons of an evening, including visiting strangers.

1153. *Chairman.*] Is it not the fact, that a great number of the most eminent scientific men in Dublin have formed themselves into other associations for carrying forward specific objects which are embraced by the Dublin Society, because they think they cannot work the beneficial advancement of these objects through the means of the Dublin Society?—I am not aware of that; I am not aware that the formation of other societies is attributable solely to the obstacles which existed in the Royal Dublin Society.

1154. Do you suppose, for instance, if the geological department of the society had been extremely active, it would have been necessary to have formed the Geological Society, or that a geological society would have been formed in Dublin?—I am decidedly of opinion that the first taste for and the first knowledge of geology

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may be traced to the lectures delivered at the theatre of the Royal Dublin Society. Of the persons who compose the Geological Society, some are members of the Royal Dublin Society, but the greater part, I believe, are not. The Geological Society began with the Provost of Trinity College Dublin. I waited upon him at the time to ascertain whether we could combine them with our society; and whether it would not be advantageous for them to pay the subscription to the Royal Dublin Society, where we had already cabinets of minerals, where there was ample room for their sittings, and where every sort of facility would be afforded to them; but there seemed an indisposition to accede to the terms of our admission fee, which at that time amounted to 30 guineas; and the bye-law of old date, which then existed, but has been since repealed, would not permit of their having a separate room for their meetings unless they were members of the society.

1155. What was their objection to the society?—They did not like to pay so much money.

1156. Mr. *Wyse.*] Did the objection they had to paying the money arise from the manner in which the money would be applied to other objects?—I am not aware; I think there was an objection, certainly, in forming that society, to paying so much money as was necessary for admission into our society, and I also think, that there might have been, perhaps, some other sort of feeling, relative to their being an independent body appointing their own officers.

1157. *Chairman.*] Does not the first of these circumstances convince you that the admission fee is so high as to deter persons who are not very wealthy, but who might be most useful in promoting the objects of the society, from joining it?—I certainly admit, and I have already said so, that many more persons might be attracted by a lower rate of subscription. And since that period our subscription has been lowered from 30 guineas to 20 guineas.

1158. Mr. *Wyse.*] The members of scientific bodies in Ireland do not object to take upon themselves the duty of committee-men, and report upon the advancement of science?—I am myself a member of the Geological Society, and their meetings of the council in committees are very few.

1159. Is it not in its infancy at present?—It has been two or three years, or more, established. I am a member, and have been on its council and committees, and it used to be found difficult at times to get people together. Very few attended.

1160. Mr. *Lefroy.*] Do you mean to say, if the subscription were lower, it would tend to increase the number of scientific men in your society?—Upon the general question, I apprehend the less the amount of subscription to any given society, the more men, and amongst them the more men of science, would probably come forward; at least, a low subscription could never operate as a bar; therefore, upon general principles, we should in all probability have more candidates at a low subscription.

1161. *Chairman.*] But do you think the proportion of scientific men would be greater in proportion to the number admitted, if the subscription were lowered?—I think we should have more people in general, and scientific men among the rest; for instance, the low subscription to the Geological Society has induced a number of persons to subscribe, who would not have paid their 30 guineas to the Royal Dublin Society.

1162. Will you state to the Committee what is the course of proceeding with respect to the scientific meetings which have been held lately, for the first time, in the Dublin Society?—They have been intended to comprise all persons of science in Dublin. A certain number of cards of invitation were sent to the Academy, a certain number to the College of Physicians, to the College of Surgeons, to the Geological Society, and, I believe, to Trinity College, besides any known scientific men not belonging to these bodies, expressive of the wishes of the Royal Dublin Society, to see them at their evening meeting. Three of these meetings have already been held. At the last it fell to my part to preside in the chair; there were 120 persons present. Some interesting papers were read and some very curious experiments exhibited by Mr. Davy and Dr. Kane. We remained together two or three hours, having had two distinct sittings; between which tea and coffee was served, provided from a private subscription raised expressly for the purpose.

1163. How often are these meetings?—Once a month. They promised to be exceedingly interesting and to draw all scientific men. They were to be purely scientific, and entirely separated from any of the routine business of the society.

1164. Do you not think they might be held oftener than once a month?—I think they might perhaps be held once a fortnight, having succeeded so well, and a proposition

position has been made to that effect. If so we hope to diminish the number of the morning meetings for business; and instead of weekly, to have them once a fortnight only, or perhaps only once a month.

1165. It is the practice of the London societies to meet once a week, whether their objects are of a literary or scientific description; *à fortiori*, therefore, the Dublin Society must be able to meet once a week?—The first question was, whether we could count upon full meetings once a month. This scheme having so far succeeded, it was next proposed to meet every fortnight, and if we found equal success, then, perhaps, we might meet once a week, but we should proceed cautiously.

1166. Lectures were delivered and papers read?—Not lectures; but Mr. Davy had made some discoveries in the laboratory, which he explained tolerably fully; and Dr. Kane exhibited some interesting experiments to us on acoustics, of his own invention. We had besides models of machinery and new improvements in optical instruments explained by artisans introduced for the occasion, and who proved to be men of great ingenuity and good address. Mr. Nevin gave us the result of some experiments he had made in the botanic garden, relative to early grasses; and Mr. Mackay, of the college botanic garden, exhibited a rare specimen of a living toad brought from the south of Ireland. We had wherewithall to make even more time pass away very agreeably. All the meetings have given satisfaction, and if one can form a just augury of success from what has already taken place, the Royal Dublin Society will derive credit from this new course which it has adopted.

1167. Are persons, not members of the society, allowed to take part in the proceedings?—No strangers are admitted without invitation, but pains were taken to find out persons of science, and all of distinction were invited that we knew of.

1168. And exhibited?—Yes, several persons, not members of the society, exhibited whatever curious apparatus they chanced to have, whether in apparatus, models, or the like. An optician exhibited an interesting contrivance in illuminating lenses; another, a model of a patent paddle-wheel; another, an entirely newly-constructed carriage for railroad.

1169. Is it proposed to publish any transactions relative to these evening meetings beyond the minutes of the proceedings?—It is; but for the present nothing more has been published than succinct notices of the various subjects, made by Dr. West, who has acted as secretary on these evening meetings.

1170. Suppose a paper to be read, would it be in the contemplation of the society to publish it, or any digest of the paper?—We propose to have all valuable papers published, and a digest made of other matters which have come before the meeting. We are feeling our way at present upon this subject.

1171. These minutes you hold in your hand, which are published annually in the shape of volumes, which are submitted to the Committee, appear to contain a great deal of unnecessary printing, the names of all the gentlemen who have attended at each particular meeting, however trifling the subject under consideration of that meeting, which was of course very unadvisable; do you not think it desirable that expense should be saved?—Certainly, there might be some saving in the expense of printing the minutes; at the same time, they are not, after all, very expensive in the course of the year.

1172. A very large proportion of the volume, however, is taken up by these minutes?—Yes.

1173. Is it for the purpose of indulging an idle vanity that these names are published, or is it supposed that any useful result arises from it?—It is a custom which has been continued from very early practice. On looking to the volumes for a century back, I find the names were first of all mentioned, afterwards they were not mentioned, merely the numbers put down, and then again the names were mentioned, and it has continued without much inquiry on the subject for many years. Formerly, when premiums to a large amount were distributed for improving arts, manufactures and agriculture, particular Thursdays were appropriated for the adjudication of certain premiums; and it was, in those times, of importance to know the names of the persons who attended. The custom has been continued, and it is sometimes satisfactory to know who was present when particular measures have been carried, even at the present time.

1174. I see here from the account of the expenses a certain sum has been allowed every year for statistical surveys, will you state what is the nature of that application?—

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application?—The statistical surveys were began much about the time of the Union. Money was given for the purpose by the Irish Parliament, and these surveys, in the beginning, went on very rapidly. Some were executed in a very satisfactory manner, others much to the contrary. Considerable intervals afterwards ensued between the completion of one survey and the commencement of another; a circumstance I attributed merely to accident and persons not offering themselves for the purpose. Mr. W. Tighe, formerly in the Irish Parliament, wrote a large volume on Kilkenny, and the Rev. Mr. Townsend also wrote another large volume on the county of Cork, which were much esteemed. Others of these county statistical surveys have also been executed with care. The last of the surveys was executed by myself, it related to the county of Roscommon.

1175. What was the expense of printing that?—It must have been 200 *l.*, I should suppose, at the least, but I cannot say exactly.

1176. Was it sold to the public?—Copies for the purpose have been placed in the hands of different booksellers both in Dublin and London. The society were pleased to express satisfaction with the work, and after taking a sufficient number for the supply of the society, and for what might be wanted for the further supply of new members, the remainder of the edition was left at my disposal, and I had copies sent for sale to different booksellers in Dublin and London, as I have stated.

1177. There has been no produce?—None to me, so far; and I have really taken no pains about the matter. I have never even inquired whether the copies so placed were sold or not; it is to be presumed they are not all sold, or more would probably be asked for. The copies in circulation have been dispersed principally through the society, who have taken what they wanted, and distributed the work rather extensively. It was only published about three years ago, or thereabouts. I forget the date of the imprint.

1178. Do you consider it a justifiable application of the public money to employ a large sum in the publication of a work which is not afterwards to be accessible by purchase to the public?—I beg leave to say that the work is accessible to purchasers. The balance of the copies, over and above what were wanted for supplying the members of the society, was given to me to sell if I chose; but I have taken little or no pains about pushing forward the sale.

1179. Have the public had an opportunity of purchasing them?—Yes, if they applied to the booksellers.

1180. Were they to be got at all the booksellers?—Not at all; only at a few; but any booksellers could readily find out and get the work, if they were commissioned to procure it. It was to be had at Messrs. Longman & Co., London.

1181. What was the price of the volume?—Fourteen shillings, I believe, was put to it; but though intended to be a source of emolument to me, as I had taken a good deal of trouble about the work, I have actually received nothing by the sale so far. I have never inquired as yet into the proceeds.

1182. What was the reason of fixing so high a price to a work, the expenses of which were paid by the society?—The booksellers said it would be unfair to sell it at a lower price. That was the average selling price of such a volume; there were 600 or 700 pages in it and a map.

1183. Do you conceive there would be any decided reluctance on the part of the society to give up the news-room?—I think there would be a decided reluctance on the part of a great many of the members, whilst others might give them up very willingly. In a promiscuous body like the Royal Dublin Society it is impossible to conjecture what the decision might be.

1184. You applied a certain portion of your funds to the distribution of premiums; in what particular departments have these premiums been chiefly given?—Last year there were premiums as usual, which have never been discontinued, for the pupils of the drawing schools. Premiums for the best cattle at the agricultural shows, in the form of medals. There were also medals for the best Irish manufactures sent in for public exhibition. There were premiums in money for the best essays on the cultivation of flax, connected with the important principle of raising seed from the same plant, which yielded fine flax. There were premiums, both for the best seed so raised, and also upon the finest flax. There were premiums also last year for the best plans for farm-houses, adapted to farms of different sizes, and also for plans of cottages.

1185. Were there any premiums for planting?—No; such premiums have been long since abandoned.

1186. For inventions tending to improve manufactures?—None whatever.

1187. For inventions in mechanics?—None.

1188. What has the society done for the encouragement of agriculture within the last few years?—Nothing, except offering such premium as I have described, and importing some new agricultural implements, which remain on view in the agricultural museum of the society.

1189. There is an agricultural committee in the society?—There is a committee of agriculture.

1190. Has it been the practice of the society to extend their operations for the encouragement of agriculture beyond Dublin?—Yes, over the whole country.

1191. Is it the practice to give assistance by premiums or otherwise to the local associations in the different counties of Ireland?—None have been given that I am aware of.

1192. Do such local associations exist?—Several.

1193. Do you not think it desirable that the society should have for its disposal a fund for the specific purpose of assisting local associations, so that when a sum, for instance 100 *l.*, were raised for distributing premiums in any county of Ireland by any local association, the Dublin Society should have it in its power to add 25 *l.* or 50 *l.* as the case might be?—The Dublin Society I am confident would be extremely pleased to have the means of affording assistance to local societies.

1194. Do you not think it desirable that the society should also receive reports from such local associations?—Yes, it would tend to improve agriculture generally in Ireland.

1195. And do you not think that your society ought to submit annually to the public a general statement of all proceedings with respect to agriculture, and the progress which has been made in agricultural improvements?—Doubtless that would be very desirable; but then comes the main question, whether you can get gentlemen upon the agricultural committee to work to that end; because there is great labour in drawing up such reports in a creditable useful manner, and in performing all these things. The agricultural committee has not however been idle, and heretofore has done a great deal.

1196. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Have they ever corresponded with any of the county societies?—Yes; they have corresponded with Martin Doyle; in other words, with the Reverend Mr. Hickie, who established an agricultural school and society in Wexford.

1197. *Chairman.*] Is it not manifest that any encouragement you can give for the purpose of distribution in Dublin must be comparatively local in its operation, and that it can only be taken advantage of by those who happen to be in Dublin?—Certainly; and in reference to the cattle shows it cannot be expected that cattle will be sent from the extreme parts of Ireland; persons will not be at the trouble and expense and risk of sending fine cattle to Dublin, from a very great distance. Accordingly it has been found that all the cattle which have appeared in competition, have come from the neighbouring counties nearly. The farthest distance, I believe, was Roscommon, whence a very fine cart stallion of Lord Crofton's was sent in, full 80 miles.

1198. Supposing the premiums were given for draining and general improvements, and the introduction of green crops, is it not obviously impossible that the adjudication of the premiums would take place on the part of the Dublin Society itself, except in a very small district round Dublin?—If we turn to the annual reports of the Dublin Society in former times, that is during the last century, we shall find that their attention has been most assiduously and anxiously turned to the improvement of agriculture in almost every conceivable way. With regard more particularly to the immediate subject, that of draining, they proposed to employ the celebrated Mr. Elkington to visit different parts of Ireland, and afford information to persons in the country anxious to drain land; he was to have a fixed allowance from the Dublin Society, and those who chose to employ him were to contribute a further sum. The society in those days granted premiums of nearly every possible description which could be conceived for the improvement of agriculture, but in distant counties they found they were exposed to very great frauds and impositions; they then employed gentlemen to deal out their premiums in different parts of Ireland, and even in their hands the administration was not carried on fairly and justly. The premiums were gradually abandoned as not

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productive of the objects in view; notwithstanding every check they were still, as it appears, liable to abuse.

1199. Mr. *Wyse.*] Do you think this arrangement would be likely to have more success; a certain sum to be granted by the society in aid of other sums granted by local associations for the encouragement of agriculture?—I am persuaded that would be the best and the most feasible plan.

1200. Leaving of course to the local body the decision on the propriety of granting a prize?—Yes.

1201. *Chairman.*] In point of fact, it is impossible there could be any competition in Dublin with respect to the general improvement of farms in Limerick and Cork for instance?—Practically little or nothing can be known about them.

1202. And the mere travelling expenses of the judges, in order to be in a situation to adjudicate the premiums, would absorb the fund?—I am satisfied no premium of any real utility for the promotion and improvement of agriculture can be given, except by local agricultural associations.

1203. Mr. *Wyse.*] At the same time, do you think it would be of advantage to the country at large, that a high standard of the science of agriculture, as well as of its practical application, should exist in some central association in Ireland?—Most desirable; and also to bring together the result of the experiments that have been made in different places.

1204. And to diffuse them when known?—Yes.

1205. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] At present the Dublin Society have no means of coming to such a result?—They have not. I suppose the Committee are aware that an agricultural association has been lately attempted in Ireland, which appears to have failed.

1206. A central association?—Yes.

1207. Mr. *Wyse.*] But there are various sciences in connexion with agriculture, to which it must owe its greatest progress, such as chemistry, mineralogy, geology, and so on; is it necessary to have a body like the Dublin Society in conjunction with any central agricultural association in any part of the country?—Yes, and the Royal Dublin Society has directed most particular attention to these subjects. In short, looking through the history of the Dublin Society, I should conclude that they found the inefficacy of grants of money made for the general improvement of agriculture through the country at large; that they abandoned the attempt as useless; and at last confined themselves to the diffusion of information by the establishment of scientific professorships.

1208. You say there have been premiums for essays on agriculture; have these premiums produced any essays of any value?—The last premiums that were given in, upon the cause of the failure of potatoes in Ireland, and upon the general culture of potatoes, produced several essays of merit; and I think a great deal of valuable information has been collected together, which was printed by the society, to the extent of 2,000 copies for sale, at 1 *s.*

1209. Was not Mr. Blacker also the author of an essay?—Yes, Mr. Blacker's was also a prize essay of considerable value.

1210. In the way of communicating information by tracts, upon agriculture and other practical operations, the society can be extremely useful by their diffusion?—Can be, and has been.

1211. Mr. *Wyse.*] Are there reports made from the different and local associations in Ireland to the Dublin Society at any period of the year?—None whatever.

1212. Would it not be advisable that such a practice should be generally encouraged, that every agricultural association should periodically report to the Dublin Society for its information?—It would be extremely desirable, if they would do it; I am sure the Dublin Society would enter into such correspondence with pleasure.

1213. If the Dublin Society were to address a certain number of queries to be answered in the course of a year, so as to regulate the nature of their reports, and give their reports uniformity, do you think that would be a great service to the progress of agriculture?—I conceive it would be; and in fact, we find in the history of the early proceedings of the society, that that very mode was adopted. Lists of queries were drawn and sent to country gentlemen, in hopes that the answers obtained upon them would afford information upon the state of agriculture. The society formerly acted very vigorously upon that principle; but it was abandoned.

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1214. It would be still more useful if addressed to societies, instead of being addressed to individuals?—Certainly, because individuals on the whole pay very little attention to such lists of queries, which it costs them trouble to answer.

1215. And if the Dublin Society were to embody such reports periodically, and send copies of such reports so embodied to different agricultural associations, would not that act as an encouragement to these associations to send in their reports?—I think it would act as a powerful incentive.

1216. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] In the original institution of the society, agriculture is stated in the charter as one of the objects which it was the intention of the society to encourage?—It was one of the principal objects done.

1217. Has the society at the present day continued to superintend and give great encouragement to agriculture?—It ceased to give what has heretofore been termed great encouragement to agriculture from the period of the formation of the Farming Society.

1218. Has this great Farming Society, which you describe as having been instituted, and taken the place formerly occupied by the Dublin Society, ceased to exist?—It has.

1219. Then is there in the country any encouragement given to agriculture through any great public body?—Yes, the Royal Dublin Society has lately resumed its labours upon this subject, as far as its means will allow.

1220. Great progress has been made in agriculture in the last half century?—Assuredly, great progress has been made in the last quarter of a century.

1221. Do you trace that improvement either to the Dublin Society, or the society which occupied its place for a certain portion of time?—The impulse given by the Royal Dublin Society to agriculture, planting and other improvements, appears, if we go back to an early period, to have been far more generally beneficial than that given by the Farming Society.

1222. What was the nature of the encouragement given?—In the first place, the old society established an extensive experimental farm near Dublin; or rather they employed a person named Baker to make experiments of various kinds for them, who received for so doing a salary of 300 *l.* a year. Any experiments that could be suggested were immediately tried on this farm. A manufactory of agricultural implements, under their immediate auspices, was also set up by Mr. Baker, from which manufactory implements of the most approved kind were to be disseminated throughout Ireland. Mr. Baker appears to have carried with him the confidence both of the public and of the society, and his employment only ceased with his life. After this event it appears that the society invited over an English farmer of the name of Dawson, at a fixed salary, who became a sort of itinerant farmer, officer of the society, ready to set out whenever he might be sent for, by any person who wanted instructions on any branch of farming. Those who sent for him were to pay so much per day for his services. The society also engaged Mr. Elkington, the celebrated drainer, who in the same manner was to be at the disposal of those who chose to send for him, and pay part of his expenses. The society likewise gave premiums for fences, premiums for planting hedges and hedge-row timber; for draining; for reclaiming mountain, moor and bog; they took pains to have the best implements sent to different parts of the country; they took pains to improve the breed of cattle in different parts of the country; and all these measures were encouraged specially by premiums. It appears that many of these premiums were very much abused, that false claims were put in; and finally, towards the year 1786, this system, which had existed for near half a century, was abandoned, and the society rather confined itself to the dissemination of scientific knowledge, by means of its professors and its public lectures.

1223. The society during the time it was very active in the encouragement of agriculture, chose to establish an experimental farm, and to encourage agriculture more by practical means than disseminate it by scientific knowledge?—Yes, I think so.

1224. Since the great Farming Society has ceased to exist, you state the Royal Dublin Society has resumed its encouragement of agriculture?—It has resumed its encouragement to a limited extent.

1225. Has it resumed its encouragement by practical means?—It has resumed it on the old principle of premiums. The first revival of agricultural premiums was in the establishment of cattle shows, with premiums for the best, which have been very much approved of; but, after all, these premiums in reality have no influence beyond the midland counties of Leinster.

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1226. Is it your opinion that agriculture would be more promoted by the assistance of the professors scientifically, than by means of cattle shows and by allowing premiums for feeding animals?—They appear to me to tend to different objects. If the aim was to encourage fine breeds of cattle, perhaps there is no surer way of succeeding than by bringing the best of these animals together in competition for premiums; but the impediment consists in such competition only embracing the animals of districts within a certain distance from Dublin.

1227. But as the feeding of fine cattle, except by artificial means, must depend in a great degree upon the cultivation of the soil where they are bred, do you not think that, by the diffusion of a scientific knowledge of agriculture, you would improve the agriculture of the country more than by allowing premiums for fat cattle which may be fed in towns as well as in the country?—Undoubtedly.

1228. Do you not think, by establishing a professorship of agriculture and a museum for showing specimens, either of agricultural produce in its natural state, or implements for the encouragement of agriculture, that agricultural science would be greatly advanced?—I cannot say that I am disposed, from any lectures I ever heard, to place much faith in mere lectures on agriculture; for those who commonly present themselves as lecturers upon agriculture seldom are sufficiently acquainted with the practical details of the subject.

1229. You stated there was a time when the society had a manager with a salary; did that manager receive pupils to instruct practically in agriculture?—It appears that he did receive pupils, and plans were in agitation for his taking a certain number of apprentices yearly, from different parts of Ireland, in order that they might carry back to their own districts the most approved system of farming.

1230. You also alluded to drainage at the time the drainer was sent for from England?—Yes.

1231. That is clearly a scientific part of agriculture?—Certainly.

1232. Might not that be illustrated by the assistance of a professor?—I think it might; more particularly since geology has been so much studied, and a more exact knowledge of the nature of strata obtained. The subject is one which probably might be illustrated very satisfactorily by means of diagrams, and afterwards be readily applied to practical purposes.

1233. Are you aware in the other learned societies, like the Dublin Society, the University of Edinburgh, for instance, there is a chair of agriculture?—In no country is agriculture pushed to such perfection as in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, but I was not aware that there was a professor of agriculture in the University of Edinburgh.

1234. Are you aware there is a very large and extensive museum containing specimens of natural produce as well as implements of agriculture, illustrated by drawings and models?—I am aware that there is what may well deserve to be called an agricultural museum, forming part of the establishment of the Caledonian Society at Edinburgh. With regard to the Scotch farmers, they are a race of people who read the works which have been published for their instruction, and pay attention to them, upon which so much depends.

1235. *Chairman.*] Do you not think a model museum would be most conducive to the improvement of agriculture in Ireland?—I have no doubt of its being useful to those who have full opportunity of inspecting it.

1236. And do you think the Dublin Society is a fit body to trust with such a model museum?—I know of none that I would so soon trust it with.

1237. And a model museum might induce persons to become members from the most legitimate motives?—It might induce many.

1238. In fact, a number of gentlemen, at a recent period, did join the society in the hope of making it more conducive to the encouragement of agriculture?—The Marquis of Downshire, Mr. Naper, and a few others, certainly put their names down at a time when the society were endeavouring to resume their labours in agriculture, and solely or principally on that account.

1239. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] What portion of the funds of the society is annually expended in the encouragement of agriculture?—The accounts will show that, but I imagine it is very small, 200*l.* or 300*l.* perhaps at the very most.

1240. Not exceeding 300*l.* a year?—No; certainly not.

1241. Do you not conceive that that is at least as important a branch of expenditure as the botanic garden, which has absorbed so large a portion of the funds; or the lawn, which is merely a piece of ornamental ground attached to the society, and unproductive of any advantage?—I think the expense of the botanic garden is very

very considerable; a few acres of it, however, are applied to agricultural purposes, that is, to experiments, at present. But considering the great importance of agriculture to the country, and the consequence of disseminating the knowledge of a more approved and enlightened system of agriculture, it would be very desirable that the society should have a larger fund for the purpose. With regard to undoing anything that has been already established at the botanic garden, in a place of such very great beauty, and which is in such very high order, it would be very painful to behold an alteration.

1242. Under what committee is the management of agriculture at present?—A special committee of agriculture.

1243. Are you decidedly of opinion that to abandon the encouragement of agriculture would be prejudicial to the interests of the Royal Dublin Society?—Prejudicial to their general character I think it would be, but I cannot say whether it would be so to their interests.

1244. Would it check the desire of individuals to become members?—No; I do not think it would operate much in that way. If agriculture were separated entirely from their pursuits, I doubt whether it would tend to the loss of many members; but if the great agricultural interests were combined intimately with the Dublin Society, considerable advantages, I conceive, might be derived from such an union.

1245. The remarks you have made with respect to agriculture will apply, in an equal degree, with respect to horticulture; do you not think, with regard to horticulture, the committee of botany in the Dublin Society should have the power of exercising a central supervision over all the proceedings with regard to horticulture throughout the kingdom?—It has been my opinion, frequently expressed in public, that our Royal Dublin Society should have been the centre for all improvements and advantages of that description; and if so there need have been no new horticultural society in Dublin distinct from our society. We had rooms and space to afford facilities for exhibitions; and I beg to say that, hitherto, attention has not been sufficiently directed to horticultural pursuits, with reference to the productions of fruits in our botanic garden.

1246. Then, if the efficiency of the society were increased, and it were brought into a condition to enjoy more public confidence, do you think that persons, whether they were interested in geology, in agriculture, in horticulture, in zoology, or in any of the other branches of science which come within the scope of the Dublin Society, would be inclined to join it with the view of furthering all these objects?—I think the Dublin Society might be made the centre of all these different societies with a view to national improvement. As for enjoying the confidence of the public, I think, on comparing the relative state of the society some years ago with its state at present, it must be evident that the society has grown more into favour latterly, which is testified by the far greater number of persons who have joined the society within the last three years than at any other similar term during the long period of its existence. I am of opinion that every department of the society was in a progressive state of improvement when the unfortunate occurrence relative to a late election, all at once brought us into disfavour with Government.

1247. You conceive the result of such an exclusion as took place recently, has necessarily been considerably to diminish, on the part of a large portion of the community, the confidence which might otherwise have been felt in the Dublin Society?—Yes; I think the rejection, on the last election, of Dr. Murray, has done us positive injury. The consequences were foreseen, and several of us endeavoured to avert them.

1248. Mr. *Jones.*] I think, in your answer to that question, some time ago, when you were asked whether persons holding extreme political opinions would be afraid of offering themselves for fear of being rejected, you said you did not like positively to answer the question, but you did not believe it would have that effect?—I mentioned that there was but one individual whom I was acquainted with myself who had expressed fears that he would be rejected if proposed, and whom I had ventured to assure that I did not think he would be rejected; and I further stated that I had heard other members of the society say that they knew of other persons in a similar situation, that is, who did not like to be proposed, under an apprehension of being rejected.

1249. Did you not also say on that occasion there was a strong liberal party in the Dublin Society that could have ensured the admission of Dr. Murray if they

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chose to do so?—The liberal party is so strong as to have presented a majority in actual numbers at the election for Dr. Murray; but the laws of the society require two-thirds should concur for the admission of a candidate. Had pains been taken on the liberal side to the same extent as on the opposite side, it is possible that the result of the election might have been different; but this is a mere conjecture.

1250. *Chairman.*] Is it not a melancholy condition for a literary society, that these questions of the majority being liberal or not, should be raised at all?—I think it is very much to be lamented indeed.

1251. You have stated in your former evidence that if the liberal party had been disposed to play the same game as the other party, they might have had it in their power to exclude persons on the Orange side of the question?—I beg leave to say, that the rejection of a candidate has been a most rare occurrence. During my 36 years acquaintance with the society, I never was present at anything of the kind before; and in the whole of the duration of the society, I never heard of such a contest as was occasioned by the proposal of Dr. Murray. It has always been my most anxious desire to consider the society as totally unconnected with politics. We neither ought, nor is there the slightest occasion for it, to consider the subject of politics at all, and it is lamentable that political feelings should, in any way, appear to actuate the movements of the society.

1252. Would you not then consider it extremely desirable that some arrangement should be suggested to this Committee which could entirely obviate the possibility of the recurrence of such a lamentable occurrence, which may operate one day to the advantage of one party, and another day to the advantage of another party?—So long as members are admitted promiscuously into the Dublin Society, as I think it is evident that they have been, beyond the practice and usage of any other known society, where the admission depends upon election, and so long as a power is given to the members, which I should be sorry to have removed, of exercising their judgment in giving their votes, I am utterly at a loss to conceive how any regulations could possibly be made to prevent the recurrence of an occasional rejection, how much soever it may be lamented.

1253. Then no other expedient suggests itself to you of preventing such occurrences, except depriving individuals of the power of voting with respect to the admission of members. As long as a power of voting is given, such arbitrary exclusions may, in your opinion, be from time to time exercised?—So long as a right of voting is given, I am not aware how individuals can be controlled in the exercise of their private judgment and the consequent disposal of their votes.

1254. Mr. *Wyse.*] Are there any evening meetings held similar to the scientific meetings for the promotion of the fine arts in the Dublin Society?—There are no distinct meetings in the Dublin Society for the promotion of the fine arts, but the Royal Hibernian Academy, which is a corporate body exclusively devoted to the fine arts, have their meetings for that purpose, and possibly may also have evening meetings; I am not sure whether they have the latter or not.

1255. You do not consider the Dublin Society specially devoted to the encouragement of the fine arts in the higher branches?—In the higher branches, at present, certainly not. There was an association, of which I was one of the founders, called the Royal Irish Institution, which was expressly formed for the encouragement of the higher branches of the fine arts; which institution I may say, although they built a fine gallery and house, has completely failed in attaining the object which was in view. There is now the Royal Hibernian Academy, a chartered body, similar in its constitution to the Royal Academy of Painting, &c. in London. They have a fine building with spacious exhibition-rooms and apartments, in which they meet, and where it is possible they may have evening meetings amongst themselves; but the connexion of the Dublin Society with the fine arts is chiefly confined to the superintendence of the drawing-school, or to matters which may chance to emanate from that source.

1256. It is merely the rudiments of the fine arts which are cultivated in the Dublin Society?—Merely the rudiments, except in some rare instances; such, for example, as the encouragement which they gave a few years ago to two pupils of very extraordinary powers; these young men the Dublin Society went to the expense of sending first to London to study under Mr. Behnis, and after that of sending to Paris and to Rome, there to remain for two years, with an allowance for maintenance.

1257. Has such an arrangement been made with reference to other individuals, and has the society gone to any expense for the purpose of sending any other artists

artists abroad for study?—I am not aware of any other individuals, in my acquaintance with the society, who have been favoured in the same manner, except these two.

1258. Do you think it would be a desirable thing that a certain portion of the funds should be applied to that purpose?—Certainly not, unless there was extraordinary merit, as appeared in these instances.

1259. If it were made an object of competition, if it were given for instance as a prize, on the principle adopted in many colleges abroad, every three years or every five years, that the best pupil should be selected for the purpose of sending him abroad for instructions, for a certain number of years; do you not think that would operate as a very strong inducement to study, and at the same time be productive of very good results to the country?—I have no doubt of it; and I beg leave to mention that Mr. Timbrell, who was a pupil in our school, obtained on the last adjudication of premiums at the Royal Academy in London, a premium in sculpture of that same high character, which qualified him for being sent for two years to Italy at the expense of the Royal Academy in London. Of course, if we had had the power and means of giving the same advantage, Mr. Timbrell would probably have had one of our premiums instead of that given by the Royal Academy. But since the reduction of the Parliamentary grant in 1832, we are precluded from the power of holding out encouragement to the fine arts, by the offer of such high premiums. We have no means for doing so at present.

1260. But the most salutary influence resulting from that would be the exertion produced on the part of the pupils in the course of their instruction?—Doubtless it would afford very high encouragement to the pupils to exert themselves.

1261. Do you think a love of the arts is very generally diffused through the Irish nation?—I should say, speaking of the arts generally, that they are at a very low ebb in Ireland. In our schools, indeed, we never have failed to have drawings and models in clay produced annually at the exhibitions, in competition for premiums; and I am quite confident fully on a par with similar schools, whether in these countries or abroad. I have looked narrowly into the schools which I have visited during a residence of three years in various parts of Italy, purposely to enable me to form a comparion between the pupils there and in our own schools in Dublin.

1262. You have recommended an arrangement for the purpose of encouraging the improvement of agriculture amongst the people by local agricultural societies in Ireland; do you think a similar arrangement advisable with respect to the arts; that where societies of arts are established in Ireland, the Dublin Society should give premiums, requiring reports in return?—I think it would be very desirable; and that the arts might be decidedly both improved and diffused by such means.

1263. Do you think a greater number of pupils would present themselves for admission into your schools, if drawing were more generally made a portion of elementary education, on the same principle that exists in Prussia or in France?—Certainly; in proportion as any art or science is generally attended to in the community, so individuals, who are likely to receive rewards for study therein, would be eager to present themselves.

1264. Mr. *Jones*.] Did you consider the rejection of Dr. Murray, the other day, as a party matter?—I think it was a party matter.

1265. Is there more than one party in the Dublin Society?—I should be very sorry to think that there were any parties whatever existing in the Royal Dublin Society itself, that is, as a society, for such a circumstance would be most injurious to the interests of the establishment. But that there are individuals strongly attached to opposite parties, in the community belonging to the Dublin Society, is beyond all doubt.

1266. What are your reasons for supposing that the rejection of Dr. Murray was a party matter?—I cannot offer any direct evidence upon that from myself, but if I am to believe what I heard, very great pains were taken by persons of the opposite side to collect their friends together, for the purpose of rejecting him.

1267. What opposite side do you mean?—The Orange or the high Protestant side, as I am informed. I beg leave distinctly to state that I cannot produce a single instance in evidence of it myself, but I have been informed that pains were taken by the opposite party to combine for the purpose of rejecting Dr. Murray.

1268. That you believe to be the case from what you have heard?—Yes; and merely from what I have heard.

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1269. Now there is another party in the Dublin Society, namely, the liberal party?—There are men of extreme liberal principles who belong to the Dublin Society.

1270. You have admitted in your evidence before, that there is a strong liberal party?—Yes, there are persons of every party, I believe, who are members of the Dublin Society.

1271. I do not suppose there is what is called the Orange party, or the liberal party, in the Dublin Society. I suppose you mean there are persons in the Dublin Society who entertain Orange opinions, and some who entertain liberal opinions?—Yes, exactly so; and it has been our boast that the Dublin Society was neutral ground, where political and party feelings were sunk in attention to the affairs of the society.

1272. You have already admitted there is a strong party, or a large number of persons in the Dublin Society who entertain liberal opinions?—Yes.

1273. Have these persons taken any pains with respect to the admission of members since the rejection of Mr. Murray?—None whatever.

1274. Was it not open to them to propose some alteration in the bye-laws with respect to the admission?—Certainly.

1275. If they thought Dr. Murray was rejected by party motives, would it not have been open to them?—Yes.

1276. And they have not availed themselves of it?—No.

1277. *Chairman.*] Would they not have been prevented from doing so by the circumstance of the Government having inquired into the constitution of the Dublin Society with respect to admission?—I doubt whether the matter has been thus considered. The general scheme of admission to the society, since its first formation in 1731, has undergone various modifications; the question of letting the mere majority decide upon the admission of a member was under consideration 80 years ago; and such a regulation actually existed as the law of the society for two years; it was then altered to its present basis, in which two-thirds of the votes must concur for the admission of a candidate.

1278. Have you ever known persons belonging to what is described as the liberal party in the society combine to exclude any person of the opposite party?—I never knew of such a thing.

1279. Mr. *Wyse.*] In the late rejection was there any positive combination, or was it a matter of accident?—There was positive combination, as I have heard; but I beg leave once more to say that I do not speak from my own knowledge, but from what I have heard, and I am inclined to believe it.

1280. *Chairman.*] Throughout the clubs in Dublin was there a canvass, that the members of the club should attend, in order to reject Dr. Murray?—I have heard so.

1281. Mr. *Jones.*] In what club was that notice given?—I have heard that it was given in the Sackville-street Club.

1282. Do you consider the Sackville-street Club an Orange club?—I am not at all acquainted with it.

1283. I should like to know why, because a notice was put up in the Sackville-street Club, calling upon persons to reject Dr. Murray, that therefore it was done by the Orange party?—I have been given to understand there was not a word said about Dr. Murray, but the notice posted up was, "Remember the election at such a time."

1284. Is that the usual practice?—I know nothing about it; I cannot give any explanation from my individual knowledge. I did not see it; I merely heard of it. With regard to anything that passed in the society previous to the actual day of election, I never heard any open conversation or allusion to the subject, excepting in one instance, when Mr. Boyd, V. P., Mr. Naper, V. P., and myself, happened to meet together in our secretary's room, accidentally—not on the business of the society. There were other persons present who were supposed to entertain what are called high Protestant or Orange sentiments. Mr. Boyd, V. P., on this occasion, did address the persons present, saying, that he hoped there would be no rejection of Dr. Murray, because an act of that description would be of considerable disadvantage to the society. Mr. Naper said some words to the same effect, and I said a few myself, hoping and trusting that we should always consider our society as a neutral body, where political bias might never show itself, for that an appearance of it affecting our proceedings could not fail of being in a high degree injurious.

1285. It

1285. It seems, from this account, that many of the members of the society, themselves influential persons, were desirous that upon that occasion nothing like politics should enter in the society at all?—No doubt of it. Mr. Naper was one of the last vice-presidents chosen. Mr. Boyd is another vice-president, and an old member, and is well known to have entertained strong political sentiments on one side.

1286. Is the Sackville-street Club a political club?—I do not know.

1287. Then why do you assume, or does anybody assume, because a notice was given in the Sackville-street Club, "Remember the day of election," why do you immediately assume it was what some people might call the Orange or illiberal party who did it, or why do you assume it was done from party motives?—I do not assume any such thing. I am not acquainted with the club; but having been questioned upon the subject by this Committee, I answered to the best of my ability. I said distinctly that I had no direct evidence of my own knowledge, but that I had heard of such things. Whether they are actually so or not, I do not presume to say.

1288. *Chairman.*] What is your own opinion, and the opinion particularly of legal persons, with respect to the right which the society possess to the property, a great portion of which must necessarily have been purchased by the nation, inasmuch as the Parliamentary grants to the society have been in the proportion of about fifteen to one to the private subscriptions, and inasmuch as in no one year could the society have been maintained by the private subscriptions alone?—The charter gives the society full power to hold property to the value of 1,000 *l.* a year. To such an extent of property, I think, there can be no doubt whatever, as far as the individual opinion of one, not a lawyer, goes; but in regard to property beyond that, there would be a question, I conceive, for lawyers.

1289. Do you conceive that the nation in consequence of these grants, amounting to above 300,000 *l.* since the Union, to say nothing of the yearly grants before the Union, has or has not a lien or equitable claim upon the property of the Dublin Society?—Being a party concerned, perhaps I might be justified in asking permission to decline giving an opinion upon the subject; but I am free to express my belief that the society, as it appears to me, would be disposed firmly to maintain their right to the property as far as they possibly could.

1290. Then you conceive that the disposition of the society would be to maintain that the property of which the Dublin Society is at present in possession, belongs exclusively to the members of the corporation, and that, as a corporation, they would have it in their power, at any moment, to dispose of that property, to dissolve themselves, and to make what distribution of it they thought proper?—I have said that possibly there might arise a question with regard to their right to property beyond 1,000 *l.* a year; but I will beg leave to explain, at the same time, that when the former premises of the society, in Hawkins-street, were about to be disposed of, on which very considerable sums granted by Parliament for buildings had been expended, it was proposed to have an Act of Parliament to enable the society to part with these premises, which had cost the society and the nation so much. But I understand that Mr. Joy, now the chief baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, gave it as his opinion, which, I believe, appears in these volumes on the table, that no Act of Parliament was necessary; and that the society had full power to dispose of the property. Now, if they had a right to sell, they must have also a right to hold.

1291. Have you, in Dublin, had occasion to know of any similar circumstance to that in which the Dublin Society is placed with respect to Parliamentary grants?—I have a document which was put into my hands just before I was leaving Dublin, being a case with the opinion of counsel relative to a claim on the part of Government, which had been made to certain premises, used as a public institution, on similar or very nearly upon similar grounds, namely, that the principal funds out of which the premises had been originally purchased and afterwards extended, had been obtained from the national purse; but the trustees to whom the property had been confided have maintained their right to the premises: the opinion of counsel was decidedly in their favour.

1292. Was a similar opinion given in the case of the Kildare-street Society?—I am not informed as to that.

1293. Do you conceive that, under the circumstances that have been stated, of the very large proportion which the Parliamentary grant bears to the private subscriptions, Parliament would in equity be justified in requiring, upon the subject

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subject of this property, a security that it should no longer be in the power of the members of the society to dispose of property which had been acquired by so great a national sacrifice?—I shall not pretend to offer any opinion as to what Parliament ought, or as to what it might be in their power to do.

1294. Then you are not prepared to submit to the Committee whether it is reasonable that, say 70 or 80 members, forming an actual majority in the society, who have paid only 20*l.* as the admission fee, should or should not have the absolute control over property which has been laid in at the expense of 300,000*l.* on the part of the nation?—I am not prepared to submit anything on the subject, and I must beg leave to decline giving any opinion. I must, however, observe, in reference to what has been alluded to, respecting 70 or 80 persons forming a majority to control the proceedings of the society, that such a majority is a mere supposition, for our society consists of many hundreds of persons; and upon the occasion of any question affecting the vital interests of the society, the whole body of the members might, and, undoubtedly, a very large part of them would, assemble.

1295. Supposing a general meeting of the society were called, and every individual summoned, and yet only 150 persons attended, would it not, under the present constitution of the society, be competent to them to make any disposition they pleased of the property of the society?—A much smaller number might determine anything which the society was competent to determine.

1296. With a view to future grants, but not with respect to the past, do you think it is right that Parliament should continue to grant a large sum of money to any society in which the members have it in their power to meet at any time they please to differ from Parliament, as to the mode of administering to the funds placed at their disposal, to dissolve the society, and make whatever distribution of the property they like?—The question of dissolving the society has never come under consideration. With regard to what the society might do if the Parliamentary grant were altogether withdrawn, it is also extremely difficult to pronounce. It would be evidently impracticable without augmenting very considerably the private subscriptions, to hold such expensive buildings, and maintain such expensive institutions as they do at present; for these institutions are on a scale which no individual society ever has attempted to maintain, and which are rightly and fitly considered national institutions upheld at the public expense; of which the society are to be regarded in the light of trustees. If the funds by which these institutions are supported were cut off, the society probably would be obliged to relinquish them, and in that case they would, I apprehend, have full powers to dispose of their property, whatever might be its actual extent.

1297. Has not a disposition been formally indicated to the society by a notice printed on its minutes, to the effect, that the individual giving that notice intended to move, that it was the opinion of the society that they ought in the event of its differing with the Irish Government, as to the administration of the Parliamentary fund, to consider itself a wholly independent institution, and to conduct its affairs in a manner which to its members should seem most fit?—In the present constitution of the society, any individual member is allowed to give a notice in the minutes of the society; and some very wild notices on different occasions have been given, which are merely to be considered as expressive of the opinion of the individual, until the society have considered thereof and passed a vote.

1298. Do you think there would be any objection on the part of the society to vest the right of property, to prevent such a contingency as has been suggested in the foregoing questions, in certain trustees, either to be named by the Government or to be elected by the members?—Very great jealousy has prevailed in the society on the late interference of Government with regard to their private regulations, which it appears that they have full power to make under their charter; it is utterly impossible for any individual whatever to predict what the vote of such a numerous body as the Royal Dublin Society would be on any such question, but I venture to think they would be very tenacious of their privileges.

1299. Individually, do you not think that if you were called upon as a Member of Parliament to vote to any public institution a large sum of money, you would feel yourself bound to make provision that the proceeds which would be acquired by that grant, should be secured throughout all time to the nation, and should not be placed under the absolute control of individuals?—Never having

having experienced the sensations attendant upon a return to the Honourable House, I cannot take upon me to say what I might do, if called on to vote upon the subject, as a Member of Parliament; but if it were a question for the appropriation of money, for purposes strictly to be considered national, such as the foundation *de novo* of a public institution, I think I should be disposed to agree that ample provision ought to be made for the just administration and security of the funds so granted by Parliament. Here the question seems to be in reference to a society which has existed for 100 years or more, and which has been long in the constant habit of receiving money annually, for many years, from the Privy Purse of The King, and afterwards from Parliament to a large extent, without any such provision having been thought of, except the yearly accounting for the just and lawful expenditure of their funds, before the Commissioners of Imprest Accounts.

1300. The question has reference to the future and not to the past. I think you stated, if the society enjoyed a larger portion of public confidence, and was more efficient in its administration with reference to scientific objects, that the Irish public, so far from wishing to see the grant diminished, would rejoice to see it increased; now supposing that Parliament were disposed, instead of granting 5,000*l.* to grant 20,000*l.*, do you believe it would be incumbent on Parliament to make provision that the property acquired by that grant of 20,000*l.* a year should be secured throughout all time to the public?—I think that if Parliament were disposed to act upon such a very liberal system, conducive to the general improvement of the country, the Royal Dublin Society could scarcely be so wanting in feeling for the general improvement of the country as not to acquiesce in an arrangement of that nature, provided it promised to be permanent.

1301. Do you conceive that in such a case it would be necessary, in order to vest the property of the society in trustees, with the view of affording to the public a guarantee contemplated in the foregoing questions, to take out a new charter, or to pass a specific Act of Parliament? Do you conceive under the existing bye-laws it would be competent to the society to vest their property in trustees acting under certain conditions?—The society are actually trustees themselves, as I humbly conceive, for the property which has been procured at the national expense. Pursuant to their charter, they are empowered to hold to the amount of 1,000*l.* a year. Whether they could hold by an indefeasible right any property which exceeds that amount, is a question for the law officers of the Crown. But Mr. Joy having given his opinion when they wished to dispose of property, which certainly had cost far more than 20,000*l.*, and which sum we may suppose to be the capital from which the 1,000*l.* a year was derivable, that the society had a right to dispose of such capital considerably exceeding 1,000*l.* per annum, it is to be presumed that they must have a right to hold property in the same manner exceeding the value of 1,000*l.* a year; but the whole of this matter appears to me to involve questions in law which I am not competent to answer.

1302. You do not conceive that in possessing property worth more than 20,000*l.* or 100,000*l.* the society would stand in the condition of having violated its charter; supposing it to be the case at present that they possess property to the amount of 100,000*l.*?—I do not apprehend they have violated their charter. I apprehend it was only a regulation to avoid the penalties of the Statute of Mortmain.

1303. Will you state to the Committee generally what has been the nature of the correspondence between the Irish Government and the society at any former periods upon the subject of any changes in the constitution or administration of the society?—I am not aware that there ever was at any time during the long period of its existence any correspondence with Government on the subject of the constitution of the society, its private regulations or bye-laws, excepting the late correspondence which has passed through Mr. Drummond. But a correspondence relative to the general nature and objects of the society took place, indeed, in the year 1819–20, between the secretaries of the society and Mr. Grant. At that time Government was bent upon reducing, and did reduce, the annual grant below the sum of 10,000*l.* Irish, which had been, from the period of the Legislative Union, regularly given by the Imperial Parliament. The correspondence which took place was carried on by the honorary secretaries of the society at the time, by Mr. Joy, now chief baron, and by Mr. Boyd, both at present vice-presidents of the society. They gave a very full, and as it was conceived, a very satisfactory account of the society from the period of its original formation, and explained the nature of its existing institutions. No fault was found with the constitution of the society; neither

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neither was the administration of its funds impeached. Nevertheless the Parliamentary grant was reduced from 10,000*l.* Irish currency to 7,000*l.* British, in the course of a few years.

1304. The Committee of 1829 upon the Irish Estimates recommend that certain organic changes should take place, particularly as to the question of admission by ballot?—The Committee of 1829, without any inquiry into the nature or circumstances of the society, that is, as far as we are informed, without any direct inquiry of its own, gave an opinion generally that any society receiving money from Parliament should not have the power of rejecting persons by ballot; that such society should be open to all persons seeking admission. To this it was immediately answered on the part of the society, that by their charter they were bound to elect their members; and that the principle of ballot, adopted from the early formation of the society, had been in use for nearly a century without a complaint.

1305. That opinion of the Committee was given upon general principles, regarding this as a society administering the public funds as trustees, and that, therefore, there should not be vested in the individuals so administering that fund an arbitrary and capricious power of excluding any individual from taking part in any benefit that arose from the Parliamentary grant?—The opinion apparently was given upon general principles; but no instance was adduced of the society having exercised an arbitrary or capricious power by the use of the ballot.

1306. That general principle was laid down by a reference to the charter, which contains the following clause: "And our further will and pleasure is that the said corporation, or any seven or more of them, whereof the president or one of the vice-presidents to be one, shall have full power to elect such persons to be members of the said society as they shall judge proper; which persons from time to time elected, shall be deemed to be members of the said corporation, as if herein particularly named;" do you not conceive that these terms, combined with the subsequent powers that are given of making bye-laws, for the purpose of carrying into effect the general objects of the charter, give to the society full power to make any regulations they please with respect to the admission of members?—Election, as I humbly conceive, in the strictest sense of the term, and as applied to the admission of members into a society, consists in determining, by a majority of the voters, whether the candidate shall be received or rejected; just as it is used for Members of Parliament. But private societies, such as the scientific and literary societies which exist in such numbers at the present day, have rarely been satisfied with a simple majority, and have very commonly ordained that the majority should consist of two-thirds or three-fourths of the votes. The bye-laws of the Dublin Society in the first instance, which is now nearly a century ago, required a majority of five in seven for the admission of members. About twenty years after this, a question arose as to the abstract meaning of the word "election," and a vote was passed that a bye-law making an election dependent on any contingency beyond a mere majority of votes, must, of necessity, be "null and void." This vote not having been passed on the day named by the charter for making or altering bye-laws, was not acted upon. After various alterations in the laws of the society, the admission of candidates was made dependent upon two in three being in their favour, to be determined by ballot; and such has been the law of the society for fourscore years at least, without any impeachment as to the ballot having been improperly used.

1307. Do you not conceive that generally the society is competent to come to a general resolution expressive of the mode in which it shall act upon that clause in this charter, that in pronouncing upon the election of members generally, no other qualification shall be required but the payment of a certain admission fee?—If I understood the question rightly, it is whether "selection" might not be substituted for "election." But the charter ordains that there shall be an election, which, in common acceptation, depends on a majority of voices; or if by ballot, on a majority of ballot. If election can by any means be construed to mean merely "selection," that is to take out of a certain number of candidates that presented themselves, such as might be agreeable to those who had the power of making such selections, there might still occur instances in which opinions might not agree, and these opinions must be determined by a majority of votes of all, whether the society at large should chose it members, or whether the choice or selection should be left to any constituted body emanating from the society, for instance a council, which has been talked of.

1308. Has

1308. Has not this principle of election been adopted with respect to the Lord Lieutenant?—There is an exception specially in his favour; that is, he may be elected at any time and without ballot; but still his election must have been determined by vote.

1309. He is elected by virtue of a general resolution of the society?—By virtue of a vote in the usual manner, on the question being put as to his admission, and there is no occasion for the ballot.

1310. Is not a general resolution of the society applicable to each Lord Lieutenant, and applicable to all Lord Lieutenants, and is not the Lord Lieutenant, for the time being, *ex officio* a member of the society?—He is not; and we have suffered very great inconvenience at times on that account. The Lord Lieutenant is invariably elected president of the society at the annual election of officers in November; but if a Lord Lieutenant, as has happened lately, retires from his office in the month of February, for example, without resigning his position as president, then we are placed in the difficulty of not having any resident president until the next general meeting. For instance, Lord Haddington was elected in November, he left Ireland in February. Under such circumstances Lord Mulgrave was elected an honorary member; but it was not until the general election in November last that he was elected president.

1311. Will you be so good as to hand in to the Committee the correspondence which has recently taken place between the Irish Government and the Royal Dublin Society?—It began with a letter from Lord Morpeth, dated Dublin Castle, 20th January 1836.

1312. The first proposition of the Government was, that the admission of members should be by a majority of the members present. Lord Morpeth says, "I find that the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Irish Miscellaneous Estimates in 1829, stated that the principle of admission by ballot in a society, mainly supported by the public purse, is objectionable, and ought to be discontinued. In this opinion the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in a minute dated the 14th of November 1831, express their entire concurrence.

"I do not affect to conceal that recent occurrences have impressed the Government with the necessity of complying without delay with the spirit, at least, of this representation.

"While the Lord Lieutenant, in common with his predecessors, willingly admits the many services conferred upon the public by the Royal Dublin Society, representations have been made which induce his Excellency to think that important improvements might be introduced into the mode of transacting its business and apportioning its income.

"Under these circumstances, while his Excellency feels that he could not recommend to His Majesty's Government a continuance of the annual vote in the estimates of the ensuing session, without certain modifications in the constitution of the society, he is still anxious to carry along with him, in any projected remedies, the assent and assistance of the Dublin Society; I am therefore directed by his Excellency, to suggest that the society should be pleased to appoint a committee or deputation for the purpose of conferring with the chief-secretary, or, in his absence, with the under-secretary, respecting the course which it may be deemed advisable to pursue." The first business of the society, in pursuance of that letter, was to arrange measures for a conference.

1313. What was the result of that conference?—I may say there was no good result, at least from that conference. It was attended with several mistakes. Mr. Naper, vice-president, and myself, were appointed in the first instance to wait upon Mr. Drummond for the purpose of arranging matters as to the time when it would be convenient to Mr. Drummond to receive the deputation. Mr. Drummond begged us, before he met the deputation, to wait upon him and afford him more particular information than he then appeared to have of the nature and circumstances of the society. I accordingly drew out a paper, containing a brief account of the society, which I put into his hands, during a second interview, accompanied by Mr. Naper; and I also sent him some of our volumes, with marks to indicate passages which it would be desirable to refer to, particularly with regard to the correspondence with Lord Leveson Gower in the year 1829 and 1830. And I think I also explained that the society, according to its constitution, could delegate no power to any deputation to make any decision or any promise or engagement whatsoever on the part of the society. A day was ultimately fixed for receiving the deputation. In the usual course, the vice-presidents and secretaries of the society were

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were appointed to form part of it; and with them were named such members of the selected committee as might have it in their power to attend. Though so many persons had been thus named according to the usual course of proceeding, yet there were only seven gentlemen who waited upon Mr. Drummond. Amongst whom were three vice-presidents and myself. Previous to setting out there was a a brief discussion as to the course that was to be taken. It was quite clear that we had no power to give any pledge on the part of the society; neither could we anticipate how the society would act; and hence it was agreed, that the more prudent course on the part of the deputation would be to listen to certain propositions which we had reason to believe had been prepared on the part of Government, rather than commit ourselves by observations which the society might not possibly afterwards approve of. On meeting Mr. Drummond and explaining to him through one of the vice-presidents, that we had no powers to accede to anything on the part of the society; he then said rather abruptly, that under such circumstances he would not produce the propositions which had been written out, but they should be sent to London for further consideration, after which they should be transmitted to the society. Some conversation ensued after this, chiefly of an explanatory nature, as to the limitation of our power, and which was not of long duration, and led to nothing. I think there were great mistakes in the whole affair. I think that the deputation should have waited until the propositions were read, before they declared their want of power to accede to any part of them; and after they had made such a declaration, it appears to me that it would have been a happier course if Mr. Drummond had read the propositions which had been prepared, and elicited our opinions thereon as individual members of the society, although we could not answer for what the society might do as a body. Many of the unpleasant results which ensued might possibly have been avoided by either course.

1314. Then what was the next step?—We received a letter from Mr. Drummond, dated 3d February 1836, in which he states, "Having submitted to the Lord Lieutenant that the deputation, whom I had the honour of meeting yesterday, were not empowered, agreeable to the wish expressed in Lord Morpeth's letter, to offer any opinion or observations on the alteration of the constitution of the society, suggested by his Excellency, but that the deputation were merely directed by the society to be the bearers of such suggested alteration, his Excellency is of opinion, that in order to avoid all misapprehension, it will be advisable to have a communication with the Treasury before transmitting to the society the propositions which his Excellency may deem it necessary to bring under their consideration. I am to add, that his Excellency hopes to be able to make this communication to the society before their weekly meeting on the 11th instant."

1315. The next step in the correspondence was to suggest, on the part of the Irish Government, certain propositions for the improvement of the administration of the society?—The next step was the transmission of certain propositions by Mr. Drummond to the society, in a letter dated Dublin Castle, 18th February 1836:—

"Sir,—I have the honour of forwarding to you, by command of the Lord Lieutenant, certain propositions respecting the future constitution of the Royal Dublin Society, which, on advising with the Lords of the Treasury, his Excellency desires to be submitted to the consideration of the Society.

"His Excellency is of opinion that the adoption of the alterations suggested would, while it tends to assimilate the constitution of the society to those of other scientific institutions, materially contribute to increase its efficiency and advance those useful objects, on the successful cultivation of which the society rests its claim to public support.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

"*T. Drummond.*"

Those propositions were taken into consideration at a general meeting on the 3d March 1836.

1316. The first of these propositions appears to be, "The admission of members to be by majority of the members present; the mode of voting by ballot or otherwise, to be left to the decision of the society." I should like to know your opinion with respect to the objections that can reasonably be urged to that proposition?—The objection was founded on the principle of the reply made on the same subject to Lord Leveson Gower, in December 1829; namely, that the mode of admission which had been so long in usage in the society had never operated to the injury of the public. The Government had appeared at that time satisfied with the explanation which had been given; and when it came to

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be seen how very few persons had ever been rejected under the old system, the society conceived they were justified in not departing from it. The proposition was accordingly rejected.

1317. But in itself you do not see any reason for preferring one proposition to another?—Considering how very few have been rejected, not exceeding four out of 887 candidates, it seems to be a matter of little importance. As an individual member of the society, I should be quite satisfied by having admission determined by the majority; it might perhaps make the society appear more liberal in the eyes of the public.

1318. Do you think there should be admission by ballot at all?—I think admission must be by means of an election; and that a ballot is, beyond all doubt, the easiest and readiest mode of deciding it. It is the customary course in almost every society, literary, scientific, or of other description.

1319. Do you think it would be desirable that the admission should take place without ballot?—No; I think it is desirable to have it by ballot. It is the easiest way; and, moreover, the Government appears, in the last communication through Mr. Drummond, to have changed their opinions, and to have withdrawn their objections to it. The only point required in the propositions was to have the election decided by the majority of those present.

1320. You have stated that recently there has been the exclusion of a very distinguished dignitary of the Catholic church, by a sort of party combination; supposing the proposition of the Government had been adopted, might not an adverse majority have as effectually excluded that dignitary, or any person equally distinguished, and equally entitled to enjoy the advantages of the Parliamentary grant, as one-third of the society has already done?—No doubt of it.

1321. Then the proposition of the Government of taking the mode of admission by the majority of the members present, does not overcome the possibility of party exclusion, though perhaps it diminishes the chance of such an exclusion taking place?—It does not.

1322. Do you conceive that Parliament ought to grant funds to be administered by any set of individuals, giving to these individuals the power of arbitrarily excluding, under party excitement, any respectable individuals?—We can only turn back to past history and see that Parliament has given most liberally to a society which has had such powers.

1323. What is your opinion, upon general principles, as to what ought to be done?—My opinion is that if the society, during the experience of a century, has not abused its powers as to the admission of members, or the administration of the funds entrusted to it by Government, there can be no great occasion for interfering with its constitution.

1324. I speak not with respect to the past, but with respect to the future; do you conceive it is just towards the great bulk of the people that they should be called upon to pay money which is to be placed in the hands of individuals who are to have the arbitrary capricious power of excluding from party motives, any individuals from participation in the Parliamentary grant?—If it can be considered an injustice to the great bulk of the people to reject four individuals out of 887, during the course of 36 years, a remedy should be found, because injustice ought not to be tolerated. But the Royal Charter, under which the society has been incorporated, has expressly conferred upon the society the power of electing its own members. Whether money from the public purse should be given to a society enjoying and exercising such power as has continued to have been given for nearly a century past, without any impeachment for mal-administration, is a question wholly for the consideration of Parliament. If an entirely new society were to be formed for the same or similar purposes at the present day, possibly it might be founded on a very different basis.

1325. But supposing it was thought only an equitable principle, that every individual in the community should have the power of participating in this Parliamentary grant, and that the society felt that so strongly, as to consent to receive a new charter abrogating the provision which is supposed to stand in the way of such an arrangement at present, would you consider there was any objection, speaking individually, to such an arrangement?—With regard to what the society might do on such an emergency, it is impossible for an individual to predict. But I am humbly of opinion that, unless there was an assurance of obtaining a charter as favourable or more favourable than the pre-

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sent one, there would naturally be a very great unwillingness to surrender it. If a society was to be formed *de novo*, provisions, it is presumed, might be made by Parliament, for a variety of measures which have been spoken of hitherto; such as the appointment of a council, or the nomination of trustees, whether by Government or otherwise, to hold the property granted by Parliament in trust, instead of allowing the funds, as at present, to be administered by persons who, as at present, have the power of electing others. Parliament could, of course, make any provision it pleases.

1326. In the case of fever hospitals and infirmaries in Ireland, it is the practice, under the present law, to place the administration of the funds raised by grant, in the hands of individuals who have paid three guineas a year in support of the institution, there is no exclusion by ballot in that case; every individual in the community subscribing three guineas, becomes by that fact, a party to the administration of the fund; if that principle be just in one case, why should it not be in others, in both cases the private individuals administering the fund being in fact only trustees for the public?—It may possibly be very right, and I do not, by any means, mean to impugn the justice of the principle; but it is a very different matter, as it appears to me, to apply that principle to an institution for the first time, after it has been a century in existence; and with regard to any consent which the society might give on the occasion, it is impossible to say whether the society would consent to a new arrangement or not, or whether they would not rather incur the risk of their whole institution being broken up.

1327. The second proposition was, that the sum paid on admission should be 20 *l.*, or an annual payment of 3 *l.*, what objection do you conceive exists against that proposition?—The whole experience of the society has been against the principle of annual payments. From the very commencement of the society, before it had a charter, there were difficulties about collecting annual payments; and in turning over the numerous printed volumes of the minutes of the proceedings of the society, as well as the manuscript ones which preceded them, it appears that there has not been a single year during which there have not been very great difficulties in getting in the annual subscriptions, and much trouble and confusion arising from the disappointment; therefore, the whole experience of the society having been against the system of annual subscriptions, the proposition relative to them was rejected.

1328. But suppose the condition of forfeiting all advantage as members was attached to non-payment of the current subscription, as in the case of clubs, and almost all, if not all, the other literary and scientific societies in the world, do you not conceive that would sufficiently operate with the members to make them pay up their annual subscriptions?—The experience of the society is directly the contrary. Every sort of scheme has been tried in vain to get in the annual subscriptions. Defaulters have been publicly denounced, law agents have been employed to sue them, and all in vain. Moreover, it has been maintained by lawyers, that a member admitted into a corporation, formed like ours, under Royal Charter, cannot be expelled. It was entirely owing to the inconveniences which attended annual subscriptions that the system was abandoned; and having been abandoned on just and reasonable grounds, derived from experience, the society was not disposed to revive the system.

1329. Do you yourself see any objection, supposing the newspapers were given up (which, of course, is, to a certain extent, an attraction to persons to belong to the society, and also absorbs a portion of the private fund), to the admission of members being regulated on the principle, that every member should pay an admission of five guineas, and be subject afterwards to annual payments of two guineas?—That has been tried and found very inconvenient. There used to be an admission fee of five guineas, with an annual subscription of two guineas, and at another time of three guineas; all these annual payments have been attended, not merely with loss to the society, but with great inconvenience and embarrassment.

1330. Still you are aware it is the universal practice in other societies?—I know it is the practice at the Royal Irish Academy, at the Geological Society, at the Horticultural Society, and a variety of different societies in Dublin, of which I am myself a member; but I also know, in many there is a great difficulty in collecting the annual subscriptions. And as I have already said, there is no one volume of the minutes of our proceedings in which there are not complaints of the trouble and difficulty of collecting the annual subscriptions, while they continued.

Finally,

Finally, it was determined to abandon them altogether, and only to receive members on paying down a life subscription in one sum.

1331. The experience to which you refer was, however, of a very ancient kind?—Not so. While Mr. Joy was secretary, not many years ago, the then register, Mr. Lysaght, who was also an attorney, was employed in suing the annual subscribers who were defaulters.

1332. Supposing the third proposition to be adopted, do you conceive the effect would be to add to the number of annual associate subscribers?—I doubt very much whether it would.

1333. Do you conceive the annual payment of 2 *l.* a year instead of three guineas, would induce persons to become subscribers?—Yes; the lower any subscription the more persons will be found willing and ready to pay it.

1334. Do you consider it desirable that it should be rendered so low?—I do not.

1335. The next is, "The governing body of the society to consist of a council of 23 persons, to be chosen annually from the members, by vote of the majority of the members present." I believe that proposition was rejected?—That proposition was rejected.

1336. What is your opinion with respect to that proposition?—I think, and I have long thought, that it would be desirable to have a council or an executive body who might relieve the society at large of much of the unnecessary trouble which devolves upon them at the weekly meetings; but I think the word "governing body" was a very unfortunate expression made use of in the proposition, which immediately brought to recollection how much the society had suffered in former times from a governing body.

1337. You think no objection would have been entertained to the proposition if, instead of the word "governing," it had contained the word "administering"?—I think if the word "administering" had been used, it might possibly have had a more conciliatory effect; but I speak doubtingly.

1338. Do you think the feeling of the society is not very distinctly opposed to the proposition that the administration of its affairs should be conducted through the medium of a council?—I should venture to think it was not generally opposed to the principle, if a council was judiciously constructed, and its power limited.

1339. The fifth proposition is, "Five of the council to be vice-presidents, and to be chosen annually by the society." There is no objection to that, I suppose?—No.

1340. The sixth proposition is, "Ten of the council to go out annually, not to be re-eligible till the expiration of one year." Do you see any objection to that?—Not the least, individually. I see no objection to it, otherwise than that the society might lose the services of persons disposed to work. With us, under our present system, the difficulty has been to find persons who would voluntarily give up their time to the business of the society.

1341. Do you think it desirable that, in any institution, any description of persons going out of office should not be re-eligible?—That was the opinion of the Government; but it is to be considered that our vice-presidents and secretaries merely fill posts of honour, and, when once appointed, they never have been changed, except on promotion.

1342. Do you consider it desirable that they should not be re-eligible?—I think the principle is objectionable that persons should not be re-eligible, because in many instances it would be difficult to get others to perform the business of the society.

1343. Do you think you would be likely to lose the effective support of your best members?—I think we might in some cases very possibly lose the services of our best members; but if individuals appointed never attend, they ought to be put aside, and such is the practice generally on our committees.

1344. The seventh proposition is, "Lists of the different committees to be prepared by the council, and submitted to the society at a general meeting, who shall then elect the members for said committees." Do you see any objection to that?—No; perfectly unobjectionable, if a council existed.

1345. Do you think it is better that that course should be pursued, and that the committee should be elected directly by the society, than that the council should be formed by a deputation from the committees; which of these propositions would you prefer?—I think that at present the system on which the selected committee is appointed

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pointed works extremely well; and if a council were to be formed, which might readily be effected by giving that title to the selected committee, the same course might be pursued. The selected committee as I have explained, is formed of deputations of two from each of the standing committees, and consequently contains within itself, persons intimately acquainted with the management of every department of the society. I think there is very great earnestness on the part of the society to find out and to appoint proper persons to act on committees; and by having so many committees, it has been endeavoured to interest more persons in the management of the affairs of the society.

1346. Then you prefer the suggestion which, in the early part of your evidence, you gave of making the selected committee the administrative body of the society, to that which has been submitted by the Government?—I think so. I think, however, that perhaps additional members might advantageously be added to it, to be chosen as the Government has proposed from the body at large.

1347. Among those persons so added, would you include associate members?—I would not. Mere associate members ought not, on just principles to have any share in the disposal of the funds, or in the control of the society.

1348. Do you perceive any objection to the eighth proposition: "All officers to be proposed by the council, and nominated by the society"?—I think that proposition unobjectionable.

1349. Do you consider the council is a much fitter body to judge of the qualifications of professors or masters than the society at large; and that there probably would be, on the part of the council, less canvass and less personal feeling than in the case of the body at large?—I am of opinion that the canvass amongst the members of a council would be far more active and energetic than amongst members generally; and I am by no means sure that their appointments would, in every instance, be more judicious. Partiality will operate in small as well as in large bodies. The society, I am persuaded, would not like to abandon the power of appointments. In the two last instances of election, in the cases of Dr. Scouler and of Dr. Kane, I am quite confident the society at large did defer to the opinion of those members who were admitted to have most knowledge of the subject, and who were best acquainted with the merits of the candidates; and their opinion having been decidedly given at a meeting of the society, when the merits of the candidates were discussed, determined the election in favour of the candidates chosen, who were decidedly the most fit.

1350. So that, in fact, that proposition would only recognise more formally what was actually done?—Yes; the expediency of deferring to the opinions of those who understood the subject was admitted. Some eight or ten of us met together, and being unanimously of opinion as to the qualifications of the candidates, we gave publicity to that opinion; and I have not a shadow of doubt as to the persons who were elected having been those who were the best qualified.

1351. The 9th proposition is, "The accounts of the society, whether detailing the expenditure of the public grant, or of the funds arising from entrance-money, subscriptions or other sources, to be audited and published annually." That proposition was adopted, I think?—Yes.

1352. The 10th proposition is, "The auditors to be appointed by the society; and the report of such auditors to be annually transmitted, with the accounts, to the Treasury and to Somerset House." That was also adopted, I think?—Yes.

1353. The 11th proposition is, "Each committee to make annual reports of their proceedings, to be laid before the society at a stated general meeting." That proposition, I perceive, was adopted?—Yes.

1354. The 12th proposition is, "That these reports or such parts of them as the council may deem advisable to be published annually, and within six months after being laid before the society." That was also adopted?—Yes; substituting the word "society" for "council" in the first line.

1355. The 13th proposition is, "The price of admission to the professors' lectures to be regulated by the council." Do you see any objection to that?—None whatever.

1356. The 14th is, "The price of the transactions of the society to be regulated by the council." Do you see any objection to that?—No.

1357. Do you think the transactions of the society ought to be open to the public by purchase?—Certainly.

1358. At

1358. At present they are not so?—The minutes of the proceedings of the society are not sold; and, consequently, so far not open to the public.

1359. So that, in fact, none of the scientific proceedings of the society have been of any avail in the way of publication to the public?—It is necessary to explain that the minutes of the proceedings are different altogether from what have been entitled transactions. The transactions are properly those matters which are interesting to the public, such as papers, essays, communications, similar to what are called transactions in other societies; such transactions in separate volumes, altogether different from and unconnected with the volumes containing the minutes of the proceedings, have hitherto been published and sold.

1360. You stated before, that the minutes contained a great deal of valuable scientific matter, and that matter has been available to the public?—Not altogether so; several of these essays have been printed apart, and have been accessible to the public; those, for example, on the cause of the many failures in the potatoe crop which had latterly taken place, and on the cultivation of the root, comprising the essay which gained the gold medal, the second best essay, by Mr. Niven, together with a digest or abridgment of many other essays which I myself made for the purpose of publication.

1361. Is it the practice of the society to make their transactions public, and available to the public by sale?—They were always made available to the public as long as they were published; but no volume of transactions has been collected together for publication since the year 1810.

1362. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] The society keeps a record of its transactions?—Yes.

1363. And prints them?—Yes.

1364. Is that record of the transactions so printed available to the public by purchase?—I must again beg leave to explain that there are two sorts of things printed; first, the mere minutes of the ordinary proceedings; and, secondly, the more interesting matters which occasionally occur in these minutes, which last are printed apart and given to the public, or sold; and if collected together these would form volumes of transactions. There has been omission in not keeping them together.

1365. Are those transactions which you stated contained a great deal of valuable matter, essays and productions of that description, printed by the society for the benefit of the public?—They were printed for sale, and, in some instances, they have been distributed largely gratis.

1366. And were the transactions of the society?—No; the separate essays, communications, &c., used to be collected in a thick volume; but that practice was left off in 1810, that is, was neglected. Since that time many separate papers, interesting to the public, have been published, not collected into one volume, detached, as they happened to come out; and these have been disseminated apart, and some of them sold.

1367. Are all scientific papers, forming part of the transactions of the society, available to the public?—Yes, in some way or other; for instance, several of Mr. Davy's have been published, and are well known to the public. Some of these were first published in the transactions of the Royal Society of London.

1368. You are aware the literary and scientific societies of Edinburgh and London publish annually a volume of their transactions, is there any such publication as that made by the Dublin Society?—No, we have not put together our papers, and it is to be lamented. Latterly it has been one of our objects to revive the practice.

1369. *Chairman.*] To the last proposition of the Government the society appear to have given a direct negative, "That the purchase of books and periodicals should, agreeably to the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons, be strictly limited to those species of publications which are suited to an institution, scientific and literary; and that, on the principle recommended, there shall be no news-room permitted in the house of the society." Do you think, individually, that the proposition of the Government was not a reasonable one?—I do not think it was an unreasonable one by any means.

1370. Do you think it would conduce to the general interests of the institution that the news-room should be given up?—I have great doubts whether that would conduce to the interests of the institution.

1371. What was the next step taken with reference to the propositions of the Government?—There was a general stated meeting of the society, pursuant to

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charter, on the 3d March 1836, at which the propositions were considered; when some of them were agreed to, and others were rejected, as will appear by the following minutes of the proceedings:

At a stated general meeting of the Royal Dublin Society for the promotion of husbandry and other useful arts in Ireland, at their house Kildare-street, on Thursday, 3d March 1836, &c.

Read,—The letter of the Right Hon. Lord Morpeth of 20th January last, and the letter of Mr. Secretary Drummond of 18th February last, transmitting certain propositions, and the society having proceeded to take the same into consideration as follows:

1. "The admission of members to be by the majority of the members present; the mode of voting by ballot or otherwise, to be left to the decision of the society."

It was moved by Mr. C. W. Hamilton, seconded by Captain Portlock, "That this proposition be adopted." Whereupon an amendment was moved by Mr. W. Smith,

"That the society is of opinion that the present mode of election of members, which has existed for more than half a century, is best calculated to protect the interest of this society, and should not be changed." Which amendment was carried.

2. "The sum paid on admission to be 20*l.*, or an annual payment of 3*l.*"

Resolved, That the sum at present paid on admission being 21*l.*, and the claimants for admission numerous, the society does not deem it expedient to reduce the amount of the admission fee; and that the experience of this as well as of every similar society, is strongly and justly opposed to the substitution of an annual payment for a life subscription, independent of legal difficulties which might arise in case of non-payment.

3. "Annual subscribers to be admitted as at present prescribed by the bye-law 12; with the exception, that of the five members required to sign the recommendation, one at least shall be a member of the council, and not necessarily a vice-president or secretary. The annual payment to be 2*l.* instead of three guineas."

Resolved, That the annual payment by associated annual subscribers should remain at three guineas.

4. "The governing body of the society to consist of a council of 23 persons, to be chosen annually from the members by vote of the majority of the members present."

It having been moved by Mr. C. W. Hamilton, seconded by Captain Portlock, that this proposition be agreed to, and the following amendment having been moved and seconded, viz.

"That the establishment of a council as 'the governing body' of the society, cannot be agreed to, and that consequently such of the remaining propositions (viz. the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, and part of the 3d), as are dependent on the pre-supposed establishment of such council, cannot be entertained in their present form, though several of them furnish suggestions well worthy of future consideration."

On which amendment a division took place, when there appeared,

For the amendment - -	76
Against it - - - -	17

Whereupon the amendment was carried.

9. "The accounts of the society, whether detailing the expenditure of the public grant, or of the funds arising from entrance-money, subscriptions or other sources, to be audited and published annually."

Resolved, That this proposition be adopted.

10. "The auditors to be appointed by the society, and the report of such auditors to be actually transmitted, with the accounts, to the Treasury and to Somerset House."

Resolved, That this proposition be adopted.

11. "Each committee to make annual reports of their proceedings, to be laid before the society at a stated general meeting."

Resolved, That this proposition be adopted, expunging the words "at a stated general meeting."

12. "These reports, or such parts of them as the council may deem advisable, to be published annually, and within six months after being laid before the society."

Resolved, That this proposition be adopted, substituting the word "society" for "council" in the first line thereof.

13. "The price of admission to the professors' lectures be regulated by the council."

Resolved, That the admission to the professors' lectures be regulated as heretofore by the society.

14. "The price of the transactions of the society to be regulated by the council."

Resolved, That the transactions of the society be distributed according to the rules heretofore in operation.

15. "That the purchase of books and periodicals should, agreeably to the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons, be strictly limited to those species of publications which are suited to an institution, scientific and literary; and that, on the principle recommended, there shall be no news-room permitted in the house of the society."

Resolved, That the first recommendation contained in the 15th proposition has never been departed from with the sanction of the society, and shall be strictly enforced; but it is the opinion of the society that a strict or literal enforcement of the second recommendation could not be attended with advantage to its interests."

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These resolutions were transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant, and the society received a letter from Mr. Drummond, dated Dublin Castle, 17th March 1836; in which he states,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions of the society, in reference to the propositions submitted to its consideration on the 18th ult. His Excellency, after advising with His Majesty's Government, was of opinion, that such propositions, if adopted, would have increased the efficiency of the society, as a scientific institution; it being impossible to look at the published transactions of the society, and say that they are, as a whole, worthy of an institution supported at so great an expense. His Excellency conceived that such alterations would have tended to remove the objections to the exclusive character of the society, which have been expressed in Parliament and elsewhere, would gradually have diminished the influence of political feeling, and have placed within the reach of the less wealthy classes, those benefits to which they are entitled from a public institution, chiefly supported by public money.

Entertaining these opinions, it became the duty of His Majesty's Government, before applying to Parliament to renew the annual grant, to be able to state that measures had been taken to remedy the defects, which, in their opinion, existed in the constitution of the society, and on which they had received many strong representations.

In proposing these measures, however, it was His Excellency's anxious desire to consult the wishes and opinions of the members of the society, so far as might be consistent with the duty which he had to perform. With this view, and in this spirit, his Excellency requested the society to appoint a deputation to confer with the chief or under-secretary on the propositions which His Majesty's Government had in contemplation to submit to its consideration. His Excellency indulged the hope that by this means the intentions of the Government would not have been misunderstood or misrepresented; and that the propositions in question would have received a candid consideration. He did not doubt that with the assistance of a deputation, acting in the same amicable spirit, an arrangement might have been effected, at once acceptable to the society, and satisfactory to the public.

It was with regret, his Excellency learned that the deputation appointed by the society announced to the under-secretary, in their only interview, that not only had they received no authority to confer on any of the propositions of the Government, but they had been enjoined not to express an opinion on any, even the least important of them, and that, in short, their functions were strictly limited to receiving propositions and conveying them to the society. For such a purpose, it seemed scarcely necessary to appoint a deputation, consisting of two vice-presidents, 16 members, and the secretaries; but his Excellency has been given to understand, that the deputation subsequently discovered they had mistaken their instructions, and that they had authority to confer, but not to decide. If this be the case, his Excellency must regret that the deputation, when they had better understood the extent of their powers, did not propose a renewal of the conference; and did neither state to Government, nor report to the society the mistake into which they had fallen.

In thus, at the outset, refusing to comply with a most reasonable request, in declining all preliminary discussion, in desiring to have the propositions of the Government at once in a definite shape, and in rejecting the most important of them, without assigning any reason beyond the mere expression of the will of the society, or the bare assertion that their adoption would be injurious to its interests; in these acts his Excellency must regret that he can discover no disposition to co-operate with him in that fair and candid spirit, which, in the performance of a public duty, he had a right to expect from the society.

Having offered these observations in justice to the intentions and proceedings of the Government, it remains for his Excellency to advert to the resolutions adopted by the society on the propositions in question.

On the first proposition it is stated, "That the society is of opinion, that the present mode of election of members, which has existed for more than half a century, is best calculated to protect the interests of the society, and should not be changed."

His Excellency begs to observe that the question is not as to the length of time which such a practice may have existed, but whether, under its operation, a participation in the benefits of the institution, is open to every respectable individual. It appears to his Excellency that, under the rule at present in force, opportunity is given to the few who may be so disposed, to prevent the admission of individuals from political or religious considerations not participated in by the majority of the society, and wholly at variance with the legitimate principles, by which the introduction of members to such an institution ought to be regulated; and that a practice so inconsistent with the true interests of the society might with advantage be changed.

With respect to the first part of the second resolution, viz. that which declares it to be inexpedient to reduce the admission from 21 *l.* to 20 *l.*, his Excellency regrets that through a clerical error, the society should have been put to the trouble of expressing an opinion on a proposition which the Government had no intention of making. Had the mistake been less obvious, an intimation would have been sent to the society; but this appeared to be the less necessary, because Mr. Hamilton had authority to state to the society, and it is understood did state, that the error originated in substituting pounds for guineas.

With regard to the second part of the second resolution: "That the experience of this,

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as well as of every similar society, is strongly and justly opposed to the substitution of an annual payment for a life subscription, independent of legal difficulties which might arise in case of non-payment."

His Excellency observes, that the proposition was not to substitute an annual payment for a life subscription, but to give to any person on admission, the option of either mode of payment.

Assuming the proposition to have been understood in the latter sense, his Excellency observes, that whatever may have been the experience of the society itself on this point, it was with extreme surprise that he heard the broad and unqualified assertion, "that the experience of all similar societies, is strongly and justly opposed to the practice." His Excellency would remind the society, that such is the practice of the Royal Irish Academy, and the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh; and that further, it is the practice of the Geological, Astronomical, Antiquarian, Geographical, Asiatic, Linnean, Zoological and Statistical Societies of London, as also of the Society of Arts; and his Excellency believes, he may add of the Philosophical Societies of Cambridge and Manchester, of Leeds and Liverpool, of Cornwall, Bristol and York; nor is he aware of one single society in which the practice recommended, is not followed; not excepting the British Association, in which the multitude of members might seem to render a different course advisable. Lest it should be said that, although such may be the practice, experience has shown it to be inconvenient, it will be remembered that the system of annual subscription prevails not only in societies of old standing, such as the Royal Irish Academy and the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, but that it has been invariably adopted in all those which are of recent establishment; and that these societies consider the annual subscriptions, as more valuable than life compositions, and forming their most stable and efficient pecuniary support. Not only therefore is his Excellency at a loss to conceive to what societies allusion is here made; but on reference to you, gentlemen, the secretaries of the society, his Excellency, as you are aware, has received no information which can enable him to conjecture what any one of all the similar institutions may be, on whose experience the society mainly rests its refusal to adopt the proposition in question. It is true that you intimated that, although the rule of the Royal Irish Academy admitted annual subscribers, its experience has shown that such a practice should be avoided; but on reference to the list published in the last volume of the Academy's Transactions, and dated 1835, it appears that 117 members are annual subscribers and 137 life subscribers; that is 117 out of 254, find it more convenient to pay an annual sum of two guineas than one sum of 20 guineas. The fact is conclusive as to the expediency of the practice, if the convenience of the public is to be consulted; and, on this ground, his Excellency rested the recommendation in question. To whatever institution therefore it was intended to refer, as justifying by its practice or experience the decision of the society, the Royal Irish Academy, at least, could not have been one. As for any difficulty in collecting the subscriptions, every one conversant with the practice of clubs and societies knows, that it arises either from negligence or want of proper arrangement, in not adopting or enforcing the very simple rules required to ensure payment.

With respect to the third resolution, viz. "That the annual payment of associate annual subscribers should remain at three guineas." His Excellency has to observe, that as the candidates for admission to the society may be divided into two distinct classes, their admission ought to be regulated on very different principles. The one class may wish not merely to participate in the benefits of the society, but may also desire to take part in its management, and become sharers in its property. His Excellency acquiesced in the propriety of taking the sense of the society by ballot, or otherwise, on the eligibility of such persons, and of requiring from such candidates, when admitted, an annual or life subscription; but the case is widely different with those whose only aim is to derive instruction by attending the library, museum, or gardens of the institution. His Excellency is of opinion, that no impediment should be thrown in the way of any respectable person, however humble his station in life, attending these departments of the institution, furnished and supported as they are at the public expense. His Excellency is aware that the gardens and museum are open twice a week to the public, but not the library. In this respect the British Museum furnishes an instructive example. At one time the admission to its library was attended with considerable difficulty. It was predicted that the most ruinous consequences must inevitably follow, if greater facility of admission were given. The alteration, however, took place, and the result entirely falsified the confident anticipations of those who had pronounced such a measure to be fraught with danger. His Excellency sees no reason why the library of the Dublin Society should not be, at least, as open to the public, as that of the British Museum. Entertaining this opinion it was rather in deference to the existing practice of the Society, and its supposed opinions, than in conformity with his own views, that his Excellency did not recommend even a greater reduction of the present annual payment than from three guineas to two pounds. Respectability of character, should, in his Excellency's opinion, be the sole test of admission; that respectability being vouched by the certificate of a certain number of the members.

Fourth resolution, "That the establishment of a council as the governing body cannot be agreed to."

The society not having favoured his Excellency with the grounds of their decision, his Excellency is at a loss to know whether the resolution above expressed has reference to any legal difficulties, or whether it is merely intended to convey the determination of the society not to assent to the recommendation of the Government. If the former is meant

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meant, his Excellency, on the authority of the law officers of the Crown, undertakes to say that none exist, and with respect to the latter, his Excellency would refer to the practice of the societies already quoted; all of which, except the Society of Arts, are managed by councils appointed in the manner proposed. His Excellency further appeals to the experience of every scientific man, who has taken any part in the affairs of these societies, whether it would be possible to carry on the business of such public bodies with any degree of credit or advantage, except through the medium of councils. The cumbersome machinery by which trifling matters are referred to the whole body, and only confirmed at a subsequent meeting, and the endless and unprofitable discussions which are the natural consequence of such an arrangement, have been justly repudiated of all the scientific institutions of the United Kingdom, with two exceptions only, namely, the Society of Arts of London, and the Royal Dublin Society; exceptions which are useful, in so far as they more fully prove the wisdom and propriety of the prevailing practice.

The fifteenth is the only remaining resolution which appears to his Excellency to call for any observations. It is stated that "The first recommendation contained in the fifteenth proposition has never been departed from, with the sanction of the society, and shall be strictly enforced."

The account which his Excellency received is so much at variance with this statement, that he should be disposed to doubt its accuracy, had it rested on any lower authority than that of the secretaries of the society itself. The facts as stated to his Excellency, are as follow:—"In the year 1829, the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Irish Miscellaneous Estimates, recommended that the purchase of books and periodicals should be strictly limited to those species of publications which are suited to an establishment, scientific and literary. In this opinion the Lords of the Treasury concurred. A letter was addressed to the society, dated 31st July 1829, by the then chief-secretary, Lord Francis L. Gower, urging the adoption of this, among other recommendations of the Committee, as the best means of ensuring to the society that Parliamentary support which it had received. In this recommendation the society acquiesced; and the expense of the newspapers ceased to be defrayed out of the funds of the society. There being, however, among the members, some who desired to have the newspapers continued, a special subscription was entered into by them for this purpose; but this special subscription was paid for six months only; when, proving onerous to the subscribers, it was discontinued, and the funds of the society were again resorted to, and applied to a purpose which had been condemned by a Committee of the House of Commons, by the Treasury, by the Government, and by the society itself; so far as acquiescence in the recommendation of the Government might be so considered." Was this done, his Excellency would ask, with or without the sanction of the society.

In the second part of the 15th resolution, it is asserted, that; "A strict or literal enforcement of the second recommendation could not be attended with advantage to its interests." In what respect the measure recommended would have proved injurious to the society, has not been stated; his Excellency, therefore, can only add, that if any reasons for this opinion had been assigned, he would willingly have given them his best consideration. His Excellency is aware of the very common argument, that there are many to whom a news-room in such an institution, is the sole attraction. Persons, who indifferent to all the objects for which the society was established, the cultivation of science, or the promotion of art, are induced to become subscribers for the above consideration alone. Without meaning any disrespect to such individuals, his Excellency believes that the most ardent and distinguished cultivators of science will concur with him in opinion, that it is not to such persons a scientific institution is indebted for its character or efficiency. It was his Excellency's most anxious desire to see the society divested entirely of the character of a club; and it was in accordance with the opinions and feelings of some of its most disinterested and distinguished supporters, that the proposition to which this resolution refers, was recommended to the society.

It only remains for his Excellency to express his deep regret, that the communication which he considered it his duty to make to the society, should not have led to a more satisfactory result. His Excellency had hoped that with the friendly assistance of the society itself, defects too notorious to be denied, and some of which have for a considerable time excited the attention of scientific men, might have been dispassionately considered, and judiciously corrected, that more benefit might have been derived from the talent and knowledge undoubtedly connected with the society, more energy developed in promoting the objects for which it was instituted; and in short, that it ought to have been placed on such a footing, that its character and acknowledged usefulness should have fully justified the large expenditure of public money hitherto appropriated to its support. It will now be for His Majesty's Government to determine whether, after what has occurred, they shall consider it their duty to apply to Parliament to renew the annual grant.

I am, &c.

Thomas Drummond.

On the 24th March 1836, the society presented the following memorial to his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, Lord Lieutenant, &c.

Sheweth,

That your memorialists beg leave most respectfully to address your Excellency in reference to the propositions submitted to their consideration on the 18th ultimo, the resolutions of the society at its stated meeting, held on the 3d March, and the letter of Mr. Secretary Drummond,

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mond, of the 17th, directed to the secretaries of the society; and your memorialists beg leave to state to your Excellency that these propositions having been submitted to the society, were taken into consideration on the earliest day compatible with the bye-laws, with that respect to which they were justly entitled, and in that spirit which your memoralists felt became them as trustees of an important institution for public purposes, sensible at the same time of the responsibility which attached to them. And your memorialists cannot avoid expressing deep regret that, after having maturely deliberated on these propositions in the form in which they were submitted, unaccompanied by any reasons which had induced the Government to offer them for adoption, the society felt it their duty to come to the conclusion which has been communicated to your Excellency.

In reference to the statement in Mr. Drummond's letter, as to the society's rejecting the most important of them without assigning any reason beyond the mere expression of the will of the society, or the bare assertion that their adoption would be injurious to its interests, your memorialists respectfully submit to your Excellency, that the resolutions of a large assembly can, in practice, be rarely, at the same time, accompanied by the reasons on which they had been founded, as many individuals may be influenced by different views or arguments, and yet arrive at the same result; and that when it is desirable to communicate reasons on which such resolutions are founded, the usual course has been to appoint a committee to embody them in an address or memorial. With that view, notice of a motion to appoint a special committee for the purpose was given on the day these resolutions were agreed to; that committee was appointed at the next meeting of the society, and a draft of a memorial to your Excellency on the subject, was presented on the 17th instant, which the society directed to be re-considered in reference to Mr. Drummond's letter, then just received. With this explanation, which affords proof, as they humbly conceive, of the respect with which it was the intention of the society, to regard the communication from your Excellency; your memorialists beg leave to state with perfect sincerity, that in the consideration of any propositions tending to increase the efficiency of the society as a practical and scientific institution, they entertain every disposition to co-operate with your Excellency in that fair and candid spirit which, in the performance of a public duty, they concur with your Excellency in thinking you have a right to expect from the society.

Your memorialists join in the expression of regret that any misunderstanding on the part of the deputation appointed by the society to wait on your Excellency's secretary, should have led to an inference unfavourable to the society; but as the mistake into which it appears the deputation had fallen, arose from a consideration that the propositions involved an alteration of the constitution and bye-laws which, by the terms of the charter, could only be effected at one of its stated general meetings, and a consciousness that the deputation could make no communication which would have the effect to bind or pledge the society, and as the circumstance alluded to was not reported to the society, your memorialists feel that it is exonerated from the charge of declining all preliminary discussion. Should, however, your Excellency be pleased to desire the attendance of another deputation, the society is ready to meet your Excellency's wishes in the most amicable spirit, and in the hope that an arrangement may be effected, at once acceptable to the society and satisfactory to the public.

In that spirit, and in that view the society has given these propositions in connexion with Mr. Drummond's letter of the 17th instant, as they had already given the former their candid consideration; and they beg leave to submit to your Excellency the following observations:—

Your memorialists respectfully state that it is not in the published proceedings of the society as referred to in Mr. Drummond's letter, which are for the most part mere minutes of its ordinary business, that the character of the institution, or the benefits which the public derive from it, are principally to be discovered. They would refer as evidence of its practical utility to its botanic garden, library, museum, chemical laboratory, the lectures of its several professors, the instructions of its masters in the different schools of art and science, and the exhibitions for the encouragement of manufactures, &c., &c. This society, having ever acted on the principle, that it is by giving the first impulse to, and diffusing a taste for useful arts and sciences amongst the inhabitants of this country, that the great objects of this institution will be best promoted.

With respect to the implied charge against the society being influenced by political feeling, your memorialists most unequivocally disclaim its existence in the society as a body, and content themselves on this point especially, as well as on all others in which its motives and principles have been impugned, by courting and challenging the most strict and searching inquiry. Your memorialists having felt it due to the society to offer these observations, are now called upon to refer to the resolutions adverted to in Mr. Drummond's letter. On the resolution as to the first proposition, it is stated, "that under the rule at present in force opportunity is given to the few who may be so disposed to prevent the admission of individuals from political or religious considerations, not participated in by the majority of the society." In reply your memorialists beg leave to state the single fact, that of 887 candidates, including persons of all shades of political and of various religious opinions, who have been ballotted for during the last 35 years, four only have been rejected; and your memorialists have to observe that, while from the foregoing extract the majority of the society is clearly acquitted of the charge of participation in a possible disposition to prevent the admission of individuals from political or religious considerations, yet the test of long experience, without any practical inconvenience or abuse having arisen, a consideration that the society now existing for upwards of a hundred years, having been always composed

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of gentlemen associated to encourage and promote useful arts, ought not to admit an individual who was objectionable to one-third of its members; and that the existing mode of election had proved conducive to its efficiency and the support of its character, induce the society, on the several occasions when alterations on this head had been proposed and considered, to adhere to it also by large majorities, as, under all circumstances, best calculated to protect the interests of the society.

But while the society sees no sufficient reason to justify its deviation from the principle so long approved of, your memorialists are fully disposed to concur in a measure calculated to take away any opportunity afforded to the few (if any) who might by possibility be so disposed to prevent the admission of any respectable individual from any improper consideration, which your memorialists submit may be effected by adding to the existing bye-law a qualification or proviso, that no individual shall be excluded, notwithstanding one-third of the members present may have voted for his rejection, unless at least thirty members vote against his admission. A regulation of this description seems more likely to guard against the supposed possibility of abuse, than even the adoption of the original proposition of electing by a majority under which 16 might exclude; 30 members being the minimum required by the bye-laws to vote on questions of admission.

With regard to the subject matter of the second resolution, and the proposition which the society understood to be, to give any member on admission the option of an annual payment or a life subscription, your memorialists feel it sufficient to advert to the experience and peculiar nature of this society alone, in support of the expediency of their resolution without entering into a comparison how far the various societies enumerated in Mr. Drummond's letter may be similar to the Royal Dublin Society, which would involve not only a reference to and minute investigation of their respective charters and acts of incorporation, but also an enquiry into the particular circumstances and objects of each.

The experiment of annual subscriptions from members had been long tried by this society, and failed to produce advantageous results; in proof of which your memorialists beg leave to refer your Excellency to an Act passed in the Parliament of Ireland, 32 Geo. 3, c. 41, s. 5, by which it appears that in consequence of an arrear of near 7,000 *l.* being then due to the society on the annual subscriptions of the members, the interference of the Legislature was found necessary to enable the society to proceed for recovery of such and future arrears by civil bill; a remedy which proved unavailing.

Your memorialists feel that the management of the affairs of the society can be better entrusted to those who have a permanent interest in its welfare, than by extending a participation in it to members who might be induced for any particular purpose, such as the election of a professor or officer, to contribute for short and uncertain periods.

But while your memorialists entertain this opinion, they are most anxious to extend the advantages of the society to every respectable and well-conducted person, however humble his station in life; and in furtherance of your Excellency's views, and on due consideration of the observations in Mr. Drummond's letter, on the third resolution, the society will, at its next stated meeting, review that resolution, and consider the propriety of adopting your Excellency's proposition for the reduction of the annual payment of associate annual subscribers, which the society is by its bye-law precluded from sooner doing.

As to the statement in reference to the library, your memorialists beg leave to apprise your Excellency, that it is and has for some time past been daily accessible to any respectable person, however humble, who may be desirous or have occasion to consult its resources, on application to the librarian; and every accommodation has been afforded to men of science in this particular; so that, with the exception of a few unimportant particulars, the public are participators in the advantages of the society, in common with its members, while the trouble of management and contribution to its support devolve in particular on the latter.

Fourth resolution, "That the establishment of a council as the governing body cannot be agreed to."

In considering this question the society had again to revert to past experience, and, having felt the salutary importance of retaining in its own hands the governing power, as best calculated to prevent improvident disposal or misapplication of its funds, and secure its efficiency, and to guard against a recurrence of abuses which had prevailed at a former period, when the business of the society was conducted by a committee, which had assumed the entire management of the affairs, they were coerced to dissent from this proposition.

A reference to the resolution on the next succeeding propositions will, it is hoped, satisfy your Excellency that this question, with qualifications, was intended to form the subject of future inquiry; and accordingly your memorialists beg leave to acquaint your Excellency that, at the last meeting of the society, it was referred to a special committee, "to inquire and report whether any and what alterations should be made in the bye-laws, and especially in reference to the existing committees, and the mode of managing the affairs of the society;" your memorialists feel confident that these subjects will be maturely and dispassionately considered by the special committee, and that measures will be recommended by them, and adopted by the society, tending to simplify its operations, and the mode of transacting business, as by the substitution of a general managing committee or council, with certain extended and defined powers, subjected to the periodical control of the society.

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With respect to the first part of the fifteenth proposition, "That the purchase of books and periodicals should, agreeably to the recommendation of the House of Commons, be strictly limited to those species of publications which are suited to an institution, scientific and literary;" and the resolution of the society, "that this proposition has never been departed from with the sanction of the society, and shall be strictly enforced." Your memorialists respectfully submit, that this resolution is, in their opinion, fully supported in fact; assuming, as they respectfully contend, that newspapers are of that species of publications suited to, and to be found in institutions scientific and literary; as, for instance, in the Royal and London Institutions, where the establishment of news-rooms has been found expedient. This point involves also the consideration of the resolution in connexion with the second part of the fifteenth proposition.

It can scarcely be denied that a knowledge of passing occurrences is of importance to those engaged in the promotion and encouragement of arts, manufactures, agriculture, and various literary and scientific pursuits; and that occasional reference, and the advantage of access to newspapers regularly kept and filed in a public library, available to the public and to the members of an institution, embracing the extensive field of action which the Royal Dublin Society affords, cannot be deemed unprofitable or objectionable. A mass of, to many, useful and miscellaneous information, on points not otherwise to be acquired, is by this means, and at a comparatively trifling expense, made available and carefully preserved. It is felt as an acquisition by the great majority of members, and especially by country gentlemen when in town; has been the means of promoting familiar intercourse amongst the members; and when it is considered that the total annual expenditure for this object does not amount to the comparatively trifling sum of 75 *l.*, whilst a sum amounting to 4,226 *l.* has been contributed by members to the funds of the society, during the last three years, your memorialists trust that your Excellency will not be disposed to view this matter unfavourably, especially when your memorialists beg leave to assure your Excellency that this society is not invested with the character of a club, nor has the existence of the news-room ever been known to lead to the introduction of any political or religious discussion within the walls of the society, such topics, owing to the mixed and opposite views of the members, being, by common assent, sedulously avoided; and, in this respect, the society affords a most gratifying and useful example of the practicability of effecting a union of individuals holding different and opposite political and religious opinions, for one common and patriotic purpose.

With respect to the supposed acquiescence by the society in the recommendation of the House of Commons, and the construction put on it by Mr. Drummond, your memorialists have to observe that the practice of providing newspapers out of the society's funds continued until the year 1831, and the society was then induced to make the experiment of private subscriptions for the purchase of newspapers, in the hope that the effect would be to benefit and add to the funds of the society, and not from a conviction that the continuance of the previous existing practice of defraying this branch of expenditure out of its funds, was a violation of the recommendation of the House of Commons, or of the Treasury Minute directing the application of the society's funds; and the society having, by the experience of one year, ascertained that the result was decidedly unfavourable, this course was discontinued, and its funds were again resorted to; and on this head, as well as to show the progressive increase of the society, your memorialists submit the following return:—

YEAR.	Number of Members Admitted.	Sums paid on Admission.
		£. s. d.
1831	4	126 – –
1832	14	304 10 –
1833	73	1,533 – –
1834	65	1,365
1835	63	1,328 – –

In conclusion, your memorialists beg to assure your Excellency that they are fully disposed dispassionately to consider and correct any defects which shall be found to exist in the society, its constitution or management, and are most anxious to exert their energies in promoting the objects for which it was instituted; and they have been influenced solely by these considerations in exercising as they have done, honestly, impartially and independently, their judgment on the propositions submitted to them by your Excellency; and, courting the most scrutinising inquiry into the fidelity with which they have discharged their public trust, they indulge a hope that the character and acknowledged utility of the institution will fully justify the expenditure of public money hitherto appropriated to its support.

Your memorialists, therefore, trust, that His Majesty's Government will be pleased to recommend to Parliament the usual annual grant, as the society have contracted liabilities with their professors and officers on the faith of its continuance.

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Veneris, 6° die Maii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien.	Mr. Anthony Lefroy.
Mr. Wyse.	Mr. Villiers Stuart.
Mr. More O'Ferrall.	Mr. Jones.
Mr. Robert Steuart.	Mr. Sharman Crawford.
Mr. Dunbar.	

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN, IN THE CHAIR.

Robert Hutton, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

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1372. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] YOU stated in your former examination that you had for some time disapproved of the former arrangement of the society; what do you particularly object to in its present management?—I think that one main objection to its present management is the system of weekly meetings. The effect of these weekly meetings is to induce persons to join the society for other objects besides the advancement of science; that persons who have little knowledge of science, and who take no interest in it, join the society to make use of it as a means of speaking. In this way it has acquired the character and spirit of a weekly debating society, which becomes interesting to persons who do not care at all for science, or for what ought to be the real objects of the society. As the weekly meetings furnish an inducement to make use of the society as a means of display, and for persons to make themselves remarkable and bring their names into notice, I think they ought to be discontinued.

1373. Are the subjects which are generally discussed at these meetings subjects of science?—They are very seldom, if ever, subjects of science, and are more generally some trifling matters of unimportant detail. Something arises out of the management of the society which excites a discussion. Matters very trifling in themselves produce that effect, and it enables the parties to show their abilities and to get spoken of.

1374. Do you think it has tended to produce disunion or party feeling in the society?—I have never heard party questions discussed in the society. The chairman of the meeting would take care to prevent any reference to subjects of politics or religion; but notwithstanding, I think the weekly meetings and taking in newspapers in the society do tend to encourage party feeling.

1375. Are there any other objections you would mention?—I think that it has also this effect. Things are taken up by starts, and as quickly abandoned; there is a want of unity of proceeding and steadiness of purpose, which would be more likely to exist if it were conducted by a smaller number of persons who should be obliged to consider themselves responsible by the frequent and regular publication of detailed reports. The numbers who take part in the proceedings are so various at different times, and consist of such a variety of persons whose attendance is irregular and uncertain, often regulated by chance, or by some trifling occurrence, so that one thing is pursued one day and it is abandoned the next, as a reference to the proceedings will show. There is a want of uniform and regular proceeding, and a want of attention to the advancement of what should be the great objects of the society.

1376. Have you found that practically injurious to the legitimate objects of the society?—In order to guard against jobbing a very cumbrous and difficult machinery is required to be brought into operation. There are a great number of regulations to prevent jobbing, and such regulations are absolutely necessary, constituted as the society now is; but it leads in practice to very bad and inefficient management. If a measure is proposed it must be referred to the committee of that department, that committee must report; then it may probably require a reference to another committee, who may be in some way connected with it, and afterwards to the committee of economy if there be any expense attending it; each committee has to report, and finally, it has to be decided by the society at the end of a month or three weeks at soonest. The proceedings of the society will furnish many such instances; and one occurred lately, which I think it may be right to mention.

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mention. A collection of tropical plants were offered for purchase to the committee of botany, which some of the gentlemen of that committee considered it desirable to have. There were of course various opinions on that subject. They were a particular genus of the orchydivus tribe, which are now rare, and which at present engage the attention of profound botanists from their very curious structure, but the person who had them for sale could not or would not wait the time it was necessary from the forms of the society to accomplish the purchase; a member of the committee of botany, who is a great florist, purchased the plants himself at his own risk, and afterwards applied to the society. He said he had done this for the benefit of the botanic garden, and called upon the society to reimburse him what he had paid, which was accordingly done. Now I conceive this to have been a very irregular and injurious proceeding. In the first place, it ought to have become a question how far having these plants at such a cost was an object of importance to the society. With the limited funds which the society has, it ought to have become a very serious and grave question, whether the society should give 60*l.* for plants, not for the purpose of advancing any great public object of general utility, but merely to increase the interest of the garden, which had of late cost so much more than its just proportion of the funds of the society. If that had been left to a responsible council, acting under the public eye, such a body would have hesitated very much; but this act having been done by an individual, of course there was a feeling in a large body, such as the society, in favour of protecting that individual from a loss which would have been considerable. I mention this circumstance as furnishing one reason against the present system of management, and not with the intention of imputing any wrong motive to the person who made the purchase, and who, I dare say, did it *bonâ fide*, and with the partiality that a florist has for the advancement of the object of his own attention.

1377. In point of fact, has that led to any extravagant expenditure on the part of the society. Were the plants worth the money paid for them?—I have heard they were not, but I dare say there would be a variety of opinions as to their value; but, however they might be worth the money, it might fairly be urged that it was not a legitimate object for the society to purchase these plants, when the society is totally deficient in apparatus for conducting its philosophical experiments, and pleads poverty as its excuse; and, I think, if it had been put to a council well chosen, and acting under public responsibility, they would have come to the same conclusion. It would have been a purchase better suited to a Royal garden, such as Kew.

1378. You attribute these evils to the present system under which the society is managed?—I do; the committees have no responsibility, and pay very different degrees of attention to their duties. The committee of natural philosophy only met four times during the last year, 1835, and the committee of chemistry and mineralogy only held four meetings. It is quite impossible, therefore, that these branches in a great public body should go on well or prosperously under such circumstances. Other committees have met oftener; the committee of botany, I believe, has met very frequently; but I last year suggested that the committee of botany should make a detailed report to the society of all their proceedings, should state all the regulations with respect to the garden, that they should enter into a detail of the disposal and appropriation of plants, and of what the garden contained, &c., &c. That proposition was quite scouted by the society. I do not believe it was even put forward by the chairman, because the members of the committee of botany considered it an attack on their own management. Now, so far from its being an attack, it was quite otherwise. I felt they had rendered a very great service, that the garden was in a very improved condition, and that it would be very desirable to have reports from all committees, and I thought it prudent to commence with a committee who had done so much with a view of attempting to advance that system of periodical detailed reports, and I explained this to some of the members of the committee, but they objected to it on various grounds. They said it never had been the custom of the society, that it would look like a want of confidence in the committee, and that it was imposing a very heavy and onerous duty upon them. I have no doubt that it would impose heavy duties upon them, but still I considered them to be duties which men undertaking a public trust should perform.

1379. Do you not think the reports of these committees might be made very instructive if properly drawn up?—I think so; I look to the detailed reports of these

these committees, if made at regular intervals, and stating everything that had been done, and giving reasons for their proceedings, as very important documents in every point of view.

1380. Then, practically, the society at large have no opportunities of knowing the proceedings of their committees?—No regular opportunities. If a matter is referred to them by the society, then there is a report by the committee on that single point; but there is no regular report of the annual proceedings of each committee by which the society and the public would have the means of knowing what each committee did.

1381. Now, to take an instance; there have been great improvements latterly in the botanic garden?—Yes, very great.

1382. A very considerable sum of money has been expended in constructing houses to make a different arrangement of plants?—Yes, in repairing and reconstructing the houses which had been in a bad state.

1383. Do you mean to say the committee of botany have not furnished to the society any report of their proceedings in that respect?—They have furnished reports occasionally on particular points, one thing at one time, and another at another; but they have not periodically and regularly furnished such reports, accompanied with particulars and details of management and arrangement of the duties of curator and professor, and as to the sale or other disposal of plants, as would or ought to be satisfactory to the public or the society.

1384. Did the society sanction this large expenditure without any detailed report being brought before it by the committee?—I dare say the committee of botany furnished a report of their expenditure, which was probably referred to the committee of economy. I believe there was a specific grant of money (out of the fund which had been appropriated for building, and which goes under the name of the members' admission fund) for the improvement of those hothouses. I do not mean to say the money expended was not necessary, if it were an object to put the garden, which is a very large one, in the condition that it is. The returns before the Committee will show what the expense has been; it was, I believe, 1,600 *l.* last year.

1385. Do you mean to say that the money received for the admission of members is not mixed up with the Parliamentary grant?—It is kept distinct.

1386. How is that applied; is it not applied to the general objects of the society?—As long as there remained a debt upon the house to the Duke of Leinster, which there did for a great number of years, it was applied to the gradual liquidation of that debt. Since that debt has been entirely reduced, and the Duke of Leinster paid off, that sum has been still kept apart; the current expenses of the society have been defrayed out of the Government grant; a part of the reserved sum has been applied to the botanic garden, and has been voted on that occasion and two or three others, but it was proposed to be kept apart with a view to expending it on building.

1387. It has been stated by a former witness that the salaries of the professors were reduced for the purpose of enabling the society to pay off the debt to the Duke of Leinster; when that debt was paid off, can you state any reason why that surplus fund was not applied to increase the salaries of the professors?—I did not know that to have been the fact; I understood the salaries of the professors to have been reduced when the Parliamentary grant was diminished. The Parliamentary grant had been greater than it is now; and I understand that when the grant was diminished, the mode of meeting that reduction was to reduce the salaries of the professors.

1388. But can you state any good reason why, when the debt was paid off, and the fund consequently increased, that increase was not applied to place the salaries of the professors on their former footing?—I do not know any reason.

1389. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Was the debt paid off before or after the reduction of the grant?—I cannot state the time; I believe the debt had not been paid off at the time of the reduction of the grant.

1390. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] You have stated several objections to the present management of the society; do you know what is the opinion of the professors on these points?—I have had opportunities of communicating with the professors and of knowing their opinions on these points, some of them differ from mine, but if the Committee command me to state what I do know, I will do so as nearly as possible. It is said by one:—

"1. My own opinion is entirely in favour of the ballot, according to the present

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method of conducting it, although I admit that a well chosen council might considerably lessen the danger to be apprehended from the plan proposed by Government.

"2. Annual subscribers ought not to be admitted to vote for paid officers until they had been members for at least six months.

"3. The proposal of admitting to the use of the library at a low rate of subscription, has my warmest approbation; it may however be doubtful how far, or under what circumstances, such subscribers should be permitted to take books out of the library. I am of opinion that the garden might be opened to the public oftener in the week, without any inconvenience, although the admission at present is in fact almost free every day.

"4. If the proposal of a council be adopted, its good conduct would be secured by general meetings of the society, at intervals of such a distance as would not continue the present inconvenience of the general board by their too great frequency, or diminish the interest of members in the proceedings of the council by being too rare. The plan of leaving the proceedings of one of the sections of council read at each of the proceedings, appears very well adapted to all the purposes of such meetings; and it has the additional recommendation of bringing the merely mercantile classes of persons into contact with sources of information, both scientific and literary; an advantage which is considered by some as sufficient to give the preference to the general board of the society over the council. I think that the printed minutes of the society should be discontinued, but that in the summons sent to the members there should be notices communicated of motions to be made, and of the candidates to be ballotted for. I need not point out the reasons for this recommendation.

"5. With respect to the admission of newspapers, though your reasons have in some degree shaken my opinion on this subject, I confess they have not completely changed it; and the remarks in the memorial still appear to me deserving of attention. I can speak as a person of scientific pursuits, that it is often very important to have access to newspapers as documents of various facts in natural history not recorded in books, of the first announcement of philosophic discoveries, &c. I have even had occasion to refer to advertisements for scientific and literary purposes. The case of the College of Surgeons, to which you referred me, is certainly a strong one; but I have observed that young surgical students are, I know not why, a peculiarly excitable class on political points. If, as you conceive to be the case, many persons have become members of the Royal Dublin Society merely for the sake of the newspapers, I think it would scarcely be fair to deprive them of the privilege held out to them as an inducement to contribute to the funds of the society. Should the society, as we hope, become more strictly of a character conformable to its professed objects, I think that newspapers would be more particularly required, as scientific men have not generally the same access to them in Dublin as others who frequent clubs, coffee-rooms, &c. It appears to me that the society takes in too many of the popular magazines, which, besides other objections to them, are usually vehicles of party politics. I have often projected the formation of a collection of the fugitive pamphlets, and other smaller works, published in Ireland, to be purchased as they came out, but not to be read when of a political character until after a certain period. These are very generally trash, and of little importance at the time of publication; in a few years, however, they supply information which cannot otherwise be obtained, and often become valuable in exactly the same proportion as they were at first worthless; the expense of purchasing them all would not be more than 2*l.* or 3*l.* a year. I have since found that literary persons, whose opinions must be of great authority, concur in my view.

"6. I am glad to find that we coincide in opinion with respect to the impropriety of the society taking upon itself the publications of scientific transactions, and also that our opinions are the same as to the inexpediency of publishing the statistical reports.

"7. We agree also on the necessity of a more adequate provision of apparatus for the professors, especially the professors of natural philosophy.

"8. I am very anxious for the formation of a school of practical mechanics, so very important for the circumstances of this country; but, as this would demand a considerable increase of funds, I shall not at present trouble you with my views on the subject.

"9. With respect to the important point of the mode of increasing the salaries of the

the professors, I have nothing very satisfactory to observe, except the discouraging negative observation that the requiring payment for the lectures will, I am confident, be quite an insufficient one. I confess also that even if it could give an adequate support to gentlemen of education I should resort to it with great reluctance. The great title of the society to public support has always been, in my opinion, the facilities it affords to persons of all classes acquiring gratuitous information; even the circumstance of bringing together these different classes for this object has, I think, a favourable influence on the character. Intelligent foreigners have often expressed to me their admiration of our society on this account; and in a report published in France the nature of our establishment is particularly adverted to. I regret I cannot refer you to the work I allude to. You know the French always speak, as I think, with becoming pride, of the lectures of their professors in Paris, which, except for strictly professional purposes, are, I believe, gratuitous. The poorer this country is, and the more it requires intellectual cultivation (and what country requires it more?) the greater should be the facilities for acquiring scientific and useful knowledge. My own experience warrants me, I think, to speak with some confidence on what I admit to be a very natural opinion, that lectures if paid for will be more valued than when given gratuitously. The fact that the lectures given at the botanic garden are well attended by a great portion during the whole of a course which is carried on for two and sometimes nearly three months, three being delivered each week, and sometimes four or five, is, I think, a sufficient proof that their not being paid for does not detract from the value which might be attached to them; and I know that in many cases the lectures of the other professors are as well attended. It is, I believe, found that the expectation of certificates is necessary to secure the regular attendance even of medical pupils to their paid professors, especially with the Irish and Scotch; the English, indeed, are generally very diligent. But perhaps you may get information on this point from better authority than mine. In my own experience I have found that medical pupils who attend for the sake of certificates were not so constant as those who had no motive but the desire of knowledge; so that I am inclined to believe that the circumstance of the attendance being voluntary induces punctuality, because it becomes, in some respect, a point of honour. The year in which the society required the lectures to be paid for affords at least one year of experiment, which was a signal failure. Some have supposed that if the experiment were repeated there would be an increase of attendance, which is certainly not impossible; but, on the most favourable supposition, I do not think that the addition of increase to the professors would, at any time, exceed 20*l.*; which I am sure they would all think a poor compensation for the painful conviction that they were rendered less useful to the public.

"10. As to the regulations of the botanic garden. The great objects to be kept in view are, first, the rendering it subservient to its proper purpose:—2d. The promotion of botanical science and its useful applications, by useful I mean what the French understand by their term '*usuelles*,' rather than the gratification of amateur florists or persons of fine taste; and 3d. The prevention of possible abuses, from the great power given to the curator, which should be, as much as possible, strictly executive. But the code of regulations for effecting these objects might, I think, be better left to a committee of the society than to a Parliamentary one."

1391. *Chairman.*] By whom was that statement made with respect to the College of Surgeons?—By a member of the College of Surgeons, who says, "In the year 1831 several members of the Royal College of Surgeons associated themselves under the designation of the Dublin Surgical Society, for the purpose of advancing surgery and the sciences connected therewith.

"Having obtained a room in the Royal College of Surgeons for holding their meetings, the members of the society subscribed funds to provide periodical publications and newspapers for the use of its members.

"It was soon found that the newspapers attracted all the idlers of the profession, and those who had much unemployed time on their hands, these persons thus brought together began to form a sort of club, by means of which they endeavoured to carry into effect in the college a series of measures calculated, as they conceived, to prove beneficial to themselves individually.

"The acts of the club produced so much bad feeling and disunion among the members of the college that it became desirable to lessen its influence, and with this view the newspapers, as forming the principal attraction by which the majority

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of persons composing it were drawn together, were excluded from the rooms by a resolution of the college.

"The result of this step was a complete breaking up of the club within the walls of the college.

"The angry collisions which used to occur in the meetings of the college while the club existed are now no longer witnessed, and this effect is attributed solely to the exclusion of the newspapers from the meeting room.

"It is well worthy of remark, that the newspaper readers generally, indeed almost without an exception, never contributed to the advancement of the scientific objects of the society, either by the production of essays or otherwise; they have nearly all ceased to attend its scientific meetings, which are progressively increasing in interest."

1392. Do you conceive the admission of newspapers to the Dublin Society has produced effects similar to those produced in the College of Surgeons?—I think so.

1393. Can you state the opinions of any of the other professors?—I have had a communication from another, who is not called a professor by the society, he is only called lecturer in philosophy. There is an unpleasant and ungracious distinction made between him and the other professors in that respect. I believe that, though a young man, he is considered to be a person of considerable acquirement and ability. The difference is only important in this point of view, as showing that, if a council had existed as the regulating body, he would have probably applied to it to have the matter rectified; but he did not like applying to the entire body, where notice must be given, and then a public discussion take place at a weekly meeting before any change could be made. It might appear to some to be too immaterial and merely a personal matter; and, therefore, although I have reason to believe that the difference of title is felt yet, he is still called lecturer. It originally arose out of the following circumstance: His predecessor, Mr. Lynch, was so called, from being a practical optician in Dublin. He delivered lectures on natural philosophy at the Dublin Society for many years. His lectures were useful and valuable, but persons did not like to call him a professor; and therefore they called him "lecturer on natural philosophy." Dr. Kane succeeded to his situation, and has been also called lecturer. There has been no formal act of the society altering the name, and therefore the original one is still retained.

1394. His salary also is smaller than that of the other professors?—Yes.

1395. In your opinion is there any reason why that discrepancy should exist?—He holds now another situation; he is lecturer on chemistry to the Apothecaries' Company, and therefore the Dublin Society have not his entire time, which would seem to be a reason for his having less. The opinions of this gentleman are, that "As the Royal Dublin Society is at present constituted, matters are referred from it to certain committees for consideration, by which reports are then brought up, and laid before the society. This plan, even in the simplest cases, involves a great waste of time, at least three weeks being necessary for arranging a matter of the propriety of which not a moment's doubt existed. In some cases, as when any sum of money is required, the subject is referred from one committee to another, and the opportunity of purchase (if such be the matter) may pass away, except the professor of that department concludes the bargain at his own risk, which must be very unpleasant to that officer.

"It would be very desirable if some better plan were adopted of selecting members for committees, as it is notorious that those constituting committees are not the persons in the society most intimately acquainted with the department over which the respective committees preside.

"Under the present system the business of different sections are mixed up and confused: thus natural philosophy and museum are put under the same head of expenditure, and the committee of either can lay out the whole funds of both without the knowledge or consent of the other. In this manner the expenditure of natural philosophy constantly appears in the returns as a considerable sum for apparatus, &c., while, in reality, not 10*l.* per annum has been devoted to any such purpose.

"The substitution of the numerous committees for a council, empowered not merely to consider but to act, and responsible for their acts to the society at large, at stated quarterly meetings, would infuse new life into the whole system. The council, like that of the Royal Irish Academy, could be divided into sections for departments, if found convenient.

"If

"If a council were appointed, the necessity of deciding every trifling matter by the voice of the society would be done away with, and the weekly meetings might cease. Two stated meetings for auditing accounts and reporting progress, would be more useful to the society and to the public; whilst the money now expended in publishing weekly minutes might serve as a fund for the support of a scientific journal, appearing at short intervals, which might be published with the concurrence and assistance of the Royal Irish Academy and the Geological Society.

"The lectures are at present very fully attended, but the material of the class is highly capable of improvement. At present, at least, one half our ladies, who learn only for amusement, and therefore are not disposed to make a toil of a pleasure, by paying attention to any but the now popular descriptions. There is a large proportion of gentlemen of the same mould. The fraction of the class which derives the name of students is very small, but has been for some time steadily increasing. The medical students are beginning to attend in great numbers, but the artisans and practical mechanics are kept away by three motives; 1st, The hour, three P.M. precisely, their busiest hour; 2d, The composition of the class prevents the lecturer from entering into the details which should give the lectures real value in the minds of real mechanics and engineers; and, 3d, The poorer but industrious mechanics do not like pushing themselves among the class of persons who fill the room. With a class of such composition it is evident that the effects of making the lectures be paid for would infallibly be to remove all the idle majority; but yet the utility of encouraging the practical artisans and professional students in their pursuits, would appear to counterbalance the danger of lecturing to empty benches; it is, therefore, probable that a small charge for the lectures would, in the end, do good; but an immediate and temporary evil must be expected and endured.

"Perhaps the best way to obtain the greatest advantage would be to have a course of lectures in the mid-day for the popular class, followed by a course arranged with a view to practical instruction to the mechanics given in the evenings. Thus each section of the auditors could suit their taste, and the courses might not extend beyond the proper length. It has been, I believe, experienced by all the professors, that at least to the present audiences 12 or 15 lectures are the most that should be contained in any course."

I have the opinion of another professor principally with respect to the museum. It will be observed that he speaks of the inconvenience of the rooms as being rooms formed for habitation, and not suited to the display of objects of natural history. With respect to the arrangement, he states that of the mineralogical collection to be defective, and that of the geological collection to be altogether imperfect and incomplete; and that is one of the things which it would be extremely difficult to bring before a body like the Dublin Society, nineteen-twentieths of which could not form an opinion upon the subject, and yet no committee, constituted as the society is now, would take upon itself the responsibility of directing the professor to substitute a different arrangement, such as that of Mohs or Berzelius for the one adopted by Karslen, when he arranged the Leskean cabinet in 1792. He says, "the avowed objects of the society are the improvement of agriculture and the useful arts in Ireland, and the real question is how can those objects be best carried into operation? It is sufficiently obvious that, unless some definite mode of procedure be adopted and steadily kept in view, a vast amount of labour, thought, and money, may be expended in vague and useless projects, and visionary or impracticable attempts, which can end in nothing but disappointment and ridicule.

"By the improvement of agriculture and the useful arts, I understand the discovery or the invention of means by which the production of new materials, whether animal, vegetable or mineral, can be raised to the greatest amount and at the smallest cost; also the amelioration of the various processes by which such substances are fitted for use; and such improvements cannot be made at random, and are not the result of chance; to improve agriculture, mining operations or manufactures requires a knowledge of the properties of matter, and the general laws by which its actions are regulated; if these general principles are not steadily kept in view the efforts of this or any other similar society will be little more than groping in the dark, or attempting impossibilities, or neglecting useful practical investigations. Now it occurs to me that there is only one principle which can be adopted, not indeed to the exclusion of every other, but on that principle which must govern all the others; I mean the dissemination among all classes of a knowledge of

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physical science; it is, therefore, to the improvement of the society, as an organ of scientific instruction, that all our efforts should in the first place be directed, and this is the principle which has guided me in preparing the following suggestions: It will occur to every one that in this respect the society has fallen far short of the public expectations, and hence has acquired but a very slender hold on the public mind. The lectures have been solely addressed to the better educated and upper classes; they who, of all others stand least in need of unrecompensed instruction, while those whose daily occupation is the practice of the useful arts, have hitherto been entirely neglected. In making this statement, it is very far from my intention even to hint at the impropriety of delivering public lectures to the upper classes; on the other hand, I am convinced that the tendency of such lectures is most beneficial by diffusing a taste for science and cultivating philosophic habits of thought. All that I maintain is, that while by doing so the society has done well, it has still only done a part of its duty. As the lectures were delivered at three o'clock, it is obvious that the industrious mechanic and the man of business are debarred from all participation in these advantages. Now, not to speak of the injustice of this, I conceive that the society has neglected addressing its transactions to those very classes from which almost all improvements in the practical arts could be expected to come; surely it is they who are daily and hourly occupied in the practical application of the principles of chemical and mechanical science that are likely to derive improvement from a knowledge of the properties of matter, and to apply such knowledge to useful purposes, as their interest in doing so is direct and palpable. I would, therefore, without insisting any further on the advantages of such a procedure, recommend that in addition to the three o'clock course a series of evening lectures be delivered to a second audience. It is needless to say how powerful a hold on public approbation such an improvement would give to the society.

"Entertaining these opinions, it is now necessary to consider the accessaries to the public lectures, or in other words these circumstances which will increase the means of the student to expand the instructions which he has derived from the lectures into a still more comprehensive knowledge. Under this head I include the library, botanic garden, philosophical apparatus and museum. The library at present contains a very good collection of books on natural history and the arts, but is extremely deficient, and is likely to remain so unless the grant be considerably increased; and I should not think 1,000 *l.* per annum too much, especially when we remember, that a vast number of books on the natural sciences are far too costly for the limited incomes of scientific men, and ought therefore to be found in a public national library. It is but justice to add that the library is of the easiest access to any one who wishes to consult any work, and on this there is no ground for complaint. I would advise the discontinuance of those monthly magazines which are not of a strictly scientific nature.

"With respect to the laboratory and philosophic apparatus, I do not profess myself competent to give a decided opinion.

"As to the museum, I am compelled to state that it is in a condition by no means creditable to the society, and this depends on a variety of causes which it will be necessary to explain: in the first place, the society does not possess accommodations at all adapted to the display of the objects of natural history, and in this point of view I cannot but express my regret at the acquisition of their present premises; the society-house, although a splendid building, possesses but few circumstances which can fit it to become the site of a school of science, and indeed this is practically acknowledged. The school of design and theatre where the lectures are delivered and the laboratory are not within the walls of Leinster House. The museum, on the other hand, is within the house, and consists of a suit of six apartments, as unhappily devised for the purpose of displaying objects of natural history as can well be conceived; they are of limited area, they are not lighted from above, and the ceilings are lofty; now it is apparent no objects of moderate size can be minutely investigated if raised above the height of the spectator, such however is the case with at least one-half of the objects contained in the apartments of the Royal Dublin Society. We may also remark that the want of space prevents even many of the specimens which the society possesses from being displayed at all; up to this hour several boxes of specimens belonging to the Leskean collection are deposited in a lumber-room, and, for anything which I know to the contrary, have never been opened. I can only further remark that there

there are insuperable obstacles in the way of reorganising the museum, there is no room for the accommodation of new collections.

" The next remark has reference to the contents of the museum ; these may be classed under the heads of Leske's collection, Giesecke's collection, and the other Irish collection.

" Leske's collection was purchased by the society about the year 1792, and, considering the state of mineralogy and geology at that time, the purchase was a wise one, and well adapted to advance the knowledge of these sciences. Now, however, the great changes which have taken place in the state of the above-mentioned sciences has greatly deteriorated the value of the collection, the arrangement adopted by Leske is now only matter of history, the mineralogical collection is still useful, but the geological department is now an anachronism.

" Giesecke's collection, such as it now exists, is not a collection merely of Greenland minerals and rocks, but rather a general collection of specimens from all countries, in which, however, the Greenland specimens are the most valuable. It is also proper to add that only a part of this collection is displayed, as it is impossible to exhibit the whole in the present crowded state of the cabinets.

" The Irish collection was formed under the auspices of the society, and in doing so they employed a collector of much industry and honesty, but one who made no pretensions to scientific knowledge, and the consequence is that the collection is excessively deficient, containing scarcely any simple minerals of the smallest value, and not 50 fossil shells, but crowded with a farrago of useless and uninteresting substances.

" But the deficiencies of the museum are no less remarkable. In the zoological collections there are but few specimens of any value, except a small collection of birds, which, however, has been considerably improved by some recent additions. As to fishes, crustacea, shells and zoophytes, the state of the museum is truly destitute. I will only state that nothing has been done to elucidate the natural history of Ireland; there is no collection of Irish animals ; and, till lately, no separate collection of Irish minerals, nor of Irish fossils ; and the collections which have been recently commenced are, it is to be hoped, only the germs of what will soon be more worthy of a national museum.

" Such being the present state of the Royal Dublin Society in its various relations, it is obvious that some reform in its administration is imperatively called for, and a searching inquiry into its mode of transacting business, is the only means by which such a reform can be accomplished. The method which the society adopts of transacting business, appears to me to be one of the most cumbrous and inefficacious description, and one admirably fitted to promote trifling dissensions respecting the most trivial matters of detail ; while important principles are lost sight of, drowned in an ocean of forms and useless technicalities. There are no less than eight committees, including in all about 80 individuals, each committee being the presiding genius of its respective department. The consequence of this is, that a great amount of time and labour is expended, while business instead of being accelerated is retarded. The museum committee is consulted as to the propriety of making a purchase of some specimens, the specimens being minerals, the whole affair is delivered over to the committee of chemistry and mineralogy, which seldom meets till a week after the deliberations of the museum committee. The mineralogists at last decide that the specimens be purchased, but, like wise men, they next inquire if they can afford to do so; for this purpose they consult the oracle of the committee of economy, and then the matter is at last settled. Besides this very absurd way of doing business, other objections against this system may be urged ; for instance, it creates a tendency to multiply trifling questions, which might safely be left to the servants of the society, and also a paltry spirit of jealousy between rival committees. But besides the committees, the members of the society hold a weekly meeting at which the decisions of the committees are confirmed or rejected, as may seem good. Now the average attendance at the weekly meetings may be from 60 to 80, or, in other words, the members of all the committees, and several who are not on any committee, meet together, and this constitutes the meeting of the society.

" From such a system no good can be expected ; and it may truly be said, that important business has never a greater chance of being neglected than when encumbered with a vast apparatus sufficient for the care-taking even of the concerns of a mighty empire. The sure result of such a system is to render all union and steadiness of purpose impossible. No system whatever can be adhered to ;

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eight committees, annually elected, cannot by any possibility keep the same objects steadily in view, follow a uniform principle, or conduct any extensive improvement, whose progress must be watched for a series of years. This subdivision of power, like a repeating decimal, may be divided for ever; but in both cases, after a few divisions, the quantities become almost infinitely small; so that whatever be the praise, no blame is attached to any transaction, the portion which falls to each individual share is so infinitely attenuated, as to render praise valueless and censure powerless.

"It is my decided conviction that the only remedy for these evils is the vesting of the executive functions of the society in a council, to be chosen annually by the society, and to meet once a month, or oftener if need be, and the council to consist of the smallest number of members that can be found compatible with the management of business. The weekly meetings of the society ought to be abandoned, and quarterly meetings substituted, when new members would be elected, and the transactions of the council considered.

"To mention the weekly publication, called the proceedings of the society:

"Instead of these reports the council ought to draw up an annual report, containing a detailed statement of the finances of the society, and the amount of money devoted to each department, the number of students which have attended each class, books purchased, state of museum, &c. &c.

"What remains to be added is mere matter of detail, but still is useful in illustrating the present state of the society, and its need of reformation.

"The news-room ought to be closed, and no news-room ought to be permitted to be held within the precincts of the society. I know of no medium between the continuation of the news-room on its present footing, or the complete prohibition of any news-room, even if supported by the subscriptions of the members; every member would not subscribe, and hence the nucleus of a party in the society.

"The professors ought to be present at all discussions of the council, which are of a strictly scientific nature, but at no others.

"The society ought to give up all idea of becoming the vehicle for the publication of original articles; nothing is more absurd or mischievous than the opinions of many influential members of the society on this point. Surely the society ought to know that its end and object is not to advance any science whatever, but to apply the abstract principles of science to practical purposes, which can be best done by giving the requisite instruction to all classes of the community without distinction.

"At the commencement of each financial year, the revenue of the society ought to be apportioned out under its appropriate heads, and this simple device would be a perfect substitute for a committee of economy.

"Servants: The number of servants ought to be diminished; hall-porter, gate-porter, and messenger, one servant might do all the business.

"The servants attached to the library, museum and laboratory, ought on no consideration whatever to be put into livery.

"Nothing can demonstrate more clearly the disregard in which the society is held by the vast mass of the public, than the few, and often useless, donations which the museum obtains. Compare the state of the Royal Dublin Society Museum with the Andersonian of Glasgow, or the Museum of Belfast.

"*Memoranda.*—Donations presented in one year to the following museums,—

Anderson's Museum, Glasgow - - - - -	133
Belfast Natural History Society, 1833 - - -	73
Royal Dublin Society, 1835 - - - - -	54
Ditto - ditto, from January 1836 till April - -	5

"Many of the donations to the Belfast Museum are highly valuable; for instance,—

From Natural History Society, Mauritius, by order of the President, a box of minerals.
From J. Whitlo, *Des Annales de Chimie*, 88 vols.

"The meetings of the Belfast Society are of two kinds: one more private and purely scientific; another more public and popular, which is open to the public, and attended on an average by not fewer than 100 ladies and gentlemen.

"Ought not the council to appoint one of its members, or a professor, as secretary to transact all purely scientific business?

"The

"The offices of assistant-secretary and register, I think, might, with much advantage, be united.

"Premium and Prize Essays: The utility of these might be questioned. I do not know of any improvement or new discovery which has been introduced into the country by these means. If retained at all, they ought to be very few in numbers, perhaps to confer a medal for something accomplished by a meritorious individual, would be wise. The Geological Society, London, did not call for the works of Lyell or Agassis by the Wollaston medal, but they reward and honour those who had accomplished great things.

"With respect to the exhibition of Irish manufactures, I think it labours under the same general objections, and the expense must be considerable. Such a thing is never thought of in Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds or Glasgow; competition does the thing far better. Exhibitions are common in Paris, and also, I believe, in Madrid; but we know that extensive manufactures do not flourish in these capitals. In chemistry, the moment a new compound possessing brilliant colour is discovered, it is seized on by the calico printer with the rapidity which competition produces; for instance, chrome yellow, manganese, &c. &c.

"The plan of the society has been to force improvements, not to bring them about by the first of all improvements, a general knowledge of physical science. Hence its numerous well-meant, but ill-digested projects."

1396. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Can you give the Committee any information as to the mode of managing the Belfast and other institutions?—Two institutions have lately been formed in Belfast, one called the Belfast Botanical and Horticultural Society, which has been conducted entirely by a council which consists of 21 members. They raised, by means of shares, a sum sufficient to purchase a piece of ground, which was done in 1827. It consists of 14 statute acres. The annual expenditure of that botanic garden is from 350*l.* to 400*l.* a year. The proprietors pay five guineas for each share, and they pay half-a-guinea a year as annual contribution. There are 60 annual subscribers who have not shares, and who pay a guinea a year. Its annual expense now is from 250*l.* to 350*l.* a year. Members can give orders of admission; and, I believe, there is a charge for the admission of persons who are not members, and do not bring orders, but of this I am not sure. I ought perhaps to have mentioned that there is very little glass, which is an article of considerable expense, and it ought to be taken into consideration in comparing its expense with the garden of the Dublin Society; also that it is not half the size, though quite sufficient for the purposes of a botanic garden.

1397. Are you aware that they endeavoured to raise a sum of money to build hothouses, and could not do it?—I have heard so; but they have done a great deal, and as the institution is in its infancy, more may be expected.

1398. Do you know the extent of glass they have at present?—I believe there is very little; I saw it in 1834, and there was very little glass then. It has had the reputation of having fully answered so far, and with an expenditure of not more than 350*l.* per annum.

1399. *Chairman.*] In comparing the administration of that botanical and horticultural society with the administration of the Dublin Society's botanical department, are you prepared to say that there is any superiority in the Belfast arrangements?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with botanical science to give any opinion.

1400. Mr. *Wyse.*] Have you visited the Belfast Institution?—The Belfast botanic garden I have, but not at sufficient leisure, nor have I sufficient knowledge to be able to form any comparison between it and the Dublin Society's garden, nor do I rest what I state on any knowledge of my own, but upon the reports which have been sent to me. I am able to state from authority what the annual amount of expenditure is:

For labour - - - - - -	£. 216
For plants - - - - - -	25
For tithes, county cess, stationery, &c. -	26
Curator's salary - - - - -	80
	£. 347

In all 347*l.* per annum.

1401. *Chairman.*] Is not 25*l.* a year a small sum for the purchase of plants?—They have had a great many plants presented to them by merchants in Belfast, who

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are connected with South America and the West Indies, and are able to procure a great many plants, and they have had donations from noblemen and gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who have taken great interest in it.

1402. Mr. *Dunbar.*] Has not the Dublin Society presented them with a good many plants?—I have understood that it has.

1403. Mr. *Jones.*] How long ago is it since you visited it?—In 1834, the year before last.

1404. Mr. *Wyse.*] Have you heard the opinions of any persons of science on the arrangement or management of the botanic garden at Belfast?—I have not.

1405. Have you examined any other botanic garden in Ireland?—There is a botanic garden in Dublin belonging to the college, which has a very high character, and which consists of a small quantity of ground, and which until very lately had a much higher character than that of Glas Nevin, belonging to the society.

1406. *Chairman.*] Have you any return of the expenses of the college garden, or the expenses attached to it?—Mr. Marking, the head gardener of the college garden, receives 200*l.* per annum, the rent of the ground is about 100*l.*, and the interest and outlay in the buildings and various incidental expenses amount to from 300*l.* to 400*l.* a year; so that the total amount of expense of the college botanic garden may be taken at from 800*l.* to 900*l.* per annum.

1407. What salary does the under-gardener get?—There are two or three under-gardeners, and the total amount of their salaries is stated to be 200*l.* The statement was furnished to me by one of the fellows of the college, not professing to be very accurate, but near enough, I conceive, to enable me to state the amount.

1408. Then the annual salaries of the college are higher than in the botanic garden of the Dublin Society?—Yes, it will appear so.

1409. Mr. *Wyse.*] Has it been found that the higher salary has produced more attention in the management of the garden?—The present curator of the college garden is a man of very high character, and well known as having been very successful in naturalizing many plants which did not before grow in this climate.

1410. What was the character of the late curator of the society's botanic garden?—The late curator, Mr. Underwood, at one time, very many years ago, was highly thought of; but he continued in the garden long after he had lost all character either for talent or good conduct, and it was generally considered to be owing to his neglect that the garden got into the disgraceful condition in which it had been previous to the appointment of the present curator. The present curator had been gardener to the Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, whose garden was then considered superior to the other gardens in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and when he was changed to Glas Nevin, a corresponding change took place in the garden of the society. Now the botanic garden at Glas Nevin has a very high character, particularly for taste and beauty of arrangement; it is perhaps rather more of a beautiful than a scientific garden.

1411. Is the scientific arrangement equally remarkable?—The scientific arrangement has not been much changed, and that department ought properly to come under the direction of the professor. I think a council would order it to be made under the direction of the professor.

1412. You spoke of the beauty of the ornamental arrangement; in your opinion is the scientific arrangement of the plants equal in point of merit to the ornamental arrangement?—The Linnæan arrangement is preserved; and there is one for medical and one for agricultural objects.

1413. Mr. *Dunbar.*] Though not equal, is not the scientific part considered extremely well arranged?—There is as yet no natural arrangement, but one is proposed.

1414. Mr. *Wyse.*] Is not the principal object of the botanic garden a scientific arrangement of plants; and that with a good selection of plants the arrangement is a matter of minor importance?—The extent of the garden at Glas Nevin, I conceive, rather induces the persons who have the care of it, to look to it as an ornamental garden, than a scientific garden. If they were confined to a much smaller space, they would rely more on the scientific part, and less on its beauty.

1415. *Chairman.*] What is the extent of the college garden, do you know?—I believe it is not more than eight acres.

1416. Then proportionably to the extent, it would appear that the expense of the college botanic garden is greater than that of the society's garden?—It would appear so.

1417. Mr. *Wyse.*] Are you acquainted with any other botanic garden in Ireland?—I am not.

1418. What are your opinions of the qualifications of the officers of the society? With respect to the professors, are they qualified to perform their respective duties?—I think they are. I think they have merit in their various departments.

1419. You do not attribute any inefficiency in the operation of the society to the conduct or inefficiency of the professors?—Certainly not.

1420. Do you attribute it to the inefficiency of any of the other officers of the society?—I do not know that I ought to say it is attributable to the conduct of the other officers or their deficiencies, but I should have wished to have seen the assistant-secretary a man of science, rather than a mere secretary. I conceive that the secretary of a scientific body should be a scientific man, should have distinguished himself in science; something like what Mr. Aiken is here, or Mr. Phillips; they are secretaries of bodies in England; and I think if the assistant-secretary had been a man of that character and of high scientific attainments, he could have done a great deal to have advanced the objects of the society, which has not been done, and his predecessor, Mr. M'Carthy, was even less competent in that respect.

1421. You stated in a former part of your evidence that the society had occasional correspondence with other societies or scientific men; is it not necessary for the carrying on of such a correspondence that the secretary should be a scientific man?—I believe I mentioned that that sort of correspondence, when it took place, (which was not very frequently) was not carried on by the assistant-secretary, but by the honorary secretaries, Mr. B. Bryan and Mr. Weld, who do carry it on. And when I was asked whether I should recommend a continuance of the honorary secretaries, and I said I would, it was partly with a view to carrying on such correspondence; I would however define their duties more strictly, and make them more responsible for the performance of those duties. For instance, it is mentioned that they are to do so and so when it is "convenient" to them. I do not like that sort of phraseology with respect to the duty attached to any officer, even if he receive no salary.

1422. Is it not of much importance that frequent communications should exist between literary societies generally?—Of great importance.

1423. For that purpose is it not necessary that the correspondence should be diligently and well conducted?—Certainly.

1424. And in order to effect that, ought not a scientific man to be chosen as secretary for the institution?—It was partly with that view that I conceived that a person of scientific education and scientific acquirements would have been a more suitable secretary to the Dublin Society than Mr. Hardman, without meaning, however, to make the slightest imputation on Mr. Hardman, who is a very respectable gentleman, and competent to the office of a secretary as it is generally understood in ordinary cases.

1425. If you were to appoint a secretary to the Dublin Society, with the double duty of keeping the accounts of the institution and corresponding with foreign societies, would it not be necessary considerably to raise the present salary?—I should think there would be many persons well qualified to perform these duties who would be very glad to supply the situation at the same salary.

1426. *Chairman.*] Do you think under all the circumstances of the finances of the society, and the great deficiency there was in some particular departments, that the society was justified in increasing the salary of the assistant-secretary, when it made no increase in the salaries of the professors?—I think not; I have already expressed that opinion.

1427. Mr. *Wyse.*] Would you find scientific men willing to compete for a situation of that kind in Dublin?—I think there would be, provided they were to be under the control and direction of persons qualified to judge of their merits and of their abilities. I think there would be great objection on the part of men of science, circumstanced as the society is now, consisting of 500 or 600 persons, many of whom are totally unqualified to form any judgment upon science, or the qualifications of a man of science, and who nevertheless interpose weekly in its affairs. I think there might be difficulty in obtaining a man of science to act as secretary, constituted as the society now is.

1428. To what body would you entrust the choice of secretary?—To a council responsible to the society at large, having it in their power to examine into the qualifications of the candidates, and giving all their reasons for recommending.

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1429. If you do not give a direct power to the council to require that they should refer their decision afterwards to the body at large, would not the same result ensue of which you now complain?—I do not think it is so likely to occur as at present, if just reasons were brought forward fully and fairly in favour of the persons recommended, nor do I think an unqualified or a less qualified person would have much chance against strong recommendation brought forward by the governing body of the society.

1430. *Chairman.*] When was Mr. Hardman elected secretary?—I do not recollect the time, but it was sometime after the breaking up of the late Excise Board.

1431. When he was appointed secretary, was there any person of eminent scientific attainment candidate for the situation?—I think there was one who was a scientific man; I believe that will appear in the proceedings of the society.

1432. Mr. *Wyse.*] You have stated to the Committee that you think the discontinuance of the weekly meetings would be advantageous, do you think it would produce a reduction of the number of officers at present employed?—There might be a considerable saving in the necessity of attendance in various ways, the servants who attend, the porters who deliver the minutes, and the labours of the assistant-secretary, would be greatly lessened, and the labours of the registrar would be diminished.

1433. Mr. *Dunbar.*] Would it lessen the expense, or do you mean it would only lessen the trouble?—I conceive expense would be saved also, the expense of keeping up a number of servants and porters.

1434. It would lessen the number of servants?—Yes; it would lessen the necessity for them.

1435. Mr. *Jones.*] You spoke of the orchydivus plants as being a new class of plants, do you mean to say there were no other plants of that class in the botanic garden?—Very few, if any, of that particular genus of orchydivus plants.

1436. Are you a botanist?—I am not.

1437. Do you not think it would be quite necessary that there should be a collection of orchydivus plants in the garden?—I think it is desirable there should be; but I think it is of much less importance to have a class of very rare hot-house plants, distinguished for their beauty and rarity, which would naturally find their way into the collection of all amateur florists. Although a very rare and curious tribe of tropical plants, and exciting great interest with profound botanists, I do not regard them as of such general interest as to justify such an expenditure; and in a short time they probably could have been obtained at a very much less expense. I think also that a smaller collection of them would have been sufficient.

1438. How many species were there?—I do not exactly know; I have heard 80.

1439. How long has your garden been established?—A great many years.

1440. How did it happen that it still continued deficient in those plants?—That peculiar genus has been only lately introduced from Brazil.

1441. You do not mean to say these orchydivus plants are altogether new in this country?—I have understood that this genus has been only very recently introduced, and hence their great cost arising from their rarity.

1442. The individual species of which this collection consisted?—I do not mean to say there were not orchydivus plants in the collection, but not this particular genus.

1443. Why do you suppose that people would become so liberal all at once as to supply them free of expense, when the garden had been established for 30 years or more, and was still deficient in them?—Lord Mountnorris and the Duke of Northumberland have kindly contributed to the garden of late; and I have no doubt that other gentlemen will also contribute, now that the garden is under good management.

1444. Mr. *Wyse.*] Does the Dublin Society's garden furnish plants to any other botanic garden?—I was not aware till lately that it had done so; but I understand now that duplicates have been given to the Belfast garden.

1445. Mr. *Jones.*] I think you stated that you were averse to laying out that sum of money at that particular time upon any plants?—Yes; I conceived other departments of the society more required attention.

1446. Did you make that proposition to the society at large?—No, I did not make any proposition; I did not attend the meeting; and if I had it would have

appeared

appeared a very ungracious thing to have stood alone in opposing the repayment to the purchaser of the plants.

1447. Was there not some proposition made to the committee of botany at that time respecting these plants?—Yes, so I understood. I have brought the subject forward here with this view, to show that the delay necessary in order to get these plants purchased was such as to induce a member to purchase them, expecting to be reimbursed.

1448. You stated you disapproved of the thing?—Yes.

1449. But you did not make any proposition to the society?—No, for the reasons I have mentioned.

1450. You state that the museum is at this moment not in a condition which is creditable to the society, has any proposition been made by Dr. Scouler to the museum committee representing the imperfect state of the museum?—I am not sure, but I think there has; that would appear on the books of the society. The deficiency of the museum is a matter known to every one who has any knowledge of the society.

1451. How long have you been convinced that the state of the museum was not such as was creditable to the society?—For many years.

1452. Have you yourself made any proposition on that subject to the society at large?—No.

1453. Mr. *Wyse.*] Have other persons made propositions?—It has been very generally mentioned, but the answer always is, "We have no funds for this purpose."

1454. Funds would not be requisite to place the museum in a better state of arrangement or classification?—Funds would be to a certain degree necessary, in order to supply deficiencies. I do not think a single step could be taken without funds, not even the classification.

1455. But until the classification took place, you would hardly know what the deficiencies were?—No. If there existed a probability of obtaining funds the improvement could commence.

1456. Mr. *Jones.*] In the plan proposed by Dr. Scouler he recommends certain changes to be made in the museum?—Yes.

1457. Is it not competent to the museum committee to make these changes?—Not without coming before the society; and I have stated that I conceive there are great obstacles to this, arising from the defects in the constitution of the society.

1458. Mr. *Wyse.*] Are duplicates given by the museum committee to the society in Ireland, if you choose to apply for them?—No.

1459. None have been given?—No, I have never heard of any.

1460. Is any assistance given to other scientific societies?—No.

1461. They keep quite apart from them?—Yes.

1462. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Have you known applications made from other societies?—Yes, there was an application made, I believe, for duplicates from a society at Limerick.

1463. Mr. *A. Lefroy.*] Is it the habit of the society to give duplicates?—No; and I do not think the society, constituted as it is now, could do it. There would be so much difficulty in acting satisfactorily for a large body, who are ignorant of the subject, and who have no exclusively authorized body to act for them, that I think it would amount almost to an impossibility.

1464. *Chairman.*] The society at present does not consider itself as a body of trustees administering a Parliamentary grant for the whole of Ireland?—I should think not.

1465. It considers its operations limited to the range of the Dublin Society's premises and of the city of Dublin?—I believe that is the general feeling.

1466. Do you not think it very desirable that there should be a central society communicating with and fostering all other similar societies throughout Ireland?—Yes. With respect to the Belfast Museum and Natural History Society, I wish to state also that the funds had been furnished by some gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Belfast. The house was obtained by them, and was also supported by shares and annual subscriptions. It cost about 2,500*l.*; they raised subscriptions; they also charged for admissions to the museum. It is, in many respects, a very important, a very well conducted and valuable museum, contributing very much to the information of the neighbourhood, and to encouraging a taste for such pursuits.

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1467. What is the amount of admission charge?—One shilling to persons in general, and 6*d.* to servants and children. They received 19*l.* 10*s.* in that way, I think, during the year. Of course all the subscribers and their families are admitted without payment.

1468. From the smallness of the amount it would appear that the number of visitors could not be very great?—No, it is quite in its infancy.

1469. Are its collections so rich as to form an inducement to strangers to visit it, paying so large an amount of entrance fee?—The society is, in fact, in its infancy, but many of their collections are very valuable, especially their local collections. Local collections are always valuable in a museum, because strangers and travellers go to a particular place to get acquainted with them.

1470. Mr. *Jones.*] I believe Belfast is very well situated for geological collections?—Yes; and so is Dublin, although not in so remarkable a district as Belfast.

1471. *Chairman.*] Should you recommend that the admission to the museum should not be gratuitous to strangers?—No, I do not mean to say that.

1472. It has been stated that there are no private students frequenting the museum; to what cause do you attribute that result?—To the deficiency of the museum. It has no complete collection in any branch of natural history.

1473. Mr. *Wyse.*] Does it arise in any degree from the system of classes not being encouraged by the professor?—I believe not; for when the professor had private classes for the study of mineralogy, these classes generally paid him some fee; and, therefore, he would be very well disposed to encourage them.

1474. But does the non-attendance or non-examination of the museum arise from private classes not being so frequent in the institution as they formerly were?—I conceive the non-existence of private classes arises from the deficiency of the museum.

1475. *Chairman.*] You have stated the arrangement of the museum was most imperfect; is that in any respect the fault of the curator?—I do not think it can be attributed to the fault of the curator, when there are not materials for him to arrange.

1476. With regard to the materials that still exist, does not the society naturally look to the curator, being a scientific man, as the person who ought to take upon himself the responsibility of arranging the specimens under his care?—The Leskean collection, when it was purchased, was accompanied by a catalogue, and the catalogue described each specimen. I do not think, under these circumstances, although a different arrangement of minerals has been generally adopted since, that the curator would like to make a different arrangement without the instructions of the society. It would be useful and valuable to preserve this, if there were another collection which might be formed under a different arrangement, so as to have minerals arranged under different systems. The studies of pupils might in this way be promoted and facilitated.

1477. Mr. *Wyse.*] What additional sum do you suppose would be necessary to put the museum in a state of efficiency; has any estimate been given?—No; it would quite depend upon the scale upon which it should be done. Any given sum might be expended in that way.

1478. What sum would place it in a state of tolerable efficiency?—I am quite unable to state.

1479. *Chairman.*] I think you stated to the Committee, in the course of your examination, that it was quite hopeless to expect that the museum would ever be adequate to the purpose for which it was intended, until increased accommodation in point of room was afforded?—Yes, that was my opinion.

1480. In order to answer the previous question, therefore, it would be necessary to consider what amount would be required in building as well as in the purchase of specimens?—Yes.

1481. Mr. *Wyse.*] The funds of the society are not adequate at present to the erection of additional buildings?—No.

1482. It would require a special grant for the purpose, or contributions from the subscribers?—Yes, I should think so.

1483. You have stated that you think a council would be the most efficient mode of governing the society, would you apprehend any danger from the society entrusting so much power to so small a body as a council?—I think it would be necessary

necessary to guard, by every possible means, against the abuses which might arise out of entrusting so much power to a council; and I mentioned before, that I should think it necessary that the council should make full and regular detailed reports, accompanied with reasons, and be obliged to do every act with a view to public inspection and animadversion. *Robt. Hutton*, Esq. 6 May 1836.

1484. Is there any other point you wish to give information upon?—I do not recollect anything at present.

Lunæ, 9° die Maii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien.
Mr. Robert Steuart.
Mr. Serjeant Jackson.
Mr. Wyse.
Mr. George Evans.
Mr. Villiers Stuart.
Captain Jones.
Mr. Anthony Lefroy.
Mr. Jephson.
Mr. Sharman Crawford.
Mr. More O'Ferrall.

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN, IN THE CHAIR.

Charles William Hamilton, Esq., called in; and Examined.

1485. *Chairman.*] YOU are a member of the Royal Dublin Society, I believe?—I am. *C. W. Hamilton*, Esq. 9 May 1836.

1486. How long have you been a member?—About two years.

1487. Have you taken considerable interest in its proceedings during that time?—Yes, I have attended pretty constantly.

1488. Have you had occasion to perceive any defects in the present management of the society?—Yes, decidedly; I have seen that the society has not been generally considered efficient in promoting those objects for which it was established, and others which have crept into usage, and been latterly supposed to be objects, and I cannot help thinking that is owing to defects in the constitution of the society.

1489. Mr. *Jones.*] You said the society had not been considered efficient for the objects it was framed for; do you mean by the members of the society or the public at large?—By the public at large, and a large proportion of the members.

1490. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] What do you consider these objects have been?—I consider the objects of the society to have been changed since it was established. At first it was chartered for the promotion of husbandry and the useful arts; about the time of the Union, there was another society assisted by Government for the promotion of husbandry alone, which continued until about the year 1816 to receive Government assistance, and consequently the Dublin Society considered itself as exonerated from the duty of continuing to promote that object, which was undertaken by another society, and gave its attention more fully to matters approaching more to a scientific character than those it was first intended to embrace; and that was what I meant by its having crept by usage into a different character.

1491. Do you mean it has lost its agricultural character, and become more an institution for the encouragement of arts and sciences?—Certainly.

1492. Do you think there is a general feeling among scientific persons in Ireland, that it is not, as at present constituted, a body in which they can carry forward their views as to the advancement of science in Ireland?—I do consider it is so; it has been generally complained of, and those who are anxious to promote scientific objects, have rather established separate small societies, than gone into the Dublin Society for the purpose of assisting in its labours.

1493. Do you think if the society had been differently constituted, these eminent individuals to whom we refer, would have preferred acting through the Dublin Society, to establishing independent associations?—Yes, I know they would, from having personally consulted a very great proportion of them.

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1494. Will you state in some detail what you consider the principal inconveniences arising from the present administration of the society?—When people devote their time gratuitously to promote public objects, it is of great consequence that that time should not be uselessly wasted, and I conceive the difficulty of any persons exerting themselves in the society may be more easily stated by supposing one case in which a member is anxious to attend to the province of one committee. He is supposed to attend weekly, or as often as the committee meets, and if he brings forward any plan, and it is approved of by those who are on the same committee, and may be capable of judging upon that peculiar subject, he has besides that, to devote another day to the discussion of that subject at one of the general weekly meetings, where every member of the society, however unacquainted with the subject, or however he may be drawn away by interest in an opposite direction, is allowed to speak and bestow his tediousness upon the society, and of course that obstructs the business in a very great degree. Then with respect to the outlay of money in promoting the objects, any sum however small must be voted to be necessary by the committee, and the committee must report to the society upon it; and the society may then again refer it to another committee to advise upon the expenditure, and if so, a great deal of time is wasted. I have known one instance where a sum of 10*l.* expended on minerals was allowed by the society, but before it could be paid, the poor man who had collected the minerals, and who obtained his living by doing so, had to remain for five or six weeks in Dublin waiting for this sum, and was obliged to be aided by the charitable feelings of one of the professors.

1495. Supposing that the committee of mineralogy wished that a set of specimens should be purchased for the museum, what in that case would be the process?—They would have to report to the society that there was such a collection in the market, and the society ought either at once to say whether they should be purchased or not; but in fact a notice to the effect that such a set of specimens were in the market must be given in one Thursday, it must be discussed on the following Thursday, and a vote made, or if any member questions the propriety of it, it may be referred to a selected committee, or if any member questions there not being sufficient funds, it must be referred to the committee of economy, who will report on the following Thursday, and then the decision is made.

1496. Would there be any reference in such a case to the museum committee?—My impression is, that the museum committee would be the original reporters on the necessity for making the purchase.

1497. Then there would be a reference in the first instance to the committee of mineralogy and the museum committee, would there not?—The museum committee is supposed to have a general control over the mineralogical department.

1498. But, supposing that the committee on mineralogy or natural history is of opinion that it is desirable to procure a certain set of specimens, must not reference be made by that committee to the museum committee to ascertain their opinions upon the subject before a general reference is made to the society at large?—I do not recollect any case which would explain that; I believe the museum committee to have the cognizance of the contents of the museum.

1499. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Is it your opinion that it would be more desirable that there should be somebody nominated by the society to whom a reference might be made in matters of this kind, instead of referring to the society at large?—I think it would be much better for the society to be managed by a council, provided that council were amenable to the society at large.

1500. Then, in the cases you have alluded to, you are of opinion that a council so nominated and so responsible would be the proper body to be referred to by the different committees?—I do.

1501. How would you propose to constitute such a council?—In answer to that question, I beg to state that when the propositions came from the Government, some of those who were anxious as to what would happen to the society met together for the purpose of discussing the difficulties which lay in the way of some of the proposed plans, and finding out each others' opinions upon the subject. Mr. Griffith, Capt. Portlock, Mr. Hutton and myself, met every day for some time to discuss the question, and the result was that Mr. Griffith drew up a report embodying those propositions in which we all agree. That report I beg to read as our joint opinions upon the several points referred to:—

"1. The

"1. The society was instituted for the encouragement and promotion of agriculture and the useful arts and sciences.

"2. With a view to the attainment of these objects, the society offered premiums for certain agricultural improvements. Professorships have been established in the different departments of science, and several lecturers have been appointed, whose duty it is to deliver annual public courses of lectures; and for the promotion of the fine arts, schools have been established, and actual instructions are given to numerous pupils in the different departments of drawing, architecture, and modelling.

"3. It is evident from the foregoing, that the leading objects of the society are scientific; and that it is indispensable to its well-being that each department should be regulated and placed under the control of persons conversant with science.

"4. It is true that the society has long since appointed committees for the above purposes, but many of the members elected to serve on such occasions have not been chosen on account of their acquaintance with the subjects to be placed under their superintendence, but rather because those members wished to be named on one or more of the committees.

"5. It may be argued with truth, that when scientific men were appointed they did not attend the committees, in excuse for which it is stated, that such persons did not choose to have their recommendations discussed, and frequently refused by the society at large, at the weekly meetings, feeling that such a popular assembly was not suited to such discussions, and particularly the members of the society who usually took the lead on such occasions were not themselves sufficiently acquainted with the subjects under consideration.

"6. Many, and particularly the more scientific members of the society, have long considered that the weekly meetings were injurious to the society; and that its ordinary business would be better and more systematically conducted, if placed under the control of a managing council, consisting solely of men well known for their acquirements in the different departments of science, and who would feel themselves responsible for the judicious expenditure of the money placed under their control.

"7. It is not intended that such a council should be independent of the society; on the contrary, its general recommendations should be subject to the approval of the society, and that no extraordinary expenditure should be incurred without the sanction of the society.

"8. To place the subject in a clear light, it will perhaps be advisable to give an outline of the proposed arrangements.

"9. The society at large to meet four times in each year for special purposes:—1st, namely, the second Thursday in February; 2d, the third Thursday in April; 3d, the second Thursday in June; 4th, the second Thursday in November.

"10. At such meetings the society will receive and discuss the reports of the council, the reports of their committees, elect officers and members, enact bye-laws, &c. &c. &c., according to an arrangement hereinafter described.

"11. That a council shall be elected by ballot, to consist of 24 members, being all men remarkable for their attainments in at least some one of the departments to be placed under their superintendence. This council to be subdivided into four committees; namely,

"1st. The committee of science, which shall comprehend natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history, with the exception of botany. This committee shall consist of seven members, three to form a quorum.

"2d. Committee of botany, horticulture and scientific agriculture, to consist also of seven members, three to form a quorum.

"3d. Committee of fine arts, including drawing, architecture and modelling, to consist of five members, three to form a quorum.

"4th. Committee of accounts and domestic arrangements connected with the establishment, to consist of five members, three to form a quorum.

"12. In respect to the purchase of books, it shall be the duty of every committee to recommend to the council those connected with each department which may appear to be desirable, and the council shall decide.

"13. At its first meeting, the council shall elect a chairman for the year.

"14. Each of the committees shall also elect a chairman at its first meeting, and a professor connected with each department shall attend when requested to do so, and act as secretary to the committee.

"15. The council shall meet at the Society-house, once a month at least during the session, namely, from November to July inclusive; and each of the committees

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shall meet when required to do so by the council. But to ensure a constant surveillance over the different departments, one member of each of the committees shall in turn act for one month consecutively as a visiting member, to see that the regulations of the council are carried into effect.

"16. The president, or any three members of the council, may call a meeting of the council.

"17. When a meeting of the council is to be holden, the assistant-secretary of the society shall summon by letter every member of the council, residing within the limits of the two-penny post.

"18. No meeting of the members of the council shall be competent to enter upon, or decide any business, unless five or more members be present; and such meeting having been duly summoned, shall be competent to carry into execution all the powers entrusted to it.

"19. The ordinary method of voting at the council shall be by show of hands; but a ballot shall be taken in cases prescribed by any regulations of the council, or when demanded by any member present.

"20. The decision of the majority of members voting at a meeting shall be considered as the decision of the council, and the chairman shall be entitled to vote; and if the votes on either side be equal, he shall give a casting vote.

"21. The voting on any question, except it be one of adjournment, shall, on the demand of any member present, be adjourned to the next ensuing meeting.

"22. Minutes of the proceedings of every meeting of the council shall be taken during their progress by the assistant-secretary to the society, or, in case of his absence, by some member present, whom the chairman shall appoint for the occasion. The minutes shall afterwards be copied fairly into a minute-book to be kept for that purpose.

"23. The council shall from time to time draw up such regulations, not inconsistent with the charter and bye-laws of the society, as may appear to them expedient for conducting the proceedings of their own meetings; and the regulations so drawn up shall be binding on the members of the council.

"24. The council shall carry into effect, as far as in them lies, the resolutions of general meetings.

"25. It shall be the duty of the council to lay before the society, at its meeting in February, a general report on the state of the society, and the progress that has been made in all its departments, accompanied by a statement of the expenditure on each, during the previous year, and also such recommendations as the council may think fit to make in respect to the improvement in any of the departments. The report shall also set forth the progress of the library and the collection of maps, and of the museum in all its different departments.

"26. The council shall also submit to the society a statement of its income for the current year, and a statement of sums proposed to be expended in each department, setting forth the principal items of expenditure in each recommendation; such reports and recommendations of the council to be printed and distributed among the members at least one fortnight before the meeting in February.

"27. The report to be taken into consideration on the second Thursday in February, and confirmed or recommitted as the society shall think fit. Next day the society shall proceed to elect by ballot their honorary officers, including the council, and the professors and other paid officers of the society; and afterwards enter upon the consideration and discussion of any business which may be laid before it by the council, and if necessary adjourn to the following day, so as to complete the consideration of such business.

"28. At the second meeting of the society, which is to take place on the third Thursday in April, the society will proceed to the election of new members. The names of such members, together with their proposers and seconders, having been printed and distributed among the members at least one fortnight before such meeting.

"29. At this meeting the natural philosophy branch of the committee of science and the committee of fine arts will make detailed reports of the proceedings in their departments during the past year, and will suggest any improvements in each which they may think desirable, such suggestions to be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the society.

"30. At the third meeting of the society on the second Thursday in June, the council will report generally on the progress made in each department during the current year, and will also give its opinion as to the recommendation made in the

reports

reports of the committees of natural philosophy and fine arts, communicated to the society at its last meeting.

" 31. At the fourth meeting, on the second Thursday in November, the society will proceed to the election of new members, and the committee of science will report on the proceedings of the departments of chemistry and natural history; and the committee of botany, horticulture and scientific agriculture on the proceedings in each of their departments during the last year, accompanied by such recommendations as they may think advisable, such recommendation to be taken into consideration at the last meeting.

" 32. Among other matters of importance it shall be the duty of the council to examine carefully into the qualifications of all candidates for vacant professorships, and on such occasions to call to their assistance eminent men, whether professors or otherwise, not connected with the society. The council will then state its opinion of the qualifications of each candidate, recommending one or two at most to the consideration of the society; but limiting the recommendation to such as shall be considered qualified to fulfil the duties of the vacant professorships in a creditable manner; should no candidate of suitable qualifications offer, it shall be the duty of the council to state their opinion to the society, and to recommend that the election be postponed.

" 33. As the well-being of the society according to the proposed arrangements will altogether depend on a proper selection of the members who shall form the first council, it is desirable that much caution should be observed, so as to ensure in an election by ballot, that the most eligible and scientific men be chosen for each department. For this purpose it is recommended that the vice-presidents and secretaries of the society should be requested to prepare a list of the several members of the society who are known to be conversant with any particular branch of science, and whose usual residence is in Dublin, and that the balloting for members to form the council should be confined to the list so prepared.

" 34. The names of the selected members to be arranged under four heads, namely,

" 1st. Science, to include these members who are conversant with chemistry or some branch of natural history, or natural philosophy.

" 2d. Botany, horticulture and scientific agriculture, to consist of members conversant with one or more of those subjects.

" 3d. Fine arts, to consist of those members who have a knowledge, and if possible a practical knowledge, of drawing, architecture and modelling.

" 4th. Accounts and general domestic arrangements of the establishment, to consist of members remarkable for their attention to those departments.

" 35. The list to contain altogether 36 members, of which 10 shall be arranged under the head of science, seven of whom shall be elected.

" 36. Ten under the head of botany, seven of whom shall be elected.

" 37. Eight under the head of fine arts, five of whom shall be elected.

" 38. Eight under the head of accounts, five of whom shall be elected.

" 39. To ensure activity among the members of the council and committees, it is desirable that each year six of the old members should go out, and that six new members be added, viz. two to the committee of science, two to the committee of botany, and one to each of the committees of fine arts and of accounts, and to assist the society to keep up the efficiency of the committees which compose the council.

" 40. In all further elections for committees a list shall be prepared by the council, and printed for the use of the members, which shall contain the names of the then council, arranged in committees, to which shall be added a new list proposed by council, containing six new names; and also an additional list, containing six other names of members considered to be eligible to act on the council, out of which the society, if thought desirable, may select new members instead of those proposed by the council.

Special Regulations.

Admission of Members.

" 41. In respect to the admission of members it appears to be desirable that in future annual members should be admitted; but to ensure, as far as possible, the regular payment of the subscription, it is recommended that an admission fee of 5*l.* should be superadded to an annual subscription of 3*l.*, which annual subscription,

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either at the time of election or at any future period, may be compounded for life by the payment of 20 *l.*

"42. All life subscriptions shall be due on the 1st of January in each year.

Removal or Withdrawing of Members.

"43. All annual subscribers who shall be in arrear for more than one year's subscription, shall cease to be a member of the society, unless it can be shown that such member or members resided at the time beyond the limits of the United Kingdom. In such case, with the recommendation of the council, they may be reinstated on the payment of the arrears, if proved that such arrears shall not exceed three years' subscription.

"44. Whenever written notice of a motion to be submitted to a general meeting for removing any member from the society, signed by the chairman for the time being, of the council, on the part of the council, or by any five or more members, shall have been delivered to the assistant-secretary, such notice shall be read from the chair at the two successive general meetings next following the delivery thereof; and within fourteen days after the last of such meetings a special general meeting shall be called for taking such motion into consideration, and deciding it by method of ballot; whereat if 50 or more members shall ballot, and a majority of the members balloting shall vote that such member be removed, he shall be removed from the society.

"45. Any member may withdraw from the society by signifying his wish to do so, by letter, under his own hand, addressed to the assistant-secretary, at the house of the society; provided always that such member shall be liable to the contribution of the whole year wherein he signifies his wish to withdraw; and that he shall continue liable to the annual contribution until he shall have discharged all sums, if any, due from him to the society, and shall have returned all books, or other property, if any, borrowed by him of the society, or shall have made full compensation for the same if lost, or not forthcoming.

Regulations respecting the Funds of the Society.

"46. To prevent any ambiguity respecting the property of the society, and its relation to the public grant, it must be understood that all life compositions and admission fees are to be funded and to be considered as capital, to be applied only to permanent objects connected with the society, as building museums, &c.

"47. The interest of such capital, together with annual payments, to be added to the public grant, and to be considered as applicable to those purposes only to which the public grant is restricted.

Reading Room.

"48. To facilitate reference to the library it is desirable that a reading-room be established for the use of the members, but in which, under proper regulations, persons not members of the society may be permitted to read the books to be introduced into the reading-room by the attendant of the library only.

"49. In establishing such a reading-room it appears to be desirable that the present system of lending out books to members should be discontinued, except with the express sanction of the council.

"50. That a Dublin newspaper, the one at the time most used for literary notices and advertisements, be selected by the council for the purpose of reference.

"51. But, as newspapers frequently contain matter of great importance respecting science, political economy, agriculture, &c., it appears to be desirable that the Government should direct a set of each important Dublin and provincial newspapers to be preserved at the Stamp-office, and handed over monthly or quarterly to the society for preservation as historical records."

1502. Mr. *A. Lefroy.*] Are these the alterations you would suggest, with a view to restore the institution to what you conceive to be its original purposes?—I am not sure that they are its original purposes, because I think difficulties would lie in the way of restoring it to its original purposes, but I suggest those alterations as likely to put it in an efficient state of working for the benefit of the country.

1503. And do you think these improvements can be made without increasing the grant very considerably?—I think they can, with the exception of one difficulty which lies in the way of expenditure; that is, I believe the salaries of the professors would require some little addition to keep the society up in a proper state,

state, but the additions necessary would be very trifling, and probably might in time be supplied by the annual subscriptions.

1504. From whom are we to consider these suggestions to come?—From Mr. Griffith, Captain Portlock, Mr. Robert Hutton, and myself.

1505. Mr. *Jones.*] Have you submitted these proposed improvements to the society at large?—No.

1506. May I ask why not?—Because of the feeling created from minor motions for improvements in the society having been so decidedly defeated, which discouraged us from bringing forward that in any other way than the way in which it has been done. We should not have had any reasonable hope that it could have succeeded, except through the influence of this Committee.

1507. Then your object is to remodel the society altogether, to take away from the present society the power it possesses of making bye-laws for its own regulation, and to remodel it?—I think that as Parliament supplies the whole of the current expenditure of the society, it must be desirable that, if it appear that certain alterations would lead to a better disposal of those funds, Government should make the grant conditional upon such alterations taking place, although no individual member might have the power of introducing such a change.

1508. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Are the Committee to understand that this new code of regulations, which has just been read, was prepared with a view of being submitted to this Committee, or was it prepared for any other purpose?—It was prepared with a view of being submitted to this Committee by any one of those who met for the purpose of discussing the propositions, and might be summoned before the Committee; we did not know whom they might summon, and we were anxious, as we had taken a great deal of trouble about it, and as we then met to try and form our opinions upon the most just grounds, we wished that it should go together as our joint opinion, and that there should be no little differences on minor points.

1509. Has that code of regulations been seen or submitted to any considerable number, or any number of the members of the society?—Not as it stands now. A great number of the members of the society have of course been consulted on almost all the details separately, as they naturally would be, living in Dublin, where it has been a topic of conversation among the members of the society for the last few months. There is hardly a topic connected with the subject which has not been very much discussed.

1510. Is it your opinion, from your knowledge of the society and the feelings of individuals, that such improvements as are suggested in this code of regulations would be accepted by a large proportion of the society?—From knowing the extreme violence of party feeling at present existing in the society, and the umbrage which was taken at the interference of the Government with the proceedings of the society, I should not be prepared to state that a majority of the attending members of the society, of those who are to be found either in the board-room or in the news-room, would wish for such a change as this; but I should not be inclined to say that a majority of the existing members would be opposed to it, because they are a very large number compared with the attending members, and consist of a great proportion of the gentlemen of the country.

1511. Does the constitution of the society at present possess the confidence of the people at large?—Certainly not.

1512. Would the alterations suggested in that paper tend to diminish that want of confidence which you believe at present to exist?—I do believe it would immediately produce confidence in the public.

1513. Do you suppose from the present constitution of the society, that many persons who would otherwise be desirous of joining it, are withheld from so doing?—I do believe a great many are.

1514. Then you conceive that such alterations as you have suggested would lead to a greater accession of members to the society?—I do.

1515. Mr. *Jones.*] What description of persons are those you suppose are prevented from joining the society at present?—Men whose time is valuable to them, and who, from having scientific pursuits, have not leisure to waste on the protracted and absurd discussions which take place, owing to the cumbrous management which the society is under at present.

1516. You do not connect these objections at all with the observation you made just now with respect to party feeling?—I do not. I do not look upon party

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party as having formerly had anything to do with the society; but I am not prepared to say that in future party feeling would not obstruct the conduct of the society.

1517. You spoke of party feeling at present; will you have the goodness to say whether that has any relation to political party feeling, or parties in the society?—Certainly, to political party feeling; because I conceive that one case, in which a great deal of party feeling was displayed, was the recent exclusion of a candidate, and that the society took up the idea that the Government interfered in their management, more as defending that individual, and taking up his cause, than with any reference to the actual improvement of the society; thence arose naturally, a party feeling against the Government.

1518. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] That occasion to which you allude was the exclusion of a Roman-catholic archbishop?—Yes.

1519. That is the only exclusion which has occurred for a great number of years?—Yes.

1520. What, then, was the state of parties in the society before that exclusion took place which you state was an expression of party feeling?—I never remember any party feeling having been shown previous to that. I think it has been entirely subsequent to that.

1521. Mr. *Jones.*] Will you have the goodness to state to the Committee why you think the exclusion of Dr. Murray was owing to any party feeling, and to which party you ascribe the exclusion?—I believe that Dr. Murray had very recently made himself very conspicuous in party politics; that there was a general outcry against him, and the same outcry would have led to the exclusion of any gentleman from any society where ballot existed.

1522. Is it your opinion, then, that Dr. Murray was excluded as a political person, and not as a Roman-catholic?—Yes, certainly; my opinion is, that Dr. Murray was excluded principally from the fact, that some time before he had expressed himself very hostile to the custom of collecting Mr. O'Connell's tribute in the chapel, and just previous to his rejection he had written a letter to Mr. O'Connell, conveying to him his own subscription of 10*l.*, with certain praises of his conduct, and that was considered in the society as being objectionable; as, in the first place, a clerical character taking an active part in politics, and next, as a tergiversation which made him unpopular in the society. These were the arguments which I generally heard mooted in the society when his election was approaching.

1523. Is it not the fact that, on the very day when Dr. Murray was excluded, three Roman-catholics were admitted?—They were; a great many Roman-catholics have been admitted into the society.

1524. Mr. *Jackson.*] You do not think his being a Roman-catholic was the cause of his exclusion?—No.

1525. Mr. *Wyse.*] Do you think the sanction which Dr. Murray was supposed to have given to the work of Dens had anything to say to the impression against him in the society?—I really cannot answer that question clearly. I have heard of that before he was rejected; but the other was the prominent question. I was not myself at that time acquainted with the atrocity of the work which his sanction was given to, and therefore I did not think of it as much as I might have done.

1526. Did you hear from any person that placards were placed in the society calling upon the members to vote against Dr. Dens?—I heard it was done in another club in Dublin; but that is merely hearsay. I know the feeling was very strong, because I attended a meeting on a totally different subject in Dublin some time before, and a respectable country gentleman got up, and said that he was not a member of the Dublin Society, but he requested that if any gentleman present was a member he would not forget to go and vote against Dr. Murray.

1527. Mr. *Jones.*] Did he state any ground for wishing the members should go and vote against Dr. Murray?—I believe he did; but I do not remember sufficiently to state to the Committee.

1528. Were you present yourself at that meeting?—I was.

1829. Mr. *Wyse.*] You have stated that a placard was placed in a club in Dublin; of what use could it be to place such a placard in such a club, unless the members were also members of the Dublin Society?—So they were in a very large proportion.

1530. It was intended, therefore, to influence the society against Dr. Murray?—Certainly.

1531. Then, if these political feelings you have stated arising from Dr. Murray's letter

letter to Mr. O'Connell did not exist, do you think the impression against him, from the sanction he is supposed to have given to the work of Dens, would have been sufficient to have produced the refusal to admit him into the society?—I should find it difficult to answer that question, because I believe that the character of the work which he had sanctioned was not then known to the public as it has been since; and, therefore, I do not believe that to have been the principal cause.

1532. You stated just now it was the tergiversation of the archbishop which led to his being excluded; am I to understand that if a man is consistent in his politics, it does not signify to which side he belongs, that he would be equally liable to be admitted?—I merely mention that, because it appeared to me from what I heard to be the strongest and most prevalent of the reasons, that he had at one time opposed the thing very much, and gained popularity by doing so, and that he had suddenly and just previously to his election assisted in doing what he had before condemned.

1533. You mean, if he had been opposed to Mr. O'Connell he would have been admitted, but as he changed his conduct in that respect he was rejected?—No; I mean merely to describe the effect which any strong partisanship will have on the minds of the opposite party, and that such would be increased when a sudden change of opinion is attributed to the partisan.

1534. Mr. *Sharman Crawford.*] Is it your impression that Dr. Murray had ever subscribed to the tribute to Mr. O'Connell previous to the occasion alluded to?—It is my impression that he had in the first instance opposed the collection in any chapel, and afterwards supported it; but as to his own subscription I am not prepared to state how the fact was.

1535. Mr. *Jones.*] Up to this time, if I understand you, there had been no display of political party feeling in the society at all?—I never heard of any.

1536. Do not they take great care at all their meetings to prevent any allusion being made to politics?—I never heard any allusion to politics.

1537. Do you suppose that persons opposed to the introduction of Dr. Murray, might not have been actuated by a desire to prevent politics getting into the society at all?—No, I do not; for Dr. Murray's character is that of a person who would probably never have attended or taken an active part in the society.

1538. Was Dr. Murray ever known in the literary or scientific world?—I believe him to be a person of literary attainments.

1539. Then you think he would have been an acquisition to the society?—I cannot say I think he would have been an acquisition, for he probably would not have taken any active part in its affairs.

1540. Mr. *Jackson.*] Are you aware whether there was any other reason for persons objecting to the introduction of Dr. Murray?—I did hear some people say they were afraid of some perspective view of his being proposed as a vice-president of the society; but I really considered that so childish that I did not think it worth considering.

1541. Was there any other reason?—No.

1542. Did you ever hear that the Government had taken an active part on this occasion, having sent down something which the society fancied was an interference with their rights, privileges and powers; did you ever hear that was one cause of his rejection?—I never traced it to any good authority.

1543. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] What was it that the Government sent down?—I heard they had determined that the grant should be withdrawn if Dr. Murray was blackballed, but I took much pains to trace that to any sufficient source, and I never could find out there had ever been such threat communicated.

1544. Do you believe such a threat was communicated?—I believe not.

1545. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Was it then generally talked about in Dublin that he would be blackballed?—I believe so.

1546. Mr. *Jackson.*] Did you believe the letter had been sent down from the Government, or that persons had said they would withdraw their grant if Dr. Murray was blackballed?—I think that is extremely probable, that individuals may have spread such a report.

1547. Mr. *Wyse.*] Had these circumstances not taken place, do you think the society would have opposed the suggestions you made for its reform?—I think it would; because minor reforms had been proposed, and rejected without any other grounds, I believe, than an unwillingness to make any change.

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1548. *Chairman.*] Do you think the rejection of Dr. Murray would have a tendency to prevent Roman-catholic clergymen from becoming candidates for admission?—I do.

1549. And probably many of those who entertained a very high respect for his functions and character?—I know it prevented a great number from joining the society. I myself took down the name of one candidate whom I had proposed for the next ballot, immediately on his rejection, and I believe there were seven or eight others taken down in the same way, who would have been balloted for on the next day, if Dr. Murray had not been rejected.

1550. You think those names were taken down under an apprehension that they would have experienced a similar fate to that of Dr. Murray?—I cannot exactly say that; I think a feeling of disgust at the society for having rejected Dr. Murray was the predominant and expressed reason.

1551. Is it your opinion that a third of the acting members who attend the meetings of the society are composed of Roman-catholics?—Certainly not.

1552. It would be possible, however, even as the society is at present constituted, and not improbable hereafter, that a third of the persons balloting might consist of Roman-catholics?—Yes.

1553. Then, in such a case, it might so happen that the Catholics would have it in their power to wield the same weapon which has been employed against Dr. Murray, against persons of opposite politics, so as to exclude persons of strong Orange partialities, unless the mode of election be altered?—I do not myself anticipate any great chance of people being excluded from the society, who would be valuable members of it, under any circumstances.

1554. As long as the system of balloting continues, would it not be in the power of the individuals composing the society, under the same party influences from which you describe Dr. Murray to have been excluded, one day to exclude a strong party man on the Orange side, and on the next day one on the Catholic side?—It may be supposed as a possible case, but I should say that the experience of all other societies is against the probability of it.

1555. You do not think it is necessary, then, to guard against such a contingency by doing away with the ballot?—I do not.

1556. Mr. *Jackson.*] Is your opinion in favour of that mode of election?—I approve very much of the mode of election by ballot.

1557. Both as regards the admission of members to the society and the appointment of the committees you have been speaking of?—Yes; because it is the mode adopted in almost all the other societies in Great Britain.

1558. Now, is it your opinion that this society, up to the very period of Dr. Murray being proposed as a candidate for admission, bore at all the character of a political society?—Certainly not.

1559. Were there not gentlemen of all political and religious views members of the society?—There were.

1560. In the habit of daily intercourse there, and of meeting in the library and news-room.—Yes.

1561. And without any collision or disagreeable circumstance arising there at all?—Certainly.

1562. Perfect harmony and cordiality subsisting there?—Always.

1563. Did you ever happen to hear any unpleasant conversation at the society on religious or political topics?—No.

1564. And I believe you have been rather an active member, and attending a good deal?—I have; but I merely attended to the business of the society. I have never made any use of the news-room, because I was against it on principle.

1565. You rather prefer the society maintaining the character of a literary or scientific institution, in the proper sense of the word?—Yes.

1566. Did you ever hear of such a thing as a political or religious collision having occurred?—No, I never did.

1567. With reference to the report which has been read, I understand that you and the three other gentlemen drew it up?—Yes.

1568. Where was it prepared?—In Dublin.

1569. When?—About five weeks ago, subsequent to the propositions being sent down from the Government to the society.

1570. As I collect, you propose the distance for certain purposes to be the limits of the twopenny post; is there such a thing in Dublin as a twopenny post?—Yes,

—Yes, there is beyond a certain distance; for such places as Kingstown, Rathfarnan, and other places.

1571. What is your ambit now?—It is the limit to which the porters can carry letters; that only includes those resident in Dublin.

1572. Your proposed enlargement of the circle would be the limit of the two-penny post?—Yes.

1573. *Chairman.*] The present mode of delivery requires a great consumption of time on the part of the attendants of the society?—Yes.

1574. And consequent expense?—Yes.

1575. Which your proposition would get rid of?—Yes.

1576. Mr. *Jackson.*] You prepared this report in Dublin about five weeks ago?—Yes.

1577. Was there any authority from the society at large to do it?—No.

1578. Was it communicated to the society that there would be such a thing?—No.

1579. Was it communicated to the society that there had been such a thing?—No.

1580. Nor was the sense of the society at any time taken upon it?—No.

1581. I think I understood you to say, that your reason for not laying it before the society was, that you apprehended from certain causes it might not be to the concurrence of the larger proportion?—Yes.

1582. Do you think a very large majority of the members would have disapproved of it?—Yes, from the present state of feeling.

1583. Of the acting members?—Yes.

1584. Are the members who live in Dublin in the habit of attending the society?—Some are.

1585. Do you think there is a difference of feeling among gentlemen who are in the habit of living in Dublin and attending at the society more constantly, and the members who are dispersed in the country?—Yes; I should think the majority of the members who have joined the society within the two last years were in favour of a change in the administration.

1586. Are these members who have joined the society within the last few years more scattered about the country parts of Ireland than in Dublin?—They consist of a great proportion of the agricultural interest.

1587. And therefore you think it probable that they are dispersed throughout the rural parts?—Yes.

1588. And you think those gentlemen would approve of the proposed change?—I am sure they would approve of the change, and I am sure that most of the provisions in this paper are such as would naturally meet their views; and they are taken from one of the most flourishing societies in England.

1589. Is it your idea, that if a summons were sent out, or a notification given in the usual course of the society's transactions, that a proposition would be considered for the new constitution, that would not bring in all the members?—I think it would not; I think a general feeling has existed so long that the society is misconducted, that it has lost in public interest; so that it is very difficult to get the country gentlemen in Ireland to attend meetings or take any part in them.

1590. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Since you have been a member of this society, have you ever attempted to introduce any measure of reform into any of the proceedings of the society?—Yes, I have; one of the principal was with reference to the agricultural committee, which is the only committee to which I belong.

1591. You have attempted it?—Yes.

1592. With what success?—It failed completely.

1593. Did that act as a damper upon your zeal in reforming the society?—Certainly. It showed the impracticability of carrying anything like an alteration in the existing management of the society into effect.

1594. Have you found that was the general impression of the other members of the society with whom you were in the habit of co-operating?—I have. In fact, the general language in Ireland has been, it is of no use applying to the society, for everything is jobbed.

1595. Mr. *Jackson.*] Do you think the society is really a jobbing society?—I think it is an inefficient society; but I do not believe there can be any decided case of malversation attributed to it.

1596. Do you really think it is a society which deserves to be called a jobbing society?—I believe it to be an inefficient society, but not a jobbing society.

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1597. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Is it the opinion of many persons connected with the society, that it is a jobbing society?—I believe it not to be the opinion of those who have examined accurately into the accounts, because, in order to constitute a jobbing society, there should be repeated instances of malversation proved against the society. Now I believe and I know that not to be the case; but as far as sins of omission go, I believe the society to have committed them constantly.

1598. Mr. *Wyse.*] Do you think that opinion on the part of other persons arises from this circumstance; that the public see large sums of money granted to the society, and seeing very little results from that money, they have come to the conclusion that that money was misapplied?—I do, exactly.

1599. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] You stated you did not believe that people who had examined into the affairs of the society and of its administration, were of opinion that it was a jobbing society; what is the opinion of those who have not made such an examination, with regard to the usefulness of the society?—I frequently heard it stated in conversation, that it was a jobbing society.

1600. Mr. *Jackson.*] Do you not think the present constitution and the existing rules of the society, from the number of stages which a measure must pass through, and the period of time which is requisite before it can be perfected, are calculated to preclude the smuggling of any job through the society?—I think it certainly obstructs jobbing, but the cumbrous machinery renders this society inefficient.

1601. What job, for example, do you think has escaped?—I do not know whether it is desirable to go into the past history of the society, but there have been instances. There was one in which a pension was granted by the society to the widow of an officer, whose conduct had frequently been found fault with; a minority in the society petitioned Government to examine into it, and the consequence was the Lord Lieutenant disallowed the pension. I should say that was a tolerable proof that there might be jobs.

1602. Is that the only case you are able to specify?—It is invidious to mention cases, but certainly there are instances of what I know I should term jobs. The professor of chemistry stated to me that he had suffered great inconvenience, because, at the time he required an assistant in the laboratory, one of the vice-presidents insisted on his taking his servant whom he had discharged, and who was in no way qualified to be an assistant in the laboratory.

1603. *Chairman.*] Did he take that servant as an assistant?—He was obliged to do so; but after appealing to the society upon some complaint, the servant was dismissed.

1604. Was it considered anything in the nature of a job, that the assistant-secretary should receive a larger salary than the professors, at the time the reduction took place?—I never could consider it so, because I do not consider the assistant-secretary is overpaid.

1605. Was it considered in the nature of a job, that there should be an increase to his salary during the last year of 50*l.*?—No; I think the case was clearly made out to the society of its being requisite that such an addition should be made.

1606. Mr. *Jackson.*] Did the appointment of that laboratory servant you have been speaking of, emanate from the society?—I merely take my information from the professor of chemistry.

1607. Was that the act of the society, or the private appointment of an individual; was it a matter which was to pass under the cognizance of the society to be ratified by a vote, or was it an appointment by the committee?—By the society I should think; but, not having been a member at that time, I merely take my information on that point from the professor of chemistry.

1608. How long ago is it since that occurred?—Some years; but I cannot state exactly how many.

1609. Some years before you became a member?—Yes.

1610. And you know nothing of it from your own knowledge?—Nothing, but what was stated to me by the professor of chemistry.

1611. Is the appointment of a servant as an assistant in the laboratory a matter which would come before the society and appear in its transactions, or was it a matter which came within the peculiar province and jurisdiction of the particular vice-president who did it?—The society allowed an assistant in the laboratory.

1612. With whom did the appointment rest; was it an act of the society, or a mere transaction of the individual, the vice-president, or professor, or any other person?—It was complained of to me as an act of the society; and I believe the appointment

appointment would require the confirmation of the committee certainly, and probably of the society.

1613. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] Has any individual member, president, vice-president, or any other officer, the power of making any appointment?—They have no power of making any appointment.

1614. Mr. *Jackson.*] Was this considered an appointment?—It was stated to me as such.

1615. But you do not know whether it is or not?—I do not know.

1616. How long ago is it since the other transaction you mentioned, about the widow of Mr. Lysitt, took place?—That I cannot state; it must have been several years ago.

1617. Was not that in the time of old General Vallancy?—No, I think not. I understand from Mr. Griffith it is 14 or 15 years ago.

1618. It was a pension to the widow of a deceased officer?—Yes.

1619. Was there any connexion there with General Vallancy?—Not that I am acquainted with.

1620. Did you know General Vallancy?—Only by character.

1621. You know that he was a conspicuous member of the society, and had great local influence?—Yes.

1622. Do you think it was in consequence of the constitution of the society that the pension was granted?—No; I merely refer to that when pressed on the subject, as to whether anything like a job had occurred in the society. I merely gave a few instances which have come to my notice; and I distinctly stated I did not consider it a jobbing society.

1623. Do you think the substitution of this new constitution for the former one would prevent such a circumstance as that?—I certainly do, upon this ground, that at present there is no person or set of persons responsible to the society for anything of the kind that may take place, and that in the event of a council being established, there will be some set of men whose characters would be involved in transactions of that kind.

1624. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] You stated just now you thought the plan you suggested for an alteration in the constitution of the society would not have been approved of by the members who now take an active part in it; would not the plan you have suggested cause such an alteration in the society, that those who now take an active part would not have so much power in the management of the society; and if there were a great addition of scientific men, as you suppose, they would have the greater power, and those who take an active part now much less?—Certainly the great object of the change would be to induce scientific men to become active attendants on the committees, and to take the management of the society out of the hands of those who are merely talkers.

1625. Might not that be one great reason for the objection which you suppose would be made to such an alteration in the constitution of the society?—Certainly; in every change there must be some people who approve of the old system of things, and who would be sorry to see it altered.

1626. *Chairman.*] With reference to the former questions, might not that distrust of the society which you describe to be general, inducing some persons to characterise it as a jobbing society, arise in some measure from there being no general annual statement of the expenditure open to the public, or even to the members?—I do; the public know nothing of it.

1627. For some years no balance-sheet has been submitted to the members, or to the Irish public?—No.

1628. In any society, or in any institution, the absence of such periodical accounts must have a tendency to involve matters in mystery?—Certainly; and withdraws public attention from the society.

1629. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] With reference to the proposed constitution of the society, as compared with its existing constitution, is there not at present a committee called the selected committee, which in some degree fills the situation of a council?—There is a selected committee, but it is merely a committee of reference; it has no executive power.

1630. But still, inasmuch as it is a committee of reference, it would be no very material innovation in the present constitution of the society to have a council?—I think it would be merely an extension of the selected committee, which has been one of only recent establishment.

1631. *Chairman.*] Do you think there would be any objection to vesting in the

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selected committee, composed as it is of deputations from the minor committees, the functions and powers of a council?—I do not think it would do, as the committee is at present constituted, because it was framed without any security being given to the society that the persons selected were qualified to conduct the business.

1632. Mr. *Robert Steuart.*] It is proposed in your plan that the council should emanate directly from the society, whereas the selected committee is a deputation from committees who are chosen by the society?—It is a deputation from the committees, who, having proved themselves inefficient in their own particular departments, can hardly have been efficient in electing such a body.

1633. *Chairman.*] But suppose you adopt the principle of an elective council, how can you ensure that there would be more efficiency in that council than there is in those committees who are at present specially appointed to watch over particular departments of the society?—The proposed council would be recommended by persons whose duty it would be to have previously examined and reported on the qualifications of the persons recommended; and these latter would be responsible to the society through the medium of their reports.

1634. But might not the same security be taken by calling on the officers of the society to recommend the persons whom they consider most qualified to take part in the proceedings of these special committees under the present arrangement?—The principal features of the alterations proposed are that there should not be so many committees, that those committees should have greater powers, and that they should report periodically.

1635. Suppose the existing constitution was preserved, that of having a certain number of committees, more or less, selected by the body at large, with an authority given to superintend the particular departments, that from those committees the description of reports which you have spoken of should be required, with a view of having able men on those committees, who should be the officers of the society; do you not think there would be as much security for the proper and efficient performance of those duties, as in the mode you have suggested for the election of a council periodically?—I do not see much difference between the two modes, except as far as the proposed council would have a greater power and yet to be responsible to the society, which comes to the same thing.

1636. The question has reference to the choice between an arrangement by which the council should be elected directly from the body at large, or should be composed, as the selected committee is at present, of deputations from particular committees, that selected committee being invested with all the powers which you propose to give to a council; I wish to ascertain whether, in your opinion, you have a decided preference to one mode of electing the council rather than the other?—I think it would be desirable that every member of the different committees should have the power of attending the council, and that is the only difference that I see between the two modes, because whether you elect the committees first and form them into a council as an aggregate, or whether you elect a council and divide it into committees, must eventually come to the same thing.

1637. Does not the continuance of the selected committee, with a view to its employment as a council, give you the power of availing yourself of the services of a much larger number of members of this society for useful objects, inasmuch as five or six committees might consist of four or more members to each committee; whereas the council could not advantageously consist of more than from 20 to 30?—Upon a reference to the attendance of the different members of the committees for the last five or six years, I should say there were not much above 24 members who frequently attend to all the committees; therefore I do not conceive that increasing the numbers would add to the efficiency of the society in respect to committees.

1638. Mr. *Jephson.*] If you place the selection of your council in whom you place the entire management of the institution, in the body at large, will there not be a tendency rather to select those individuals who are most popular in the society from their agreeable manners, from their general popularity, than such as are most addicted to science, and persons who would be most likely to advance the really scientific objects of the society?—In the first place, the sole management would not be vested in the council, it would be merely the sole management, subject to the authority of the society; and there is a particular provision suggested for securing efficient people being the only candidates for the situation.

1639. I understand you wish to place the effective power over the institution in the society at large?—Certainly.

1640. Is

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1640. Is a large body, constituted as the Dublin Society is, of persons who become members without any previous necessity for scientific knowledge, but merely by the payment of a certain fee, a proper body to judge of the best mode of management for the scientific views of the society?—So far as general subjects of expenditure or regulation are concerned, I should think they were very proper referees and judges, but the details certainly ought to be entrusted to the council.

1641. Supposing a question involving a great deal of scientific consideration were to be decided, could the society at large be a competent body to decide upon a question of that kind?—It is not suggested that they would be called upon; their authority over the council should be that of suggesting the general outline of their proceedings, and judging afterwards as to whether it had effectively followed the instructions given to them.

1642. Should a proposition be made for the establishment of a new collection, or the re-arrangement of the old collection, a proposition which might involve the society in very great expense, should such a proposition be definitively decided upon by the society or by the selected body?—By the society, I should think, anything involving a very heavy or unusual expenditure.

1643. Supposing that a question like this were proposed: whether the Leskean collection should be re-arranged, or whether it should be remodelled by having references attached to each specimen connecting it both with the Leskean and some more modern systems of mineralogy; do you think that should be a question decided definitively by the society at large, or by the select body of the society?—I cannot anticipate any inconvenience from the final decision always resting with the society upon similar matters, because I am sure that in practice it has not been found that such a society would go in opposition to the opinion of a council whom they knew to be informed on the subjects on which they reported.

1644. But the suggestion you have made would depend on the confidence which you anticipate the society would place in the election of the members of that council?—Yes; from the manner in which they performed the duties entrusted to them.

1645. Then, when once the council, elected as you have stated, have decided upon any particular course, you anticipate that the body at large would not, in general, reconsider the proposition, but would take it as emanating from, or already recommended by the council?—Yes; I think the reference to the society at large would be merely to secure the society against any very extraordinary innovation introduced by any one of the committees.

1646. But, under ordinary circumstances, do you conceive that the effective management of the establishment would merely vest in the select body, and that, practically, the body at large would have nothing to do with the society?—Certainly; and I think it most advisable that such should be the case.

1647. *Chairman.*] Do you conceive there are any defects or abuses in the Dublin Society with respect to the peculiar privileges enjoyed by its members?—Yes; I think that, in the management of the library, there is a tendency, from the books being lent out to all the members, to bring it more under the character of a circulating library than a library of scientific reference; and I think that, having a room for newspapers only, not connected with the library, cannot be conducive to any of the objects professed by the society.

1648. When you speak of the library of the society being in the nature of a circulating library, have you adverted to the list of works that have been procured for the library during the last three years?—I have not seen the list that is before the Committee, but I know that a number of lighter works are to be found in the library, and the librarian has stated to me that at least half of those who apply for books only apply for books of a light character.

1649. Will you have the goodness to cast your eye over the purchases of books for the last three years, which has been laid before the Committee, and point out any works which you think ought not to be admissible into such a library?—Upon the whole, I think there ought to be a great restriction on the admission of books, and that none ought to be purchased but those which are of a purely scientific character, or are of an expensive character so as to be with difficulty purchased by individuals; to be, in fact, a library of reference; and looking upon it in that view, a great many books in this list would appear not to be suited to such a library, but even looking upon it in what is generally supposed to be its character under the rules and regulations of the society, I should say there are some books which it would be difficult to account for finding there, such as

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Walpoliana, Beresford's Travels in Portugal and Spain, Jesse's Gleanings, Men and Manners in America, Bubbles by an Old Man, Barrington's Personal Sketches, Catechism of the Corn Laws, the Mirror of Parliament, and such magazines as Blackwood's and the Dublin University.

1650. The Dublin Society's library is the only one to which the public are supposed to have access, and it is therefore in some degree analogous to the British Museum in London; do you consider it is unjustifiable on the part of the Trustees of the British Museum to add to their library such works as those you have mentioned, Travels in Spain and Portugal, for instance; is it not possible those travels might contain much connected with the geology and natural history of Spain, which it may be very desirable for the society, having professorships in geology and natural history, to know?—I do not consider the cases of the British Museum and the Dublin Society to be at all analogous, because, although by sufferance, those who are not members of the society may make any use of the books in the library, yet it is against the established regulations nearly as much as the library at Trinity College, which nobody would compare with the British Museum. I can, as a member, take a person in and let him read by himself in the Dublin Society, and in the library at Trinity College there is no objection to my taking in a person who is not a graduate, and allowing him to look at books while I am with him; that is the only difference existing there. But it would be absurd to suppose that, with the present grant, the library of the Dublin Society could be extended so as to be analogous to that of the British Museum; and, therefore, I should think it would be better merely to confine the library to works of reference on those subjects on which books are very expensive, and not easily accessible to individuals.

1651. Supposing that the library of the society were to be opened of right to the public, should you still continue to object to the selection of works giving general information on a variety of interesting subjects, and not of a light character?—I should think there would be no use in admitting works of a light character, as the general establishment of circulating libraries renders them so very accessible to the public.

1652. What do you mean by works of a light character?—I mean works which are not directly connected with those branches of information which the Dublin Society was established to promote.

1653. Then you would consider a work on political economy as a light work, or a work foreign to the objects of the Dublin Society?—I certainly think the objects for which the Dublin Society and professorships were established ought to be first attended to, and every book which the students in those particular classes could wish to refer to ought to be first bought, before the surplus was applied to the purchase of any book which came not immediately under that description.

1654. Would you consider a work on Egyptian antiquities foreign to the objects of the Dublin Society?—I should think it hardly desirable at present that we should make collections of books upon antiquities, as we have another society in Dublin, the Royal Irish Academy, which devotes a great portion of its funds to the purchase of books upon that subject, and has a committee of antiquities engaged in making researches; therefore I should wish to see the library divided between two societies, and not to have any of the funds wasted.

1655. Do you not think that it is very desirable that there should be some library in Dublin open to the public analogous to that of the British Museum?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the British Museum to be able to answer with reference to the word analogous; but I think it is highly desirable that there should be a library of reference open to the public, and containing books which it is difficult for individuals to purchase, all that class of books including the more expensive scientific works.

1656. Is there any library of that kind in Dublin besides the society's library, which is open to the public?—Not open to the public, nor I do conceive the Dublin Society's library to be open to the public.

1657. Do you not think the Dublin Society's library ought to be open to any person who is anxious to cultivate general knowledge?—I think it would be inconsistent with either its present or any perspective funds, that it should be so; but I think that the funds at present would be sufficient to keep up a supply of those books which are descriptive of the advancement of science. I should see no objection if the funds were sufficient to its being extended as widely as the British Museum, but at present it is impracticable.

1658. Would

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1658. Would you not think it very desirable that there should be placed at the disposition of the Dublin Society when properly organized, and constituted in such a way as to attract public confidence to a great extent in Ireland, a sufficient sum of money to enable them to procure miscellaneous works on literature and science, and to afford the public in Ireland the same advantage which arises to the public in London from having access to a library of a large and general character?—I am hardly prepared to answer that question, because my views with respect to the Dublin Society's library have always been restricted to the view of its being a library of reference for students in the branches of instruction which are the professed objects of the society.

1659. Mr. *Jephson.*] Is there any analogy between the British Museum and the Dublin Society, inasmuch as the British Museum is a depository under the Copyright Act for every book published good or bad, and there is no power of selection given to the Trustees of the British Museum; whereas, in the case of the Dublin Society they are to select as between particular books?—I conceive there is no analogy. There are two libraries in Dublin having a similar privilege to that possessed by the British Museum.

1660. Then, because you find books of a light character in the British Museum, you would not think it follows as an inference that you ought to have books of a light character in the Dublin Society?—No, I should not.

1661. If the British Museum were not from its constitution a depository for all books, whether light or on graver subjects, and supposing that library were as much national as it is at present, would you recommend that the trustees should be allowed to purchase works such as you have pointed out in the catalogue of the Dublin Society?—I should not think it desirable that they should purchase any very light or very cheap works.

1662. Have you examined the different list of works which have been published during the last four or five years either on the Continent or in this country, as connected with scientific subjects, or are you able to point out a great number of works which, either from their own intrinsic merits or the merits of their authors, you think ought to be purchased for the benefit of the Dublin Society?—I know there are several, but I am not prepared with any list of the sort to offer. I know that even common periodicals which I have recommended have not been taken in, while light works have been.

1663. Then supposing the society had only a certain amount to expend on the purchase of books, the purchasing of these light works prevents the purchase of other books which it is now impossible for individuals to get at, from the want of means to purchase them, or from the difficulty in procuring them?—It does.

1664. *Chairman.*] Are you of opinion that books should not be lent out of the society under any circumstances?—I think books ought not to be lent out, except under certain restrictions, which in the first place might be a special order of the council. If a person really wishing to consult a book at home, applied for it, I think there would be no difficulty in his applying to the council to give him an order to take home the particular book or books; but to put a stop to the very great inconvenience which arises from the number of books that are taken away, it is necessary that there should be some restriction. I may mention as an instance, that when a particular lecture was going on, for example, Dr. Scouler's, it becomes almost impossible for a person to apply to the library for information on the subject upon which he is lecturing, for the books he wants to refer to are not to be found. One person takes one book, and another person another, so that every book is lent out of the library; I think that is a great inconvenience.

1665. Mr. *Wyse.*] Have the books been much injured that have been lent out?—At the appointment of the present librarian there was a complaint of a very frightful deficit in the number of books; but the librarian assures me that a great number of those which were returned as deficient, have come in since, nobody knows from where, according as the executors or representatives of the people who had the books have returned them; but there is a very great difficulty in getting back books that have been lent, and they often remain for a great length of time in the possession of individuals.

1666. Have the books which have been returned suffered much from being lent out; have the plates been injured or the binding?—I am not aware that they have.

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1667. Do you think they are more liable to injury in proportion as they are removed from the inspection of the librarian?—Certainly.

1668. Mr. *Jephson.*] What advantage do you think results to the public or to the members of the society from lending those books, which could not be obtained by reading the same books in the library of the institution itself?—I think there may arise cases in which it may be desirable. For instance, a person engaged in examining a collection of mineralogy or conchology may wish to remove a certain set of books of reference to his own house for a very short period, when it would be very inconvenient to him to remove his collection to the rooms of the society. In such a case I should think it very desirable that the council should give him the power to remove these books for a certain time, and that no inconvenience would arise from it; but the indiscriminate lending of books to members, and the families of members, appears to me to be very objectionable.

1669. Is it not in the power of any person looking at those books in the library to take extracts from them?—Yes.

1670. Then what necessity is there for taking the book itself?—It is very necessary that a person making researches, particularly into books on subjects connected with natural history, should have the book by him in order to refer from page to page and book to book before he finds the object of his search, and I do not think that could well be done by taking extracts.

1671. It is only then in particular and limited cases that you would allow such permission?—Yes.

1672. Have you ever examined the list of books which have been lent out of the library?—I have partially; but I have, through asking the librarian, acquired a knowledge of the sort of books which are lent out.

1673. What is the general nature of the books which you find are generally lent out; are they such as persons having scientific objects would be anxious to have by them for the arrangement in collections which might be deficient in books of a lighter character?—A very great proportion are books of the lightest character.

1674. Do you think these books of, as you describe, the lightest character, would have got into the library at all, had it not been for the power of members of the society to amuse their wives and families at home by the use such books?—I do not think they would have been brought into the library but for that.

1675. Do you think the tendency of allowing books to be removed from the library is to introduce a lighter class of books into the library which would not otherwise gain admission?—I do; and I think it has another serious inconvenience, in occupying the time of the librarian in answering letters and applications for these books. He has assured me that in one day he has had to answer half a dozen letters asking for one book, specifying at the same time that that was generally a book of the lightest description. I believe there is one curious matter connected with the purchase of light books, which the librarian mentioned to me. I think a few years ago there happened to be at the end of the year a surplus of 60*l.* or 70*l.* unappropriated by the library committee; but which, under the appropriation of the grant, was their due, and as they had forgotten to appropriate it, it became necessary that it should be done in a hurry, before the accounts were sent in, or they would have lost the advantage of it, as in the last year they lost a sum of about 70*l.* from inattention to spending it; and when that hurry came on they determined to spend the money; but they appear not to have known the names of any books which it was desirable to buy on purely scientific subjects, and I believe a great number of very light books, which are now in the society, were bought at that time.

1676. Who selected the books?—The library committee.

1677. Mr. *Wyse.*] If the permission to lend books were taken away, do you think it would deprive the society of a considerable number of subscribers?—I do not; I think we should gain more in one way than we should lose in another.

1678. You would gain in quality what you would lose in quantity?—We should gain in people anxious for the objects of the society, and the people we should lose would be those who subscribe for the sake of the books, newspapers, &c.

1679. Do you think the large portion of the funds expended in the purchase of light books, deters men of science from joining the society, and the library is not sufficiently scientific for their purposes?—I do not think it is sufficiently scientific.

1680. And does not that deter several scientific men who would otherwise join the society, from joining it at present?—I can hardly say that.

1681. If they were convinced the library was a valuable scientific library, would not men of that description be induced to join the society, who would not otherwise join it?—Certainly, the extension of the library would be an inducement.

1682. Mr. *Jephson.*] Are all classes of books lent?—No.

1683. Are dictionaries lent out, books of reference, or books of engravings; would a work like Sowerby's, for instance, be lent out?—Yes, Sowerby is lent out.

1684. Are large folio books of plates allowed to go out of the library?—I believe there is no rule actually distinguishing what books are and what are not to be lent, but it is generally understood that the librarian should not give out any expensive or very large or very new books.

1685. Then you do not know the rules by which they are regulated, except that it is at the discretion of the librarian?—I believe there is no very strict rule upon which the librarian can act, and if the book is not wanted, and the person is of sufficient character to know that he will not abuse the book, there is no difficulty in his taking it home.

1686. Mr. *George Evans.*] Do you know whether there are many public libraries in Dublin which are open for reference to the public?—There are none that I know of, except the library at Trinity College. I believe there is no difficulty in any person of literary or scientific character having an object in view, in getting access to that library.

1687. *Chairman.*] The Committee understood you to say it was your opinion, that every individual wishing to consult the library of the Dublin Society, should, as in the case of the British Museum Library, be entitled to do so of right; is that your opinion as a matter of right?—I should rather see it left as a matter of discretion to the society, and I am sure the discretion would not be abused. There appears to be some little difficulty in admitting the public of right into a society in which the management is vested in any corporation as trustees.

1688. Do you apply that general opinion as well to the British Museum as to the Dublin Society. The right exists on the part of the public, though it may be considered a qualified right?—I do not consider the British Museum and the Dublin Society to be analogous, for one is merely a collection of books and specimens, and the other is a society having for its principal object the diffusion of science by other means than that of books and specimens.

1689. Do you find among the recent purchases of books by the Dublin Society any novels?—No.

1690. Mr. *Jephson.*] You stated that in its origin the society was more of an agricultural society than it had been afterwards, for you said there had sprung up another society which was also of an agricultural character, namely, the Farming Society?—Yes.

1691. And you stated that the society ceased to take any active part in agricultural affairs in 1816 or 1817?—Yes.

1692. Is it the case or not, that the Dublin Society has since, in some degree, resumed its agricultural character, or has devoted more of its attention to agricultural matters very lately, than it had done in that interval of time during which the Farming Society existed?—It has, but very inefficiently.

1693. But still it has shown a disposition to resume its agricultural character again?—Yes, to some extent.

1694. Is there not an extremely interesting and useful exhibition, which was established some years ago, and has been continued annually, of improving breeds of cattle?—I do not attach much value to that exhibition. I do not think it comes within the objects of a national society; because as to the exhibition it must be merely local, being confined to two or three counties in the vicinity of Dublin; and according to the arrangement of premiums, &c., it was chiefly directed to the advantage of the rich graziers, and they are less disposed than they were to send in their cattle to the show. I think the Dublin Society in that respect has merely acted as other small local societies are acting in their own peculiar districts.

Mercurii, 11° die Maii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien.	Mr. Jones.
Mr. More O'Ferrall.	Mr. Dunbar.
Mr. Villiers Stuart.	Mr. Sharman Crawford.
Mr. Anthony Lefroy.	Mr. Jephson.

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN, IN THE CHAIR.

Isaac Weld, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

Isaac Weld, Esq.
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1695. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] IN the return that was made to the Committee from the Royal Dublin Society, there are certain regulations stated as standing regulations: for instance, "Resolved that each professor of the society shall in future, on the first meeting in the month of November in every year, furnish an essay or paper, detailing the scientific improvements or discoveries made in his department in the preceding year, with a view of having their several essays printed together, for the use of members and the public;" has that been complied with?—It has not been done; and the reason of it was, that it was considered severe to call upon the professors to discharge these new and additional duties just at the time of the reduction of their salaries, in consequence of the diminution of the grant.

1696. Can you state why this should be returned as a true copy of the regulations of the society, when in fact not one of these regulations here stated have ever been complied with?—I imagine the return must have been prepared from a digest of the general regulations and bye-laws, printed somewhere about the year 1833; and besides copying those, the assistant-secretary has probably also taken from the minutes everything he found in the shape of a general regulation, whether the same might have been acted upon or not. I recollect perfectly well the time it was proposed; but I do not remember our ever having had a single essay upon any of the subjects.

1697. Referring to the next of the standing regulations, "That the librarian be directed to lay before the society in future regular quarterly returns of books purchased for the library, received as donations, or otherwise procured, during the preceding quarter;" will you state whether that has been complied with?—If it is not done quarterly, it is done at least at other intervals. The year may be divided into different portions, perhaps according to the sittings of the society. The returns are, however, made in the course of the year.

1698. Can you state positively that at the end of each year that return is made?—I believe firmly that returns are made of all the books purchased and presented in the course of the year.

1699. Another of the standing regulations is, "That, to enforce regularity of the masters of the schools in their attendance, the following pecuniary fine be inflicted for absence from their respective schools, viz., 5*s.* for absence at the regular hour of attendance, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for every quarter of an hour that they shall by the attendance-book appear to be absent after that hour; the amount of such fines to be deducted from their quarter's salary, and a return of the amount thereof to be laid before the society on the Thursday previous to the quarter-day on which the officers' salaries are payable;" has that been complied with?—Those are my own words; for the regulations were drawn out and proposed by myself. These fines were imposed in two or three instances, as well as I recollect, with respect to Mr. Brocas, the master of the ornamental school; but afterwards a petition was presented to the board to have them remitted, on giving an explanation; and in consequence of those explanations and a promise not to offend again, the fines were remitted.

1700. Do you not think that is a very good and necessary regulation?—It was a regulation I made myself; I had every hope of its being efficacious, and I think it has been so.

1701. Can you state it has been complied with?—I do not know of any instance in which it was put in force, except what I have mentioned; but since the introduction

duction of that regulation the masters have been more exact in their attendance than before.

1702. Have they been as regular in their attendance as you could wish?—I do not think they have been as regular as could have been desired; but the irregularities which have occurred are attributable, I believe, in several instances to accidents and ill health more than to other causes. Mr. West, for instance, broke his arm, after which there was irregularity in his attendance during a considerable period. Mr. D. Ker, the master of the architectural school, when I came away was labouring under ill health, and unable to attend; but when in health and vigour his attendance was, I believe, very exact. It is a regulation, in order to ensure good attendance, that the masters, at the time of their appearance in the morning, shall write their names down in a book, which is kept in the hall for the purpose, with the hour of their coming and also of their going away.

1703. Now, the last regulation is, "That the head-gardener, Mr. Underwood, (or whoever may be the head-gardener,) be required to report, (in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose,) to the society, through the professor or botanic committee, the result of the several collections of seeds that have within the last two years been presented to the society, and shall hereafter be presented;" is that now complied with?—That regulation was really a dead letter with regard to Mr. Underwood; what from age, what from other causes, he had fallen into habits of negligence, or rather, perhaps, indolence, which it was impossible to counteract, and therefore he was removed. Mr. Niven is a man of very opposite habits, and I believe does keep a register of everything he receives.

1704. I think you stated in your former examination that the society suffered very much from the conduct of Mr. Underwood while he was in charge of the garden?—Very much indeed; and it had been at various times a question to dismiss him.

1705. He was ultimately dismissed?—Ultimately he was removed from the superintendence of the garden and pensioned.

1706. You say he was pensioned?—He had an allowance.

1707. What had he an allowance for; not for good conduct?—He had an allowance on account of the length of time he had been in the garden; and although his conduct in the garden had not been of a satisfactory description latterly, still it was extremely difficult to saddle upon him any positive instance of neglect or violation of the standing order. There was a general want of activity, and indifference and inattention to the affairs of the garden, so that it was found expedient at last to get rid of him.

1708. But you stated that the society incurred a vast expense in consequence of his great neglect; do you conceive that it was proper in the society to pension an officer whom they were obliged to dismiss from neglect?—I did not say, as far as I recollect, that his conduct occasioned vast expense; he had laid out the garden originally, and had had the whole management of it during 40 years or more that he had been in the establishment. He was a man of considerable ability at the time of his first appointment, but had not read and kept up his knowledge to the state of the times; on complaints that he was inattentive to several parcels of seeds given him, his statement in reply, in a great many instances, was, that the seeds so given to him were not in a condition to germinate. Dr. Coulter, a gentleman who has paid great attention to botany, and who passed 12 years in California, exhibited some specimens of pine cones of gigantic size at our society, which we were anxious to have; but he said the seeds would not grow after having passed the Line twice, and having been exposed besides to cold. I am of opinion that a great many of the parcels of seeds presented to the garden were in an imperfect state and would not grow.

1709. There could be no complaint for not making seeds grow which had lost the power of vegetation; but were there not other complaints against Mr. Underwood, that the loss to the public by his neglect, and the general inattention in his management of the botanic garden, called for the animadversion of the society?—I think he was a very inefficient gardener; but as to instancing any example of positive neglect, I am not aware that any has been attached to him.

1710. Would you on principle approve of pensioning a public servant whom you had been obliged to discharge for neglect of duty?—It was not for positive neglect of duty, and he might have performed the ordinary routine business of the garden; but there is a difference between having a person full of information, activity and ability, and one who will merely go through the dull routine without any exertion or feeling on the subject. Mr. Underwood had been so long in the

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service, that it was considered, after many consultations on the subject, that the only way we could fairly get rid of him was to allow him part of his salary; which being effected we might then procure another and more efficient gardener; and such a one we have procured.

1711. Then do you think it a proper application of the funds of the society to pension an officer under such circumstances?—As to pensioning generally we are decidedly against it, and the only two instances I know of, was that of Dr. Lannigan who had been librarian, and this of Mr. Underwood the other day.

1712. Will you state whether you, upon principle, approve of pensioning a public officer whom you find it necessary to dismiss for misconduct?—It is very difficult to say that Mr. Underwood was dismissed for misconduct, but he was not an efficient officer. He was a man advanced in years, and certainly with the infirmities of age, was not as good an officer as we could get. I do not know that we could have attached to Mr. Underwood any absolute neglect of duty of such a nature as would have authorised us to have dismissed him.

1713. Whose duty is it to furnish the accounts generally to the society?—The registrar's.

1714. Is it the practice to furnish to the different professors lists of the articles provided for their use, that they may ascertain whether those articles were supplied, before there is an order made for payment?—Yes; and in the first instance, the professors usually give in a list of the articles which are wanted for their respective departments.

1715. Is it not the duty of the registrar to furnish that list to the different professors?—The registrar has no cognizance of them till they have passed the special committee presiding over that department.

1716. Whose duty is it to furnish to the professors a list of the articles furnished for their use?—After the articles are procured with the sanction of the committee, the account is laid before the committee of economy.

1717. Who ascertains whether they have been actually furnished or not?—The professors.

1718. Now at what period are these lists furnished to the professors?—It is quite uncertain.

1719. Now has it ever happened that an account of that kind has not been furnished for three years, and when the professor was called upon to certify its accuracy, he stated his inability to do so from the long period which had elapsed?—That must have been from great neglect.

1720. Did that occur?—I cannot say.

1721. Did it occur in the case of Mr. Davy?—I never heard of such an occurrence before.

1722. Can you state it did not occur?—I never heard of it before, but I think such things are possible, because many of the articles which Mr. Davy wants are those which are procured from very wealthy druggists; and these druggists may, perhaps, not have sent in their bill for two or three years, at the end of which time, possibly, Mr. Davy may have expressed his forgetfulness of it.

1723. Do you not think it would be more regular and better that the professor should have an opportunity of ascertaining, within a limited period, whether the articles had been furnished to him or not?—Certainly it ought to be done, and is usually done within a quarter of a year.

1724. In the case of booksellers, there is in the list a charge of 7 *l.* for almanacs; why was not that account furnished at the end of each year?—I cannot explain that; each item ought to have been in the account of the current year.

1725. You conceive it to have been neglect?—Yes, I conceive it to have been positive neglect, not getting in all the accounts of the year.

1726. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] There is no settlement of general outstanding accounts every year?—There ought to be.

1727. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] But is there?—I cannot say whether there is or is not. There may be some lapses, owing to persons not sending in their bills when called upon. Until the person who furnishes the goods sends in his bill, it cannot be taken notice of or brought into account. Sometimes I know it is necessary to send two or three times for a bill before it can be procured.

1728. Mr. *A. Lefroy.*] There is an understanding that there should not be outstanding accounts in general?—Decidedly; and it should be the business of the registrar to get them in when it is found that they are outstanding.

1729. Mr. *Dunbar.*] Have you ever heard complaints that accounts were not settled?—

settled?—I have heard of some inconvenience arising in consequence of committees not having met in course to audit their accounts. I recollect one case in point, in the committee of fine arts, where an anatomical figure, a plaster cast, that cost 20*l.*, had been furnished by an Italian, and he had to call a great many times for his money before his account could be passed and audited, in consequence of the committee not having met pursuant to summons.

1730. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Do you recollect the period when the widow of Mr. Lysaght was pensioned?—I do not think she was pensioned, I never heard of it; it was during the period when I was on the Continent that Mr. Lysaght died, but I have no recollection of his widow having been pensioned.

1731. Did you ever hear of an application having been made on the subject to the Lord Lieutenant?—No, I have no recollection of such an occurrence.

1732. Did you ever hear there was a pension voted to the widow of Mr. Lysaght, that it was carried by a majority, and that the minority made an application to the Lord Lieutenant, and he disallowed it?—I think it was a thing which might very likely have taken place. Mr. Lysaght was a grandson of General Vallancey, a vice-president of the society, who had taken such a prominent part in the management of its affairs. But I do not think Mr. Lysaght was a very valuable officer of the society, or that his widow would have been entitled to any pension at all; I do not think she had any just claim to it; but I was abroad at that time, and I have not observed any account of the transaction in looking over the volumes of the minutes.

1733. I think you stated in your former evidence that the conduct of the housekeeper was very satisfactory?—I think Mr. Wilson's conduct as housekeeper is, on the whole, satisfactory.

1734. What do you conceive to be the strict duties of the housekeeper; is he not in charge of the premises, and obliged to be present in case of accident or fire?—He should be in his place at all reasonable times. Mr. Wilson has the appointment of the servants, and I have heard him boast many times that either he or his son was every night on the premises, that they were never both absent.

1735. Does he not, in fact, reside in the country?—He has a farm in the country, the attendance upon which, I think, is incompatible with his strict duties as housekeeper, or rather, I should say, such an attendance is likely, in the usual course, to interfere with his strict duties as housekeeper.

1736. You stated it was the duty of the registrar to collect subscriptions?—There are no subscriptions now.

1737. But at the period when there were subscriptions: you gave us a long account of the difficulty there was in recovering subscriptions?—It was the duty of the registrar, I believe, to try to get them in.

1738. I think you also stated, that on some occasions there were proceedings taken to enforce the payment of those subscriptions?—Yes, by a special order to Mr. Lysaght.

1739. Was not Mr. Lysaght also an attorney?—He was.

1740. Was he not employed to recover these subscriptions?—He was.

1741. So that, by neglecting to collect them, he made business for himself, by having afterwards the opportunity of suing the parties who did not pay?—That possibly might have been the case; but I stated before, and I shall take the liberty of repeating it once more, that, from the very first formation of the society, 100 years ago, there is not a single volume which does not set forth, in very strong colours, the difficulty of collecting annual subscriptions. There have always been heavy arrears; in some years they amounted to several thousand pounds. Mr. Lysaght was ordered to make an effort to collect them, but when it was found that very great expense was incurred thereby, he was ordered to desist.

1742. Mr. *Dunbar.*] Do you think he was a man who was capable of not collecting the subscriptions, in order to make work for himself?—Whether he was or not I cannot say. It was his business, I believe, to collect them.

1743. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] The Return, No. 5, contains a list of the different articles exhibited at the second exhibition, with the premiums awarded; what regulations were made so as to ensure that the articles were really of Irish manufacture?—Merely the word of the persons who sent in the articles. They were called on to give their names, their address, and their assurance that the articles were of Irish manufacture; and I think there was a clause also that they were to be excluded from all further competition if there was any fraud or deceit practised.

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1744. Do you yourself approve of premiums being given for many of the articles mentioned in this list?—This list is for the year 1835. I think there were very few of those medals against which any exception could be made.

1745. What do you understand by manufacturer?—By a manufacturer I understand something different from a mere maker; one who makes upon a large scale sufficient for commerce generally.

1746. Do you conceive this to be a manufacture, a carpet knit by a girl in the Foundling Hospital?—I think the original plan for premiums was not merely for manufactures, but for articles which showed any particular ingenuity.

1747. Do you suppose that was likely ever to grow into a useful manufacture?—I have not a very distinct recollection of what that was, but it excited a good deal of conversation, I recollect, at the time.

1748. Now, there is nine strings of glue, do you think that was a fit subject for a premium?—It was the best sample of that article which was exhibited; but in the distribution of these premiums, I beg leave to say, that I have not only had very little to do, but very little cognizance of them. There was a committee formed specially for the purpose, and they were entrusted with the distribution of a certain number of medals. I also beg leave to say, that the whole scheme of these exhibitions originated with myself several years ago; but it was not a part of my original plan to give any medals whatever, and in consequence of that the scheme altogether failed at the time. Other persons took it up a few years afterwards, expressing a strong opinion that if a few medals, not attended with any great expense to the society, were delivered, people would cordially join in competition for them, and the exhibitions would take place. Certainly these exhibitions have turned out to be the most popular exhibitions that were ever made in Dublin; attended by thousands, nay, I believe it might be said, by tens of thousands, of people. The medals were not productive of much expense. How they were distributed depended entirely upon the committee of manufactures appointed on the occasion.

1749. *Chairman.*] The general opinion was that that exhibition had attracted very great interest to Irish manufactures generally, and tended to produce emulation among the manufacturers themselves?—Certainly, I have no doubt of it. Many native articles were produced at that exhibition which it had been supposed could not have been made in the country. Never was there an exhibition which appeared to give more general satisfaction.

1750. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Was there not a suspicion that many of the articles exhibited were really not articles of Irish manufacture?—I do not recollect any article of that description upon which that suspicion was thrown, except a shower-bath with a pump apparatus attached to it, which was said to be a common thing in London.

1751. Are you aware of the regulations under which the committee decide, or whether they are sufficiently strict to prevent imposition?—The way in which the premiums were decided was to request a few individuals acquainted with particular subjects to form sub-committees for the purpose of examination. I recollect, for instance, having been asked, along with Dr. Litton and some others, to examine the specimens of typography. On such occasions the various specimens are examined, and the premiums determined by the opinion of the sub-committee for each class. The silver medals amount only to the value of some few shillings. But my objection, I beg leave to observe, to the distribution of medals originally was, that in giving out a great number it would be utterly impossible to prevent a little favouritism or partiality, or at least such a decision as might be construed into favouritism or partiality; and that even in the fairest distribution, complaints would be very apt to arise on the part of those who had not obtained prizes.

1752. You objected to medals?—Yes, in the original plan.

1753. What was your original plan?—That the mere exhibition in itself would be sufficiently useful; and that in the distribution of medals, there might be, I will not say partiality, so much as a liability to mistakes, which might cause dissatisfaction amongst those who did not receive medals, and who would certainly imagine they were neglected. At the same time, the few medals which have been distributed were found to have occasioned great excitement, and to have brought persons in who otherwise would not have exhibited.

1754. Do you think a better system might be devised for regulating the distribution of these premiums?—I think it is very difficult to devise a mode which would be attended with less complaints.

1755. Do

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1755. Do you not think if the society afforded to manufacturers the same accommodations for showing their goods, which they afford to the agriculturalists for showing their cattle, the object would be attained without giving premiums?—I do not think it would. The whole thing originated with me as far back as the year 1829; and I took a great deal of trouble indeed, on the occasion, in striving to excite emulation; but though many persons professed a desire to contribute, when it came to the point there was an indifference and indolence upon the subject, which led to the abandonment of the thing altogether, and I gave it up on my part. Some two or three years afterwards it was revived by others who had more acquaintance with the manufacturers, and who were persuaded that by giving away a few small medals, an exhibition would take place which would be advantageous.

1756. Do you yourself generally approve of the selections made by the library committee in the purchases made for the library?—I think, on looking over the lists which I gave in, that very few objections could be made. That there are some items, however, to which exceptions might be started, is beyond doubt.

1757. *Chairman.*] What is your idea with respect to the nature of a library which ought of right to be accessible to the public, in such an institution as the Dublin Society; do you think it ought to be confined strictly to matters of science, or ought it to comprehend all the general knowledge of a solid kind?—I think all general knowledge of a solid kind.

1758. I think you stated before that it ought to be open to the public, as the British Museum is here?—I think it would be very desirable to have it open as a matter of right to the public on that plan; but in order to give effect to such a plan, there must be additional assistants in the library, and new regulations. The rooms at present are not adapted for receiving many persons.

1759. Is there any part of your evidence you wish to add to or explain?—The only part of the evidence I would wish to throw any explanation upon, is with regard to the council. I am quite of opinion that an executive council would be of the greatest possible advantage to the society. With regard to a council that was to be vested with the whole powers of the society, so as to leave the great bulk of the members comparatively unconnected with the affairs of the society, except once or twice a year, I think disadvantages would arise from it, as it would wean a great number of persons from their attachment to the society.

1760. You prefer a system of committees emanating from the body at large, and a selected council formed by deputations from those committees, to the selection of a committee once a year?—I think the former would excite much more interest. The object of having the several committees is to engage as many persons as possible in the affairs of the society, and to excite a taste for the objects of interest in it; but if the whole management of the affairs was left to the control of a council, and the committees abandoned, it would lead to indifference on the part of the majority of the members, which would be attended with disadvantage.

1761. What number of committees do you consider necessary for conducting the different departments of the society?—I think the number of committees at present is nearly what is necessary for the conduct of the society. I will not say absolutely necessary, but their departments are all different; and by diffusing the charge of different departments of the society amongst the members, I think there is more general interest taken in the affairs of the society.

Charles William Hamilton, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

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1762. *Chairman.*] YOU have given great consideration, I believe, to the question whether or not the Dublin Society can be made instrumental in the advancement of agriculture in Ireland; will you state to the Committee what has been the result of that consideration?—It is a question involving much difficulty, and one upon which it would be necessary to enter into a short history of the efforts at promoting agricultural improvement made by or in connection with the Dublin Society during the last few years. I have before stated that upon the grant made to the Farming Society in the year 1800, the Royal Dublin Society withdrew its attention from agricultural matters, and extended its labours into other fields. In May 1830 a letter was addressed to the society by the Marquis of Downshire, urging them to resume their attention to agriculture, in consequence of which a committee was appointed solely for the purpose of attending to agriculture, and

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this department was thus separated from the committee of botany and agriculture, into which agriculture had dwindled away into being a mere name. The principal efforts of that committee were confined from that time for several years to the annual exhibition of cattle, for which medals and premiums were given, and to a few premiums offered for improvements, essays, and subjects of a general nature. During the period of the third cattle show the subject of extending the sphere of the society was generally discussed; but it was found to be more consonant with the views of the members of the Dublin Society that this which appeared an experiment should be made through the medium of a society established in connection with the society, rather than forming a part of it. With this feeling a meeting was held in the committee-room of the Royal Dublin Society, on the 7th June 1833, "For the purpose of considering the best means of forming an association, with a view to assist and co-operate with the Royal Dublin Society, in promoting the general cause of husbandry, encouraging annual exhibitions of cattle, improvement in the breeding of stock, and various other objects." From that time for some months no steps were taken towards the organization of the society at large, but a committee was appointed for the specific purpose of superintending the preparations of the annual exhibition of stock, which was held on the premises of the Royal Dublin Society during the 22d, 23d and 24th of April; when, as many noblemen and gentlemen had come from different parts of Ireland to attend the show, it was considered that a good opportunity offered itself of sounding their inclinations and engaging their co-operation.

On Wednesday the 23d the Marquis of Downshire presided at dinner at Morrison's hotel, which was attended by upwards of 100 of the most influential landed proprietors of Ireland, and the general impression made by what took place in that meeting was, that the time had arrived when the proposed society might be established on an extended scale, and hope for vigorous support.

On the following day a meeting was held, at which also the Marquis of Downshire presided, when it was resolved that the society should consist of a president, one vice-president for each county, a general committee of management, and four sub-committees, for the purpose of attending separately to the four sub-divisions of husbandry, management of stock, arboriculture and horticulture, a treasurer and secretary.

The meeting was adjourned until Thursday 24th, J. L. W. Naper, Esq., in the chair, when it was resolved:

That the president of the society be annually elected.

That there be one vice-president, being a member of the society, elected annually from each county in Ireland respectively.

That the president and vice-presidents be *ex-officio* members of all the committees.

That the general committee of management shall consist of 15, three of whom shall form a quorum; seven to be chosen from the body of the society, and two to be chosen from each of the sub-committees; and that of the seven members to be chosen members of the society, three shall be elected annually.

That the sub-committees shall consist of seven members each, three of whom shall form a quorum, and who shall each choose two of their body to be members of the general committee of management.

That the ordinary business of the society shall be conducted by the committee of management, who shall meet on the last Tuesday in each month, with power to adjourn from day to day, and meet occasionally upon the intimation of their president or secretary, as business may require.

That intimation of occasional meetings shall always be made two days at least before the meeting of the committee, and that all members of the society, though not on the committee, may attend their meetings, but have no vote.

That the committees and sub-committees shall keep a record of their proceedings, to be laid before the general meetings for consideration and direction.

That it shall be in the power of the committee of management to call occasional general meetings of the society, previous intimation being given by advertisement in the Dublin newspapers, at least a fortnight before the day of meeting.

That the secretary shall have the custody of the records and papers of the society, subject to the inspection of the committee.

That the first year of the society shall end on the 31st of December 1834, after which the mode of election shall be by ballot at any of the general meetings.

This society was established, and since its establishment I have carefully attended to its proceedings, and I can state that there was the most ardent anxiety on the part of the local societies to put themselves into connexion with this society; that the correspondence kept up with all parts of Ireland has increased very much, and contains abundance of most valuable matters. It has been the intention of the

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society occasionally to extract from this correspondence everything that would be likely to interest the public; and the first publication they made was a list of the agricultural societies in Ireland, with extracts from the rules adopted for their conduct, and evidence of their success, and to distribute that with a view of diffusing information through the country. They have besides directed their attention to giving premiums where information appeared to be most required, and several essays have been printed and circulated in consequence. To return to the operations carried on immediately within the walls of the Dublin Society; when it was found that this society, although having been joined by about 300 members, was yet not possessed of sufficient funds to carry on very extensive operations, the attention of some of the members of that society was turned to the extension of the objects of the agricultural committee of the Dublin Society. In March 1835, the committee of agriculture presented a report to the Dublin Society, recommending the mode in which the objects of the society might be extended in the best manner. The report of the committee of agriculture was as follows:—

The committee of agriculture and planting, in the discharge of the important duties confided to them, wish to lay before the society a report of the difficulties which are found to obstruct their progress, and to receive from the society its sanction to a defined course, which it shall be their business to pursue, according as the means of so doing shall be granted to them.

They are fully aware that the funds which the society had are very limited, and that without further assistance it would be impossible for the society to carry into execution the whole of the plan now submitted for its consideration; but they think, that when once the course into which their efforts are to be directed is clearly defined, it will be more easy to effect as much of it as the funds already appropriated to the promotion of good husbandry may prove sufficient for; and they confidently hope, that the good which the society shall thereby be the means of doing, may obtain for it a greatly increased support both from the Government and from the landed proprietors of Ireland. That the latter, at least, is not a vain hope, may be concluded from the fact, that, since the Royal Dublin Society has evinced an inclination to resume her part in the promotion of new members in husbandry, the proportion of new members enrolled has been five times that of the preceding 10 years, and the committee are sanguine enough to hope that, when a definite plan, from which it is evident that much decided and immediate good must follow to the country, is laid before Parliament, it will not refuse the small addition which may enable the society to carry into effect the entire scheme now submitted to its consideration, viz.—

For the Royal Dublin Society—

1st. To undertake the collection of information as to the state of the peasantry and their agriculture from every part of Ireland, and to disseminate useful knowledge as to the practicability and most effectual means of improvement.

2d. To excite and sustain the zeal of local societies by constant communications with them.

3d. To collect and open for public inspection a museum of agricultural seeds, products and models of machinery and implements.

4th. To elect a professor of agriculture, whose office shall be to assist in carrying the foregoing objects into effect, and to deliver lectures upon the various subjects connected with agriculture and planting.

The committee think it necessary to advert to some facts, which may assist the society in forming a judgment upon this important question.

The primary object of this society, as set forth upon its first establishment, was the promotion of husbandry; when another society arose, under the auspices of Government, and having that branch of improvement as its exclusive object, the attention of the society was naturally directed into channels of utility unprovided for.

When the Government withdrew its support from the Farming Society, the country, feeling the want of such an institution, naturally turned to the Royal Dublin Society as that which, by reverting to a subject that had formed so important a feature in its original character, could most efficiently provide for that want; but the peculiar circumstances of the difficulty in which the society was at that time placed, prevented it from acting as vigorously as it evinced an inclination to do. A heavy debt was still due to the Duke of Leinster, and the grant from Government was reduced so suddenly and unexpectedly as to increase very much the difficulties to which any decrease of income must naturally have subjected it.

Some efforts have, however, been made to meet the wishes of the country. In April 1830, a resolution to the same effect as the first of these now proposed for your adoption, was passed, and a committee of agriculture and planting was formed. In May 1830, it was resolved, that whenever the funds of the society should allow of it, an allocation of 500 *l.* per annum should be made for the purpose of promoting husbandry, &c. In June 1830, a resolution was passed, similar in effect to that contained in No. 3, now submitted, together with others, for your consideration. An exhibition of stock has been since held on the society's premises, and premiums given by the society, and the increase of admissions which followed this and the exhibition of national manufactures, shows clearly that the society has only to act in accordance with the feelings of the country, in order to ensure a liberal support. Agriculture is a very national object, a mere exhibition can be of but local

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local importance; the committee have, therefore, agreed in recommending that the Royal Dublin Society should take steps to assume the high and extensively useful position which she is so well qualified to occupy; to enlist in her service all those whose efforts would be otherwise directed into other channels, and strongly to petition Parliament for a fund to be allotted exclusively to the objects described in the resolutions submitted to you; and in making this recommendation they would beg of the society to consider that they are not advocating any new principle, or asking for the appropriation to their use of any portion of the funds which are now so well allotted in furthering the other objects of this old and valuable institution, by simply asking for a sanction to the outline thus laid down for their future guidance, and authority for carrying the same into effect according as the future circumstances of this society may admit of their doing so, in order that they may have grounds for communicating with the local agricultural societies of Ireland, and of recommending to this society the best mode of proceeding, in opening a communication upon this subject with the Government of the country.

1763. What was the proceeding of the society at large in consequence of that report of its committee?—They referred the matter to the select committee, and the select committee made a report upon it, approving of some parts, disapproving of others, and postponing the consideration of the whole.

The select committee having, agreeably to the society's reference of Thursday last, taken into consideration the several propositions contained in the report of the agricultural committee, have agreed to the following report:—

That, as to the first and second propositions in the report referred to, namely, the collecting and disseminating useful information, and the keeping up a communication with local societies, the select committee conceive that the steps already taken by the society for promoting the objects detailed therein by the publication of Mr. Blacker's valuable essay on the management of landed property in Ireland, of the essays on the cultivation of the potatoe, &c., and of the late statistical survey of the county Roscommon, by the secretary, Mr. Weld, fully evince their anxiety to persevere in the prosecution of similar measures: but your committee are of opinion that it is not expedient to precipitate the adoption of such further proceedings, but recommend that they should await the approaching opportunity of a full communication on the subject with several other members of the society, and influential members of the agricultural committee in particular, who have hitherto taken an active share in the concerns of that department, and whose attendance may be expected at the cattle exhibition in the ensuing month.

That with respect to the third proposition, namely, the opening for public inspection, a museum of agricultural seeds, products and models of machinery and implements, your committee fully approve of the proposed measure, and recommend to the society to act on the suggestion; but they cannot at present point out any accommodation suitable or applicable to such purpose, save the model room, which they consider the appropriate department for it. This apartment, they recommend, should not only be applied to this object without delay, but that due and convenient arrangements be made for giving the best effect to their recommendation.

That as to the fourth proposition, namely, the electing a professor of agriculture, your committee are of opinion that any recommendation of such a course would be, at present, premature, not only for the reasons stated in their report on the first and second points of reference, but also from the total absence of funds applicable to such object; but your committee, having before them the report of the agricultural committee, which stands for consideration of the board on Thursday week, take leave to recommend that the agricultural committee should be authorised, if practicable, to procure a lecturer for the particular occasion mentioned in that report, provided it can be accomplished without further expense to the society.

The effect of the debate upon that report, and the evident disinclination there was in the society to extend the agricultural part of it, were sufficient to change that adjournment into an adjournment *sine die*. It never was brought again before the society. Again another attempt was made in the society. Feeling that even under the then existing powers of the agricultural committee some good might be done, provided they had some increase of funds, we tried every expedient that we could devise of introducing a fund into the society for the purpose, and after finding that it would be impossible to allocate any sum from any of the other departments, the amount of which no member could wish to reduce, some agreed upon a plan that we should induce the members of the Agricultural Society to join the Dublin Society under the provisions of a former bye-law, on condition that the society should allow the sum so raised to be applied to the advantage of the committee in which they took the greatest interest. There is no doubt that such was at least as unobjectionable an offer as could be made to the society. With that view I gave a notice which I thus find stated in the proceedings of the society:

"Mr. Charles W. Hamilton gave the following notice of motion for Thursday next:

"That as the sum allotted to the uses of the agricultural committee amounts only

only to 150*l.*, and as such sum is evidently inadequate to those objects which the committee contemplate, and the principle of which the society has sanctioned; and as furthermore, the estimates being sent in, the society cannot hope for any addition to their grant during this year; the subscriptions for this year of such persons as shall join the society as, 'associate annual members under the provisions of the 12th bye-law, shall be devoted to the furtherance of the objects of the agricultural committee.'" That question was referred to the select committee and the select committee on the following Thursday reported thus:—

The select committee, in obedience to the order of reference from the society on Thursday last, on the resolution proposed that day by Mr. Hamilton, have to report, that after the most mature consideration of the resolution, they are decidedly of opinion that the proposition therein contained is, on various grounds, objectionable; that your committee cannot recommend its adoption; and although it may not be necessary, or even expedient to state all the motives on which they ground this opinion, they feel, at all events, satisfied that, after experience had of the past failure of all annual subscriptions, and the little hopes that exist of any future ones, the resorting to a scheme that would probably prove abortive, could only have the effect of bringing discredit on the proceedings of the society.

E. Stanley, Chairman.

This report was, as may be supposed, sufficient to put a stop to all further efforts in extending the sphere of the agricultural committee under the present system of management. The attention of some of the members was then turned more towards the more active support of the Agricultural Society, which was found to be working well as far as its very limited means allowed of. In consequence of that, a memorial in November 1835 was presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant by some members of the Agricultural Society, requesting that inquiry might be made into the mode of assisting either the Dublin Society or the Agricultural Society, in such a manner that they might at least have in one case efficient aid granted towards agricultural improvement. Subsequently, in April 1836, a second memorial was presented defining more accurately the plan upon which the memorialists wished that Government should proceed in granting aid to the objects. That second memorial I also lay before the Committee, because it contains the plan upon which it is conceived that a society might be established, dependent not entirely upon Government aid, but partly upon local contributions, and formed in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of waste or inefficiency. The first memorial is as follows:—

The undersigned members of the Agricultural Society of Ireland respectfully submit the following statement to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Their committee have been entrusted with a duty which they find it impossible, under existing circumstances, to perform satisfactorily; that duty is to promote and foster improvement generally in the agriculture of Ireland.

They are deeply impressed with the importance of that duty, and pray to Government for guidance and aid in surmounting the difficulties which obstruct their progress.

They do not consider it necessary here to advert to the advantages which may be expected to arise from the proper conduct and influence of an agricultural society in this country; the success attending the labours of other societies, and in particular of the Highland Society of Scotland, is a sufficient proof, that if the means were granted, they will lead to a certain and highly beneficial result.

The history of assistance given to agricultural improvement in Ireland may be thus briefly recapitulated.

In the year 1742 the Royal Dublin Society was chartered for the "promotion of husbandry and the useful arts in Ireland." For many years husbandry did occupy a prominent place in the annals of its transactions, but when the desire for agricultural improvement increased, the stimulus afforded by the Royal Dublin Society was felt to be hardly sufficient to draw out fully the resources of the country; and in the year 1800 a grant was made by Government, of 10,000*l.* per annum towards the support of a farming society. This society flourished, and much good was effected during the first years of its existence; but the principles upon which it was founded were not such as to secure to it permanent success. The funds hitherto appropriated to the promotion of husbandry in the Royal Dublin Society were, consequently, diverted into other channels; and in the year 1816 Government withdrew the grant from the Farming Society, which therefore ceased to exist.

The want of it was felt in the country; and various efforts have been made to establish a similar society upon the basis of popular subscription; these have invariably failed.

An attempt was subsequently made in the Royal Dublin Society to extend its influence to this branch of national improvement; an agricultural committee was appointed, and an annual exhibition of cattle established, but the entire sum placed at the disposal of the committee never exceeded 150*l.* per annum.

Of course the whole management depended upon the gratuitous attendance of the committee; the funds were not sufficient to the support of a responsible officer, upon whom the

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laborious part of the duty might officially devolve; and the distribution of so small a sum could not possibly be made in such a manner as to produce any general effect in the country.

This committee have no power to do any good, however willing they may be to sacrifice their time and exertions.

This was so strongly felt, that a meeting was held in the committee-room of the Royal Dublin Society on the 7th of June 1833, "for the purpose of considering the best means of forming an association, with a view to assist and co-operate with the Royal Dublin Society in promoting the general cause of husbandry, encouraging annual exhibitions of cattle, improvements in the breeding of stock, and various other objects."

On Wednesday the 23d, the Marquis of Downshire presided at dinner at Morrison's hotel, which was attended by upwards of 100 of the most influential landed proprietors of Ireland; and the general impression made by what passed at that dinner was, that the time had arrived when the proposed society might be established on an extended scale, and hope for vigorous support. On the following day a meeting was held, at which also the Marquis of Downshire presided, when it was resolved that the society should consist of a president, one vice-president for each county, a general committee of management, and four sub-committees for the purpose of attending separately to the four sub-divisions of husbandry, management of stock, arboriculture and horticulture, a treasurer and secretary.

The readiness with which the few local societies which exist in Ireland placed themselves in connexion with this society was such as to hold out a sure prospect of success, should the society be able to continue its operations; but, unfortunately, here again the smallness of the sum which it was found possible to raise from the subscriptions of about 300 members, has proved an effectual barrier to anything like exertions sufficiently extended to produce a national effect.

The society must therefore either dissolve itself, or be enabled by Government assistance to raise itself into such a position as may command the support and interest of the country. With these considerations, therefore, in view, viz., that it is impossible for any national effect to be produced without the immediate disposal of a considerable sum of money, and that the Royal Dublin Society is, out of their grant, enabled to appropriate only 150*l.* towards the promotion of husbandry, the undersigned beg to suggest to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant the expediency of causing inquiry to be made into the mode in which either the Agricultural Society may be placed upon a firmer basis, or an addition may be made to the grant of the Royal Dublin Society sufficient to enable the agricultural committee to act, either in place of or in conjunction with the Agricultural Society of Ireland, in encouraging agricultural enterprise, collecting and disseminating agricultural knowledge, and fostering local societies which may aim at producing locally the same effect.

The undersigned do not consider it to be necessary now more fully to detail the objects which they have in view, or suggest the mode of assistance which they desire, further than this preliminary step of Government inquiry.

The second memorial is as follows:—

We, the undersigned, beg leave to represent to your Excellency that, since the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant from the Farming Society of Ireland, the country has ever felt the want of such a union among the landed proprietors for the purpose of agricultural improvements.

That ignorance on the subject is so general, and distrust in the efficiency of such societies has so naturally arisen from the failures which have been known to accompany previous attempts at their formation, we think it would be very necessary for Government to encourage and assist our efforts.

The plan which we would beg to recommend, at least the principle, is, that Government should grant us 2,000*l.*, upon condition of our raising 1,000*l.* by private subscription.

That the society should devote its attention principally to the distribution of knowledge upon the subject of agriculture, through the means of local associations.

That the expenses of the society at large should be strictly confined to the establishment of an office, and, perhaps, an agricultural museum in Dublin, with a paid secretary and assistant-secretary, to the collecting useful information by means of premiums offered, exactly in the manner that has been found so efficient in the Highland Society of Scotland, and distributing it in cheap publications, and to the encouragement of and keeping up a constant communication with local agricultural associations in every part of the country; and we propose that this should be done by the expenditure of the larger portion of the sum placed at our disposal, in granting to each of the several societies, annually, premiums proportioned to the sums locally raised; by which means we should have the power of introducing into every part of the country, however distant and uncultivated, the best breeds of cattle, the most useful implements, and a general knowledge of improved modes of agriculture.

We beg leave also to suggest, that such unions of the country gentlemen and farmers would form an excellent and essential basis, upon which might be constructed such a system of agricultural seminaries as has been recommended so highly in the Report of the Poor Inquiry Commission.

We should further suggest that the accounts of the society, and the report of its proceedings might be so submitted to the control of the Board of Works, or other body delegated by Government, as to ensure the Government a control over and knowledge of the mode in which the funds shall be expended. Our object in thus addressing your Excellency

Excellency is merely to urge your Excellency to inquire into the advantages which might arise from this or any similar scheme, and not to allow of our society's falling to the ground for want of a very small sum from the public purse.

1764. Were those memorials signed by any considerable number of persons?—They were most respectably signed.

1765. What has been the result of the Agricultural Association; has it been successful or has it failed?—I believe I may say it has afforded very excellent promise of being of very great use to the country, and the only limit to its operation is the smallness of its funds.

1766. Is it practically in existence at this moment?—It is.

1767. Have subscriptions during the last year been collected?—They have; and at a general meeting in April officers were elected for the ensuing year.

1768. Has anything been done, besides the election of officers, in the way of advancing the objects of the society?—No; because during the last year the feeling of the members has been, that unless some stimulus were given to the society it could not be put on a footing of establishing a national character: that it would merely be a small local society, liable to all the disadvantages, and the accusations of jobbing, which, if acting only as a local society, it would be liable to.

1769. Do you remember what the greatest amount of subscriptions in any one year, or the amount of subscriptions in the last year was?—The greatest amount of subscriptions in any one year was between 320 *l.* and 330 *l.* I cannot state the amount during the last year.

1770. Then, as a voluntary association, unsupported by public grant, it has failed to accomplish all the objects which you desire?—It has completely.

1771. And without Parliamentary assistance you do not expect that it will be available for these purposes?—I do not think that any society can be established in Ireland without getting some adventitious aid of that kind to stimulate its exertions, however it might be in future able, when once established, to carry them on.

1772. Have you formed any estimate of the amount of Parliamentary grant which would be sufficient to carry on the operations of the society?—I think the experiment might be tried with the aid of 2,000 *l.* each year; and I should propose that that should not be granted, except on condition of a certain sum being raised by local subscriptions; because, in general, I am inimical to the principle of grants of public money.

1773. What do you mean by local subscriptions; do you mean subscriptions from the general associations, or subscriptions from the local associations in different parts of the country?—I mean both; but the mode in which I think that might be best carried on is detailed in the second memorial presented to the Lord Lieutenant.

1774. What reason have you for supposing the amount of private subscriptions would be greater if there were a Parliamentary grant, than it has been when the association was entirely voluntary?—I think the example of the National Board of Education leads me to that; because I know that greater sums have been raised in support of their schools than would have been, had there not been an aid granted by Government proportionate to the local subscriptions.

1775. What proportion do you think the private subscriptions ought to bear to the Parliamentary grant?—I do not think it would be possible to raise more than 1,000 *l.* by private subscriptions. There would be very great difficulty in doing even that. At present I do not think we could make the society sufficiently extensive without an expenditure of 3,000 *l.*, and therefore I should propose that, at least until the experiment was fairly tried, the Government should grant in the same proportion as they do to the national schools, namely, two-thirds of the amount, or double the subscription raised.

1776. Do you consider that agricultural objects could not be effectively advanced without a sum of 3,000 *l.* a year?—I do consider that it would be impossible for the society to extend the sphere of its operations, so as to be felt in every part of Ireland, so as in every part of Ireland to give to the poorer cottagers access to specimens of the best breeds of cattle and the best implements suited to the cultivation of the soil, and to interest local societies in communicating answers to queries of the parent society, without at least that sum; and I have taken some pains to reduce that as low as I thought would be absolutely necessary.

1777. You propose, when a local association has been formed, that the central association shall have the power of supplying a certain portion of the funds required

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for carrying on the operations of the local association; what proportion would you require to be raised by the local association, and what proportion should be given by the central association?—That, I think, would be a subject for future consideration, according as the society felt its way, and its power of effecting good in the country; but my own idea at present is, that we should require a local subscription of double the grant made.

1778. Are you able to submit to the Committee anything like an estimate of the mode in which the 3,000*l.* would be expended?—Yes; as an outline, subject to future revision, the account would probably run thus:—

	£.	s.	d.
The Secretary, who should be a person perfectly qualified to perform, not only the duties of secretary and publisher, but also of professor of agriculture; salary, including house, &c.	350	–	–
To the assistant-secretary, salary	100	–	–
Premiums upon general subjects, similar to those granted by the Highland Society of Scotland, printing, postage, &c.	690	–	–
Premiums granted in aid to three local societies in every county in Ireland, at the rate of 20*l.* to each	1,860	–	–
TOTAL	£. 3,000	–	–

1779. Supposing that Parliament were indisposed to grant that sum which you consider necessary for the maintenance of an independent agricultural association in Ireland, do you think it would be possible to render the Dublin Society, under an improved arrangement, instrumental in effecting the encouragement and advancement of agriculture?—I do not think that any effort of a national character could be carried on without a very large expenditure; and I am afraid that a society as extensive as such a one ought to be, in order to undertake the improvement of the agriculture of Ireland, would form an engrossing part of the Dublin Society, and be rather an *imperium in imperio* than form one committee upon a footing at all similar to the others. Besides I do not conceive that we are likely to get that assistance in the Dublin Society which appears to be necessary directly from Government; nor do I think it as good a principle as that of part private subscriptions and part grant.

1780. Supposing it were in the power of the Dublin Society to allocate a sum of 500*l.* a year, to agriculture, do you not think it would be able, (perhaps less effectually than with a greater allocation, but still would be able), by communications with local associations, to give very material assistance to such associations; and by the distribution of these essays and pamphlets, which you consider useful in indicating what has been done in the most improved system of agriculture?—I am so thoroughly convinced that one of the most important means by which the condition of the peasantry in Ireland can be raised from their present state, is, that of agricultural instruction, that I do not wish to aid in any attempt which I know cannot prove fully successful; and therefore I do not think it will be desirable that a partial and inefficient effort should be continued within the walls of the Dublin Society.

1781. Then you think that agriculture ought to be altogether abstracted from among the legitimate objects to which the Dublin Society, as a body, ought to apply itself?—I do, except in so far as I think the Dublin Society ought to lend its aid to the Agricultural Society in promoting their objects, through the means of its professors, and probably of its botanical garden; but all that I would have coming from it, acting collaterally with the society. I do not see any difficulty in their working together in that way.

1782. In the plan which you have submitted of an independent association, you do not, I believe, embrace the maintenance of agricultural schools throughout the country?—No; but I look upon some general organisation of the country gentlemen with a view to improve agriculture, to be the necessary basis for any system of agricultural schools to be founded upon; because I do not see how any system of that kind could at present emanate from the Government, without their having responsible people in the country to consult on the best places to establish them in, and to take the superintendence and surveillance of them when established.

1783. Mr. *Jones.*] Do you know whether any agricultural schools have been established in Ireland?—Yes, I am acquainted with those that have been; and the success of one or two has certainly led me to hope for very beneficial results from the further extension of them; but I should be sorry to see that carried too far, or to see the thing hurried; because although I look eventually to the national schools being

being made the medium of agricultural instruction, yet it would require many years previous preparation before the country could be in possession of masters who would be able to do good in that way.

1784. Do you know the agricultural school that has been established in the county of Derry?—Yes, I have visited it.

1785. *Chairman.*] Do you conceive there would be any difficulty in procuring masters fully adequate for such instruction in Ireland?—I conceive at present there is very great difficulty, with respect to the Board of National Education, in procuring good masters for teaching reading and writing; and unless you are able to support two masters, which of course would be very expensive, you would have the same difficulty in a greater degree when the qualification was increased. I look forward to seeing the same masters giving instructions in both branches, as has been found to succeed remarkably well in different parts of England and Ireland also, as a reference to the works of Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Hull will show.

1786. Is the Committee to understand, that you are of opinion that many of the efforts which have been directed of late years by the Dublin Society towards the advancement of agriculture, qualified as they are at present, have not been productive of advantage?—I think they have been productive of very little advantage.

1787. Has not the result of their offering prizes for essays on farming been to elicit some of the most valuable works which are in circulation in Ireland on the subject?—They have elicited one work by Mr. Blacker, which I consider to be the most valuable work that has been published, but that is all.

1788. What do you suppose to have been the reason, that in framing the estimates for the general purposes of the Dublin Society, a larger portion was not asked for the uses of the agricultural committee?—I must mention, in the first instance, that the agricultural committee have no representatives on the selected committee, and therefore there is no one to ask for a greater sum; and one of the members of the selected committee stated to me that, when the estimates were drawn up the last time, the question was mooted as to whether I should be called before the committee to state whether any greater sum was required by the agricultural committee. The proposal was negatived, and no doubt it was through the feeling of unwillingness which the society has to embark in any further attempt to promote agricultural improvement. The estimates are not laid before the society at large.

1789. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Would it not be competent for any member of the society to give notice of a motion to bring this subject, or any other subject generally, before the society at a stated meeting?—The question has been several times brought forward of additions to the funds devoted to the uses of the agricultural committee, but without effect.

1790. Then you think that one of the defects in the constitution of the society is, that there being a selected committee instead of a council, the wants of a portion of the members of the body are not represented in that selected committee?—I do. There are two committees which are not represented upon the selected committee.

1791. *Chairman.*] Would your objection to the constitution of the selected body be removed if there were deputations from the two committees which are not represented?—I have stated before that I have objections to these deputations. I think it would be better that the whole of these committees should be consulted.

1792. Mr. *Jones.*] Do not the estimates originate with the committees?—With the selected committee, I believe.

1793. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Do you conceive the officers of the society are too numerous?—I do not.

1794. How many secretaries are there?—There are two honorary secretaries; but there is only one secretary who really acts as such.

1795. Who is the acting secretary?—Mr. Hardman.

1796. Is he a man of science?—I should say he was a person of liberal education, not particularly a man of science.

1797. Do you conceive it would be an advantage to the society that one of the secretaries, particularly the paid secretary, should be a man of science?—I cannot say I think there would be any great advantage in the paid secretary, whose business is more writing than suggesting, being a man of science.

1798. Are the duties of the assistant-secretary very heavy?—They are.

1799. Do they require his constant attendance?—They do.

1800. Was it in consequence of the great duties he had to perform, that his

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salary was increased?—That was done, after a full report upon it, by the selected committee.

1801. Do you conceive these duties are more important to the society, and more difficult to perform in point of time, than the duties of professors?—I do, very much.

1802. Do you approve of the increase of the salary of the assistant-secretary, although there was no increase in the salary of the professors?—There was a very full report of the committee on the subject, and in that report I did concur.

1803. The object of the increase of salary was to provide him with a clerk, was it not?—It was to provide him with an assistant in writing, which he had been obliged to pay a person to perform previously.

1804. Has he since the increase of salary employed a clerk?—He has sometimes employed a person whom he has paid; he has at other times either employed his sons or his nephews who might be living with him; and whether he actually made any disbursement or not, he procured a substitute for writing.

1805. *Chairman.*] Do you think that more advantage would have resulted to the society if there had been a writing clerk in attendance, remunerated by the extra 50*l.* which was given to Mr. Hardman?—I do not; I think the business is very well done. There is no complaint of it; and there is a very full report of the committee on the subject of the business being very well done, which I see was brought up by Mr. Weld at the time he proposed the additional grant.

1806. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] You have taken an interest in the management of the botanical garden?—I am not upon the committee, but I have always been very much interested in it.

1807. Has the increased expense which has taken place lately met your concurrence?—Yes.

1808. You think the society have received value for the amount of expenditure?—I do, with reference to the buildings. I think the 300*l.* which was voted from the fund of members' admissions has been admirably expended.

1809. Do you equally approve of all the other expenditure?—I am not aware there has been any sum expended which I am capable of saying is greater than it ought to have been.

1810. Is it your opinion that a greater sum of money, taking into account the funds of the society, is allocated to the botanical garden than ought to be?—I think a much larger sum has been expended during the last two years than ought to be allocated for the current expenses; but it must be remembered that at the time the present curator came into office the houses and garden were in a most discreditable state, and that a great outlay has been absolutely necessary to repair the injury which was done by neglect; and therefore part of the expenditure has been actually on building and restoring. I have a statement from the curator in which he declares that he thinks a sum not exceeding 900*l.* would be sufficient to support the garden in a proper state in future, exclusive of professor's and curator's salaries.

1811. Is the dilapidation you mention owing to the neglect of the late curator, Mr. Underwood?—To the neglect of the society and of the curator.

1812. Is the management of the botanical garden given to the same committee at present, under whom this great neglect occurred?—Alterations take place from year to year in the committees; and I am sure that there are some new members, but to what extent I am not prepared to say.

1813. The present salary of the curator is stated to be 92*l.* 15*s.*?—Yes.

1814. Is that the only emolument the curator has?—I believe it to be the only emolument, with the exception of any fees he may receive on taking apprentices into the garden.

1815. Has he not a house in the garden?—He has a house, though a very indifferent one.

1816. Does he conceive himself authorised to dispose of any of the plants?—Certainly not in the way of sale.

1817. He has no advantage from sale or use of vegetables?—I believe not.

1818. Mr. *Dunbar.*] How do you mean in the way of sale?—I believe a member of the committee, or of the society, may, on application, get cuttings or such specimens as might be very easily spared from the garden; but I am not prepared to say to what extent the society allows that.

1819. But he does not get anything from that?—Certainly not.

1820. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Do you not think such a power left in the hands of

of the curator is liable to great abuse?—I do not think it is likely to be attended with great abuse.

1821. May he not give away duplicate specimens which might be sold with great benefit to the society?—I think it would be better to have them sold, as has been done in other gardens.

1822. Is there any report made monthly or annually to the committee of botany, of the plants or cuttings which he might give away in the course of that time?—There is not.

1823. Then it is entirely left at the discretion of the curator?—It is; but I believe it obtains to a very slight extent.

1824. Mr. *Dunbar.*] Is the privilege confined to the committee?—I am not sure to whom it is confined, and I merely mention it as being probable; and I believe that such would be the case to any member of the society.

1825. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Do you think any member of the society would have a right to go to the curator and ask him for any duplicate specimens?—I am not sure as to the matter of right; but I believe, as a matter of courtesy, that a specimen, rather than be thrown away, would be given to a member of the society.

1826. Have you known such to be the case?—I do not remember now any instance I could quote.

1827. Mr. *Anthony Lefroy.*] Did you ever know of the curator having exercised his power to abuse its extent?—Certainly not.

1828. *Chairman.*] Supposing it were a question between an application of a member of the Dublin Society for duplicate specimens, and an application from a botanic garden in any part of Ireland, to which do you think the society would give the preference, or to which ought they to give the preference?—Certainly to any botanical garden in Ireland; for I think it is highly desirable that the committee should particularly direct its attention to the advantage to be derived from exchanging duplicate specimens, or selling them.

1829. Mr. *Dunbar.*] Do you not think it would be liable to great abuse, if they were to adopt the practice of selling their duplicates?—I do not; it is done in other gardens. It is done in the Glasgow garden.

1830. To whom would you entrust it; to the curator?—I would entrust it to the curator, making him give a list of the plants to be disposed of at the sale, within such a time previously, that the members of the committee should see them, and have cognisance of their being properly selected.

1831. If you give him that additional duty, would you not be obliged to increase his salary?—I would increase his salary, and give him a per centage on the sales. I believe that is done in some other instances; and I believe it to be a good method.

1832. *Chairman.*] Are you able to submit to the Committee any statement of the attendance of members on the different committees, during any successive period?—I have a statement here of the number of times which each committee has met during the last six years, of the attendance of each member upon each committee, and also of the average attendance at the board-room sittings.

Average of Attendance at the Weekly Meetings of the Society during the last Six Years.

Year 1830 - - -	34	Average attendances.
1831 - - -	30	—
1832 - - -	33	—
1833 - - -	30	—
1834 - - -	51	—
1835 - - -	47	—

Attendance of Members on Committees during the last six years.

N. B.—An Asterisk is placed against the figure denoting the number of attendances of each member who has been displaced upon the subsequent election.

Name of Committee.	YEAR.	Number of Meetings.	Attendance of each Member.
House - - - - -	1830	15	13, 12, 9, 7, 7, 7, 6, 4, 0*.
	1831	11	11, 9, 8, 8, 5, 4, 4, 1, 1, 0*,
	1832	13	10, 9, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 5, 2.
	1833	18	14, 9, 7, 7, 7, 6, 6, 5, 4.
	1834	13	10, 9, 6, 5, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3.
	1835	12	10, 9, 7, 7, 6, 6*, 6, 3, 0.

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Name of Committee.	YEAR.	Number of Meetings	Attendance of each Member.
Economy	1830	19	4, 18, 8, 6, 8, 13, 14, 11, 5.
	1831	20	18, 17, 13, 8, 7, 6, 6, 3, 0*.
	1832	20	15, 14, 9, 7, 5, 5, 5.
	1833	16	16, 12, 8, 8, 6, 4, 1, 1, 1.
	1834	16	12, 11, 11, 7, 6, 4, 3, 2.
	1835	15	11, 9, 8, 8, 4, 3, 3, 2, 1*.
Botany	1830	37	28, 27, 21, 15, 14, 12, 9, 9, 2*.
	1831	24	13, 12, 11, 9, 8, 7, 5, 4.
	1832	22	18, 16, 14, 12, 8, 8, 7, 6, 5.
	1833	17	14, 12, 9, 8, 7, 4, 4, 1.
	1834	31	26, 22, 16, 16, 15, 15, 14, 12.
	1835	25	16, 15, 14, 13, 13, 12, 6, 5, 5.
Library	1830	11	7, 9, 0*, 3, 6, 6, 3, 5, 6.
	1831	11	9, 9, 8, 5, 4, 4, 1, 1.
	1832	14	12, 10, 7, 5, 4, 4, 3, 3, 2.
	1833	12	11, 10, 10, 7, 6, 2, 1*, 1.
	1834	18	14, 14, 10, 9, 9, 7, 3.
	1835	24	15, 15, 14, 12, 11, 10, 10, 7, 5.
Chemistry and Mineralogy	1830	8	5, 15, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 0*.
	1831	13	12, 11, 11, 7, 5, 4, 3, 3, 0*.
	1832	15	15, 13, 12, 8, 4, 3, 3, 2, 1.
	1833	10	6, 5, 4, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0.
	1834	10	7, 6, 5, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 0.
	1835	4	3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0.
Museum and Natural History	1830	—	Committee appointed.
	1831	—	No returns.
	1832	4	3, 3, 2, 1, 1, 0, 0.
	1833	9	7, 6, 6, 3, 3, 2, 0, 0.
	1834	7	5, 4, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1.
	1835	8	7, 6, 3, 3, 3, 2, 1.
Natural Philosophy	1830	5	3, 4, 2, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 3.
	1831	2	2, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.
	1832	7	6, 5, 4, 2, 2, 1, 1, 0, 0.
	1833	11	10, 9, 5, 4, 3, 1, 1.
	1834	16	7, 7, 7, 7, 3, 1, 0.
	1835	4	3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0.
Fine Arts	1830	16	15, 15, 5, 8, 8, 6, 9, 1, 4.
	1831	16	13, 11, 9, 6, 5, 4, 4, 3, 0.
	1832	12	11, 8, 7, 5, 5, 0, 0, 0.
	1833	14	10, 10, 9, 5, 2, 2, 1, 0.
	1834	14	7, 6, 4, 3, 3, 2, 0.
	1835	10	5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 1, 4*, 0*.

No returns are made of the meetings of the Selected Committee, Committee of Agriculture or Manufactures; these two latter not being standing Committees.

1833. Have you any observations to offer upon the arrangement and condition of the museum?—I consider the museum to be in a very defective state and of very little value to students in mineralogy. As to the general description of the contents of it, the principal points that I should refer to are, that there is no collection of Irish minerals sufficiently perfect to be of the slightest use, no geological collection at all available, and none of organic fossils. There is a very great scarcity of the newer minerals. The principal part of the collection is that of the Leskean cabinet, which is in a very indifferent state, a great portion of it remaining in the original boxes in which it was brought over, not exposed to the public eye; and of the part which is in the cases, one-half is so placed as to be totally unapproachable by the public, and even when the public can see them, the labels are so defaced that it is of scarcely any use. Besides that, the arrangement has become obsolete. With reference to the number of specimens, perhaps a comparison with another museum may be considered interesting to the Committee. I have got the contents of the Andersonian collection at Glasgow, which is one of comparatively recent institution, and I find by referring to it, that it is much more rich in almost every branch of science. The following is a comparative view of the

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the present state of the Andersonian museum, and that of the Dublin Society, with the expense incurred in the buildings, and in forming the respective collections :—

Anderson's Museum, Glasgow:	
Expense of fitting up the museum apartment	£. 800
Purchase of Mr. Sabine's ornithological collection	300
All other expenses	300
List of Specimens:	
Simple minerals, all named and classified	1,000
Geological specimens and organic remains	2,300
Skeletons, &c.	150
Mammifera	120
Birds	2,000
Reptiles	198
Fishes	103
Insects and crustacea	820
Shells	3,000
Zoophytes	200

All this was accomplished in about five years.

Museum of Royal Dublin Society:	
Minerals in Leskean collection	7,331
Ditto in general collection	2,432
Irish collections, about	10,000

Many of the specimens in this last collection are worthless, nor is the collection at all calculated to throw light on the geology of Ireland; and I do not believe that there are 300 organic fossils in the whole collection.

Skeletons in Royal Dublin Society	—
Mammiferous animals	60
Birds	530
Reptiles	162
Fishes, about	60
Insects, very few.	
Shells	1,411

A catalogue of the Natural History objects in the Royal Dublin Museum was published in 1813, and in comparing the state at present with that indicated by the catalogue, I find that in some things the collection has retrograded; for instance, the skeletons have all vanished. The birds have increased; not so the fishes, for the collection of them has greatly decreased.

1834. How do you account for the disappearance of articles from the museum?—I cannot account for it; but the fact is, that a great many articles have disappeared.

1835. Mr. *Anthony Lefroy.*] Do you state these facts from your own inspection and knowledge?—From my own inspection partly, and partly from information given to me by the professor of mineralogy, who has been lately engaged in examining very closely into the state of the museum.

1836. Are you a mineralogist yourself?—I have devoted a great deal of time to the study of mineralogy.

1837. *Chairman.*] There is not such a confidence in the present management of the museum, as induces persons to give largely in the way of presents?—No, certainly not.

1838. How do you conceive that the museum could be extended and rendered more perfect?—I think, if the society were put upon such a footing as to deserve the confidence of the country, there is a very extended opening for making it a receptacle for one of the most interesting collections that ever was offered to the public eye. The Ordnance Survey are making a most minute collection of mineralogy, geology, and natural history in every part of Ireland. This collection has only been going on for about a year, and they are already so overwhelmed with specimens, that they have no place to deposit them in; and it will become a matter of consideration whether the Government should build a museum at Mountjoy barracks, some distance from Dublin, for the classification of these specimens, or whether an arrangement should be made, by which the Dublin Society, with additional buildings, may become the depository for this enormous collection.

1839. To which project should you give the preference?—Certainly to that of placing it in the Dublin Society; and I believe that that project would be concurred in by the principal officers to whom the surveys are entrusted, provided any

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security were given that that collection should not be as grossly neglected and mismanaged as the collections in the Dublin Society have hitherto been.

1840. Do you consider that the Museum of the Dublin Society in its present arrangement forms an useful resort to students to assist them in their pursuits?—I do not; and I may state, that the first thing which attracted my attention to what appeared to me to be mismanagement in the conduct of the Dublin Society was, when I myself was a very ardent student in mineralogy, I found I could derive no advantage whatever from having recourse to the Museum of the Dublin Society in the way of reference.

1841. What is your opinion with respect to the state of the sculpture gallery?—I believe the sculpture gallery to be very well furnished, and to be of considerable use in supplying models for students to copy.

1842. It is not open on the same day as the museum; would it not be advantageous for the visitors that they should have an opportunity of seeing both the museum and the sculpture gallery on the same visit?—I should see no objection, provided it did not too far interfere with the pupils in the drawing-schools; but I should like to see it open more frequently to them.

1843. Has it occurred to you, that great advantage would arise from a larger exhibition of models?—Certainly, if the society had room for it. I should wish to see not only models, in every branch of mechanics, exhibited there, but also of agricultural implements; and I have endeavoured to get such a model-room established within the last two years, but it has not arrived to any degree of extent so as to make it worthy of the public notice.

1844. But you think the Dublin Society ought to be a repository for all kinds of mechanical inventions, mechanical and agricultural implements; and, in fact, embrace as many of these objects as other institutions, such as that of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers at Paris?—I do; I consider it would be a very material object for the society to embrace.

1845. Are you acquainted with the medal department of the museum?—No; I know there is a collection of medals, which is not well arranged.

1846. You are not able to suggest any improvement with respect to the medal department?—I have often heard it contemplated that there should be an arrangement of the medals, which at present are not easily accessible.

1847. What is your opinion as to the propriety of continuing the exhibition of Irish manufactures, and giving premiums for various new inventions and improvements, such as have been given within the last year or two?—I do not attach as much value to the exhibition of manufactures as some other people do, although I think they may be of considerable advantage when not too often repeated; but as to the giving of premiums, I think it has not been well arranged. I think premiums should be given more to draw out the resources of the country, and not to the introduction of articles begun by machinery elsewhere; in fact, for the excellence of our artificers' workshops, instead of for skill in merely furnishing articles which have been nearly completed in England.

1848. In pursuing the subject of agricultural improvement, you have, I believe, made yourself acquainted with the arrangements of the Highland Society in Scotland; do you conceive that any of these arrangements could be usefully adopted in the Dublin Society's proceedings?—If the objects of that society were the same as those of the Dublin Society, I should think they could; but as my evidence has always gone to prove it would be better to have an agricultural society separate from the Dublin Society, I cannot say that they could, except so far as the Highland Society is supported almost entirely by annual subscriptions, in the collection of which there is found to be no difficulty whatever.

1849. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Is there a grant at any time from the Government to the Highland Society?—Yes, there has been a grant, but it has been more an allocation of another sum which was devoted to improvement in Scotland, than a direct grant.

1850. *Chairman.*] Have you any specific suggestions to offer arising out of your observation in the working of the Highland Society?—No, except that the principle upon which the Highland Society goes, is that of carrying its influence into the most remote parts of the country, by offering premiums, so as to draw forth the ingenuity of the inhabitants, and by diffusing knowledge among them; which objects it carries on very successfully, and to a very great extent; whereas I conceive the Dublin Society has confined itself more to the limits of the town in which it is situated.

1851. Are you able to submit to the Committee a general abridged statement of the proceedings of the Highland Society?—I cannot do that better than by extracting the preliminary notice to the premiums offered by the society in 1836:

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The business of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland is conducted by a president, four vice-presidents, 30 ordinary, and 10 extraordinary directors, a treasurer, an honorary secretary, and a secretary, to which last all communications are addressed. The ordinary directors are subdivided into committees for the despatch of business, assisted occasionally by those ordinary members most conversant with the subjects to be discussed. The report of each committee is brought before the directors collectively for farther procedure, and these proceedings are again submitted for approbation to a half-yearly general meeting of the society. One of the general meetings is, by the charter, appointed to be holden on the second Tuesday of January; the other on such lawful day in the months of June or July as the directors may fix. New members are admitted at either of these general meetings by ballot. They pay a small annual contribution of 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, or, in their option, and in full of all future claims, a life subscription of 12 guineas. The annual subscription is payable in advance, and is expected to be so paid or remitted, by the members who are liable in it, without expense to the society. All meetings of directors or committees are open, and at these any member may attend and deliver his opinion on the subjects under consideration; though, in cases of division, the directors or members of the committees only are entitled to vote. Members have access to the society's library, which is annually increasing by the purchase or donation of books connected with the purposes of the institution.

When the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland was instituted in the year 1784, the object chiefly contemplated was the improvement of the Highlands, and hence the name, the Highland Society of Scotland, which it then assumed. But the great increase in the number of its members since that time, the happy management of its funds, and the change in the general state of the country, have long enabled it to extend the design of its first institution, and direct attention to every part of North Britain where industry might be excited or the useful arts improved. In accordance with this extension of the purposes of its institution, the society, in the supplementary charter lately obtained, has been named the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

The society has, neither by its charters of incorporation, nor by its practice, been limited in its patronage to any one department of industry; but it has regarded, as the fitting objects of encouragement, every application of useful labour which might tend to the general good. But although its patronage be thus extended as regards its objects, circumstances have arisen to modify, in some cases, the application of it. The establishment for certain boards, as for the encouragement of the herring fishery, and the like, has induced the society to restrict its original views, and devote its attention, and apply its funds, in a more especial manner, to other objects, and chiefly to agricultural and rural economy in their various branches.

In fulfilment of its purposes, the society is every year accustomed to offer and award a variety of premiums, as the means of eliciting and diffusing knowledge, as incitements to industry, or as the rewards of useful undertakings. These relate to every subject which may be supposed to fall within the plan of the institution;—such are, the improvement of waste lands, by tillage, by irrigation; extension of plantations as the objects of ultimate profit, or of present embellishment and shelter; the improvement of the breeds of live stock, and of the qualities of wool; the encouragement of certain domestic manufactures; and not the least in interest and importance, the awakening the industry of the lower ranks to such pursuits as shall promote their content, by ameliorating their condition. A mechanical department exists for rewarding the original invention or subsequent improvement of all machines and implements for agricultural purposes; the construction of those for other branches of rural economy, and of some for domestic convenience. Models of these are received and preserved in the society's museum, and descriptions of all such as merit attention are as speedily as possible conveyed to the public.

Although certain subjects be thus selected as the objects of experiment or discussion, the patronage of the society is not restricted to these objects; its purposes being the promotion of general industry and improvement, it receives with favour every beneficial communication, and every statement of facts which may admit of an useful application.

The papers of the society are printed periodically in "The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, and the Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland."

I beg also to read an extract from a letter from the professor of agriculture, in answer to some queries I addressed to him:—

With respect to the amount of income and expenditure of the Highland Society, I have obtained the following information from Mr. Gordon; but as a further answer to your queries, I send with this a copy of the charter granted to the society in the year 1834, and a list of the premiums offered by the society in 1836. To this last you will perceive there is appended a preliminary notice, explanatory of the mode in which the society's business is conducted.

The income of the society for the year 1835, was—

Annual and life-rent subscriptions	£. 1,315
Funds and dividends	1,025
	£. 2,340

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They were expended,

In premiums	£.1,222
Salaries of all descriptions	252
Repairs and furnishing of hall, &c.	232
Printing, advertising, and stationery	293
Stamps, postages, and miscellaneous payments	78
For books for library	21
Retired allowances	110

The annual and life-rent subscriptions are collected by the secretary. The honorary secretary, treasurer, and accountant, act without any emolument. The charter, you will perceive, gives a power to prosecute for arrears; but I believe this power has never been made use of. The conveners of committees are chairmen, who direct the meetings of the committees to be called, preside at them, and generally prepare the reports; they are in truth the members of the committee on whom the principal duty devolves.

1852. Looking to the returns of the expenditure of the Dublin Society in the branch of agriculture, are you of opinion that the expenditure has been inadequate, or that it might have been employed in a more effective manner?—I think it has been perfectly inadequate, having never in each year exceeded 100 *l.*, setting off against the whole expenditure the amount of shilling receipts for the exhibition; the difference between which sum and the gross sum makes that expended by the society in the promotion of agriculture.

1853. Mr. *Anthony Lefroy.*] The smallness of the sum is not to be attributed to any fault on the part of the society?—No; I think the society have not had the money to devote to it. I could not have wished to have seen the funds abstracted from any other department of the society to be devoted to this; but I think if there had been any anxiety on the part of the society as a body at large to enter upon the improvement of agriculture, an effort would be made, and probably a petition would long ago have been sent with the estimates to Parliament, for an increase for that particular branch; but I have generally observed the feeling of the society to be against the agricultural committee.

1854. What is your opinion with respect to the propriety of maintaining the news-room in the Dublin Society?—I think it is very objectionable indeed.

1855. In what way?—I do not see how the keeping up of a news-room, unconnected with the library, merely for the reading of the daily newspapers, can be defended as coming under the proposed objects of the Dublin Society.

1856. Do you not conceive it has had the effect of attracting a great number of members to the society; and its suppression, unless at the same time the entrance-fees are considerably reduced, would have the effect of preventing a further accession of members to the Dublin Society?—I do not attach any value to the increase of members, whose sole object would be the reading of newspapers in the news-room, because I think they would be much better in any other club in Dublin; and the putting the Dublin Society merely on the footing of a third or fourth-rate club, accessible to those people who perhaps would not wish to join the society of the people that are in the other clubs, is degrading it very much in the public estimation.

1857. And you think these disadvantages overcome the financial advantage which arises from the large difference between the receipt from persons who join with a view to the personal convenience afforded by having newspapers and other *agremens* of the kind, over the expenditure required to obtain those newspapers?—I think if the club character were taken from the society, and it was established, as it really ought to be, as the great means of national improvement, we should have a very much greater increase of members, than from any extension of advantages, or other mere *agremens*.

1858. When the newspapers were suppressed for a time, was it not found that the amount derived from private subscriptions very materially fell off?—I believe not; I am not aware of the fact.

1859. Are you not aware that during the last three years a sum of about 4,000*l.* has been derived from private subscriptions, whereas in the year immediately preceding, at the time when I believe the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee was adopted, they received not more in the whole year than 126*l.*?—Yes; but I attribute that to a totally different cause; I attribute that to the slight show which the society had made in favour of agricultural improvement. I am convinced that was the cause of a great many members having joined it; and I have convinced myself of that by referring to the number of new members who had been previously members of the Agricultural Society.

1860. Mr. *Anthony Lefroy.*] Do you not think there are many persons who from literary and scientific objects join the society, who would not, from the expense, or other reasons, belong to clubs, who consider it a great privilege to have the advantage of the reading-room?—I have no doubt they consider it a great privilege; but, at the same time, I think it below the dignity of the society to meet the wish of mere individuals to have a cheaper club than they could find elsewhere.

1861. Is your objection to the newspaper-room entirely that you think it unworthy the dignity of the society, or are there any ill consequences arising from it?—I think it is not only inconsistent with the objects of the society, but it introduces a class of people into the society who are not interested in its professed objects, and it throws a difficulty in the way of its conduct; for such people, being always at hand for the purpose of reading the newspapers, are easily persuaded to attend the board-room meeting, and to overpower the minority of those who are interested in any particular object of the society, upon which this majority are not capable perhaps of forming any opinion.

1862. Mr. *Dunbar.*] Why do you suppose they would join one party rather than the other; you assume they would vote one way rather than another?—I mean that such persons can have no wish to see any alteration whatever take place in the society; because as constituted now it suits them perfectly, and any alteration would naturally tend towards the abridgment of privileges which they enjoy.

1863. I thought you intended to say the newspapers was the only object they had in view; then if you leave them the newspapers, what reason would they have to vote one way more than another?—There is not only the expenditure upon the newspapers, but the power of getting amusing books from the library for themselves and their families.

1864. *Chairman.*] You have proposed in the scheme you have submitted to the Committee, that in future persons subscribing three guineas annually, and 5*l.* on entrance, should become a member of the society; do you conceive that in a country like Ireland there would be a great number of persons willing to give to one institution a sum of three guineas annually for the promotion of science alone, without reference to any personal accommodation that was afforded by that society?—I believe there are a great number of persons who subscribe to four or five different societies separately; and if the Dublin Society were made efficient in promoting the objects of all these societies through the medium of all its different departments, I do not see why people should not be supposed to be equally ready to give the aggregate of their subscriptions to one society.

1865. Your answer implies a contingency which might perhaps not happen; that is, the consolidation of all the other societies into one. Suppose such a contingency did not happen, do you think in that case individuals, persons devoted to science, who very often are not very rich, would like to give so large a sum as three guineas annually, with an entrance-fee of five guineas, to a society which was purely of a scientific nature?—I think it is important that the Royal Dublin Society as the head of all others, should keep up a certain aristocratical character, and it should not degenerate into a mere mechanics' institute; and I think there would always be found a sufficient number of people to join that society, to whom either a life subscription or a subscription of three guineas would not be a matter of great importance.

1866. Supposing all the objectionable parts of the present system to be removed, is it not very desirable that the operations of the society, in reference to objects of science, should be extended as widely as possible; and if so, ought not an annual subscription to be fixed at such a point as would admit the greatest number of persons in a respectable rank of life, whether that rank were humble or not?—It must be recollected that the members of this society are rather trustees for the disposal of a sum of the public money, with a view to the instruction of the people, than any union of the people for any great purpose; and I do not think it is desirable that the number of those trustees should be increased so as to take in the very order for the instruction of whom that trust was given to them.

1867. Do you think, if the annual subscriptions for members was 2*l.* a year, and the admission-fee three guineas, a sufficient security would not be taken for the exclusion of improper persons, persons who would enter into the society with a hope of jobbing?—I do not see myself the object of increasing very much the members of the society. I think that you should rather have a selection of proper

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persons, gentlemen of property, who would attend to the distribution of the funds, and capable of doing so, rather than an increase of numbers, such as would probably throw the whole management among the tradesmen of the metropolis.

1868. Suppose, for instance, a person in the humbler class of life were eminently scientific in his habits, or even a person of the most liberal education, such as a Protestant curate, or a Catholic clergyman, would not the payment of the sum of three guineas a year, with an entrance-fee, be an amount prohibitory as far as regards his admission into the society?—Yes; but I must remember that, if there is a difficulty on the one side propounded in this question, there is a difficulty on the other in the confusion that would arise at the periodical meetings, if it were open to a class of people who would not perhaps be as manageable as a smaller and more highly-educated body might be.

1869. Do you consider it desirable that the system of associate members should be continued under an improved arrangement?—I do not see there would be any great importance in having a class of associate members, provided the annual subscribers were admitted, but I should see no objection to it; and indeed, in some instances, perhaps it might be desirable.

1870. What amount of annual payment would you require from them, they taking no part in the management, and therefore the objection which you have stated with respect to numbers not altogether applying to them?—I should think the subscriptions might be very small; I do not think there would be any objection to a very broad admission of members on that principle.

1871. Would you consider a payment of 1 *l.* a year sufficient to qualify associate members for admission to all the privileges of the society, except its management?—I should.

1872. What have you found to be the general opinion with respect to the claim of the society to the property they have been enabled to purchase by Parliamentary grant; have you found that it is generally allowed that they have the absolute power of disposing of that property?—I have not heard any legal opinion upon the subject; I should think it very contrary to equity, that property vested in trustees, the greater part of which has been procured at the public cost, should be disposed of by any very small number of the present members.

1873. Do you consider, if there were a disposition on the part of the members of the society no longer to look to the public for assistance, that Parliament would have the fair right to make provision that the property which has been purchased by the public money should not be wholly abstracted from the public use?—I should think it would be the decided duty of Parliament to do so.

1874. Looking to the continuance of this grant, do you not think it right, to prevent the possibility of any improper disposition of that property, that it should be vested in some parties who should secure it to the public, and no longer leave it doubtful whether or not the society had it in its power to dispose of property for which the nation has made so great a sacrifice?—I am not prepared exactly to state the mode in which that ought to be done; but I am sure it would become the duty of Parliament in its wisdom to provide against any such possible contingency.

1875. Do you think there would be any objection to the society being called upon to make over the permanent interest in this property to trustees acting on behalf of the public and the society, so as to prevent the possibility of a predominant majority of 50 or 60 individuals, who have only paid a sum of 20 guineas each, absolutely disposing of property in fact belonging to the nation?—I think it is very desirable indeed to provide against that contingency; but I do not feel myself prepared to decide upon the mode in which that provision should be made.

1876. Supposing the Parliamentary grant were withdrawn, is it your opinion that the withdrawal would lead to the dissolution of the society?—Certainly, of the society as a society; I am not sure that it would as a club.

1877. Mr. *Anthony Lefroy*.] Of the society, as at present constituted?—It would be impossible for it to continue to exist for useful purposes.

1878. Mr. *Dunbar*.] It would merely resolve itself into a club?—I think that would be the event in case the grant were withdrawn, and that the future management of the society were left in the hands of the present majority of attending members.

1879. *Chairman*.] Then, in case the Government should be so little satisfied with the mode in which these trustees administer a large public grant as not to feel themselves in a position to recommend the continuance of that grant to Parliament,

Parliament, do you think the society must fail, as an institution established for the useful purposes which it professes to embrace?—I am sure it would fall, and the fall would be severely felt in Ireland.

1880. Mr. *Dunbar.*] That is, you think it would be an injury to the country?—I am sure it would be an injury to the country.

1881. *Chairman.*] Do you think then, that whatever defects may exist in its present arrangements, upon the whole it has been productive of much advantage to Ireland?—I do.

1882. Is it your opinion that the professors are at present adequately remunerated?—No, I think decidedly that they are not so.

1883. In what way would you propose to increase their emoluments?—I think a small addition ought to be made to the salaries of each of the professors; but besides that, they might open classes, to be lectured on more advanced branches of the science upon which their usual lectures are given; and that a payment might be taken for admission to those lectures.

1884. Do you not think it would be right, in any further increase of salary, to provide that additional lectures should be given for that additional salary?—Certainly, because there is an opening for good being done by the extended labours of the professors; but there has been a general feeling in the society, which I know has been my own very strongly, that it would be unfair to ask the professors to give evening lectures, or to make experiments, or to do other matters of considerable importance, in consequence of their being so inadequately paid for the time they do devote to the service of the society.

1885. Supposing the professorships were vacant, do you not imagine you would have abundance of competition, among highly qualified men from Scotland or elsewhere, for the appointments, even at their present rate of remuneration?—No; I do not consider the rate of remuneration is adequate to the wants of any person of liberal education.

1886. Was there not a considerable competition in the case of the late appointment to the professorship of geology and natural philosophy?—There was; and, at the same time, I know that one of the most efficient men in England was a candidate for the professorship of geology, and he withdrew his name in consequence of the smallness of the salary, and constitution of the society, as I understood at the time. Certainly there was a competition; but I do not think that affects the question of, whether the small sum devoted is sufficient for a man who has given up his time to acquirements which are not the acquirements of many.

1887. Has it ever been proposed in the society that the gratuitous lectures should be given in the evening, so as to allow the tradesmen and persons occupied during the day, to attend; and that the morning lectures should be only open to such as would pay a small admission-fee?—I am not aware it has ever been proposed. I think it would be a most excellent arrangement. I myself consulted with some members of the society on the propriety of proposing evening lectures, as suited to mechanics; but we were prevented from bringing the matter forward, from the feeling that we had no right to call upon the professors to give more time than they actually had done at present.

1888. But supposing the arrangement which the question suggests were carried into effect, the professor would be remunerated by the fees he receives upon the morning lectures, for any increase of labour in giving one course of gratuitous lectures?—I am not very sanguine as to the great amount of payment. I like the principle, and I think you would restrict the number of admissions to those who might be likely to derive much advantage from the lectures; but I am not sanguine as to their being very productive.

1889. Have the professors never made any attempt to form private classes, on the principle of payment, carrying them forward into the higher branches of study, which do not belong to illustrations by lectures?—I think the professor of chemistry has sometimes had a class, more as assistants in the laboratory; but that has not been the case to any great extent. I may state, the only class of learners within the walls of the society to which I attach any great value is that of those pupils who are passing through the botanic garden as apprentices, and who are gradually turned out upon the country as the most efficient gardeners that we have. I think that is, next to the drawing-school, the most useful school we have.

1890. The practice of taking pupils into the garden, for the purpose of instruc-

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tion, has been fully organised under the direction of a committee, has it?—I am not aware where it originated, but I may state the fact, that at present the botanic garden contains 16 workmen, of whom two are foremen: young men preparing for situations; eight are pupils, the most deserving of whom are to succeed the above; three apprentices, to succeed the above according to merit; and three labourers. So that it will appear that there is a constant succession of young men educated in the garden, and from whose education the country derives considerable advantage. I know that is the first place I should go to, to look for a gardener; as I often have had to do for myself or my friends.

1891. Is it your opinion that the whole of the labour in the garden could be procured gratuitously from a larger admission of apprentices, holding out to them hopes of advancement?—No: because the usual custom in Ireland is, that all gardeners in great places, whose capabilities are well known, should take apprentices, and these are paid at the rate of labourers in the gardens. The gardener generally gets a small sum, about 5 *l.*, as an apprentice-fee, and they become educated there; for their character is established according to the gardens they have been in. Having been in such a garden for a certain number of years, under a head-gardener, is, in fact, a diploma to them, which is of more value than any character they could have.

1892. You propose to take fees under such circumstances from those apprentices?—It is actually done.

1893. Are these fees carried to the credit of the botanical-garden fund?—No, to the curator; it is entirely a private benefit to the curator, it being customary that it should always be so; not only there, but in all private gardens.

1894. Then that is one of the emoluments of his situation, which ought to have been mentioned before?—Yes, but to a very small extent.

1895. Referring to the payment of the professors, would you consider it a legitimate mode of increasing their salaries, that they should be instructed by the society to go down to particular towns in the country, on application, for the purpose of lecturing, and thereby making the Dublin Society instrumental in the diffusion of scientific knowledge throughout Ireland, in the same way as you describe the Highland Society to be diffusive of agricultural knowledge throughout all parts of Scotland?—I consider the object to be one of the very greatest importance; but I am not aware how far, provided the professors were made the most use of, the time of one professor would not be fully occupied in Dublin, and it might be necessary for the society to engage other lecturers to go throughout the country, or how far one professor might be made available for both purposes.

1896. Do you think it very desirable that a fund should be placed at the disposal of the Dublin Society, for the purpose of sending down persons qualified to lecture, on application, or on payment of a portion of the expenses, by parties residing in towns in Ireland which have but few advantages in the way of the acquisition of science?—I think it is a most important part of this system, which I have been so anxious to impress upon the Committee, namely, that the Dublin Society should extend its sphere of utility over the whole country.

1897. Would you make the same remark with respect to duplicate specimens in the museum? If there were a disposition in any provincial towns to form a museum, would you not consider that the Dublin Society, as a central focus for everything of that kind, should encourage the formation of such societies, as supplying them with duplicates, and other matters which they might be under the necessity of obtaining?—I think that might be a matter for its consideration, with reference to the peculiar circumstances; but I should be rather inclined to have the specimens sold or exchanged, as much jealousy might arise from grants to certain societies and not to others.

1898. Mr. *Dunbar.*] Can you form any estimate at all of what sum would be likely to arise from the sale of plants?—I cannot form any estimate, but I know it forms a useful addition to the Glasgow and other botanic gardens.

1899. *Chairman.*] Do you think the lectures in the evening should be gratuitous?—Certainly, so as to be available to mechanics as much as possible.

1900. Would you consider it advisable, that, after a course of lectures had been delivered, there should be either premiums given for essays on the subject of the lectures, or there should be some examination of the persons attending, to ascertain their proficiency, or the attention they had given to the lectures?—Yes, I think it would be very desirable.

1901. Do you think if there were a power given of selling or exchanging specimens

mens from the museum, a very considerable number might be sold or exchanged with advantage to the general collection?—I am sure it would. I understand from the professor of geology that, recently, he had an opportunity of getting a very perfect collection of geology from Scotland, if he had had the power of exchanging useless specimens in the museum for that collection. He applied to the society for power to do so, but it was refused.

1902. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Do you know upon what ground it was they refused leave to exchange?—I do not.

1903. *Chairman.*] Have you any observations to submit to the Committee with reference to the school of arts?—I consider that is a very important part of the institution; but they are not made nearly as much of as they might be.

1904. In what respect do you consider them defective at present?—I think the masters do not pay attention to the pupils. I think the pupils learn much from each other; but there is very little attention paid by the masters. In going through the school I have not seen any evidences of attention at all in the manner in which they copy, or the manner in which the specimens are put before them.

1905. Have you formed that opinion of the proficiency of the boys not being adequate, from your own observations?—I think a very great degree of proficiency is attained by the boys; and a great degree of proficiency would be attained in any place where there were models, and young men anxious to copy them, and to assist each other in doing so; but in going through the school formerly, in some of them I have noticed considerable inattention on the part of the instructor.

1906. Mr. *Anthony Lefroy.*] Have you seen some of the specimens which have been sent over to this Committee by the society?—I have not seen them here; I may have seen some of them in the schools, but I am not aware of them.

1907. Do you consider these to be exceptions to the general class, or fair specimens of the work?—These I have not seen; but I stated that I conceived very great advantage to be derived from the schools, and that very fair specimens of art are produced from them; but they might be made much more so. I think there is too unrestricted an access to the schools, and not a sufficient surveillance either by the committee or the masters.

1908. *Chairman.*] Your objections, then, are not against the incapacity of the masters; it is rather their want of attention than their want of capacity that you object to?—My general impression is, that some of the masters are incapable of giving as good instruction as the society ought to offer to the public; but I must say that my impression on that subject, although I have sometimes visited the schools, is taken more from members of the committee of fine arts, whom I have consulted on the subject.

1909. In what way do you think the efficiency of these schools might be increased: by carrying to a higher point the character of the instruction given in them, or by arrangements for the purpose of securing greater energy and more active attention on the part of the masters?—I think a more active surveillance of the master, and more strict attention of the committee, and the custom that has been found so useful in other societies to which I belong, of having visitors appointed from the committee, each to take charge of a particular time to visit the schools, which I think not to be the case with the committee of fine arts.

1910. You are aware that a very considerable amount is expended annually on the lawn, on a piece of ground, containing two acres; do you consider that expenditure, amounting to 300*l.* a year, justifiable?—I think it would be a very great pity that buildings should be placed in front of the Dublin Society. It is one of our most beautiful public buildings; and, as a great admirer of the system of keeping up the beauty of public buildings as national property, I should be very sorry to see the lawn otherwise occupied.

1911. Then, on the whole, you think that expenditure is justifiable?—I can hardly answer that question. Considering that so many objects of utility to the Dublin Society are at present unobtained for want of funds, I can hardly say that the Dublin Society would be justified in allocating to that expenditure money which they had received for general purposes; but I understand that it is with the sanction of the Government that such a sum was devoted to keeping up the lawn in front of Leinster House. I think the rent they pay is well expended by the public to keep up one of the most striking of the public buildings in Dublin.

1912. Do you think any disadvantage would arise from the society throwing that lawn open to the public as a place of recreation to the inhabitants of Dublin, and

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and thereby indemnifying the public for the expenditure?—Certainly not; I see no objection.

1913. What, in your opinion, have been the practical consequences to the society of the reduction of the Parliamentary grant; has it tended to impair the efficiency of the society?—I can hardly say I think it has impaired the efficiency of the society. I think the stimulus that was given by the alarm that was excited as to the probable loss of the rest of the grant, did as much good as injury was done by the diminution of the funds; but I am convinced, had the fund been properly expended, the withdrawal of it would have been a matter of serious injury to the country.

1914. Supposing the society were organised in such a manner as to excite public confidence, and to a certain extent national enthusiasm; would it, in your opinion, be possible for the society with larger funds materially to extend the range of its operations, and increase its energy and efficiency?—I am certain it would to a very great degree; and I think the mode is indicated in former questions and answers with respect to the extension of the lectures and the encouragement of local associations, not merely confined to agriculture, but for natural history and other objects, there being local associations on these subjects upon which the interest of the Irish people is beginning to be much excited, and which may all be connected with the Dublin Society as their centre and guide.

1915. Upon the whole, referring to the former question, is not the effect of the exhibition of manufactures greatly to excite public interest and emulation on the part of the manufacturers, and to acquaint persons in trade with the most recent improvements in particular arts and manufactures?—I think that every now and then an exhibition of this kind would be of considerable use; but having consulted with a great many of the manufacturers in Dublin, I do not think they seem to appreciate the value of it very highly.

1916. Mr. *Jephson.*] Do you think, if the time during which the specimens that are sent in are exhibited were extended, it would be attended with more extensive importance, inasmuch as the fortnight or three weeks during which they are exposed it cannot be possible for a great number of individuals who may be desirous of seeing them to do so?—No; I think the extension of the time may prevent a great number of very valuable specimens from being sent in. I know a great many complaints were made when the last exhibition was extended a week beyond the fixed time; and an exhibitor of one of the most interesting of the specimens, I may particularly mention Mr. Andrews of the north of Ireland, whose linen was one of the most beautiful specimens exhibited, came before the society and made a very heavy complaint; he said he never would send in another specimen if he was to be detained so long watching what he had brought up. Others I heard complain of the same thing, and I think it is attended with very great disadvantage to the exhibitor that he should be kept for any great length of time; and the advantages to the public I conceive were not increased by it; for although there may be a great difficulty as to the number of individuals who wish to go and see it, I think that difficulty would be done away with by taking a small payment at the door, so as to prevent any person from getting in who was not a little interested in the exhibition.

1917. What necessity was there for the gentleman to remain in Dublin?—It is a considerable expense to a person to come with a large assortment of specimens, to take care of them and have them packed and taken back again.

1918. Why should there exist any necessity for the proprietor of any property to remain to take care of it?—No person would bring very valuable property to the society without remaining to see that no injury was done to it.

1919. For instance, a piece of linen; what occasion was there for the proprietor of a piece of linen to remain in Dublin three weeks to see it packed up again, when that could be done by the officers of the society?—Yes; but I merely speak of his own feelings expressed in the society; he felt the necessity, and declared it would be an obstacle to his producing other specimens at a future exhibition.

1920. Are you aware of the existence of societies in this town, where very valuable specimens of workmanship have been sent for exhibition, and where they are allowed to remain at one period for several months, during the existence of the National Gallery at the Royal Mews, and at a subsequent period where they have been allowed to remain much longer at the Adelaide Gallery, and also at the gallery in Leicester-square; that the specimens which were sent to be exhibited, and which were specimens of great beauty and great delicacy, were left under the charge

charge of the officers of the society, without the necessity of the owner remaining to take care of them?—Yes.

1921. Does that necessity which you state exists in Dublin, arise from any want of confidence in the officers of the establishment?—I do not feel myself prepared to speak to more than the fact of which I am cognisant, of the feeling among the exhibitors. I am certain there are specimens which require considerable attention; for instance, specimens of cutlery, which require the constant attendance of a person to oil them.

1922. Had you seen those exhibitions which are referred to, you would have known that specimens of cutlery of the most beautiful description, and also specimens of much more delicate workmanship, were left under the charge of the society, and the consequence was that it gave a range to the influx of persons to London, who thus would have an opportunity of seeing it greater than if it had been open for a limited time, as is the case in the Dublin Society?—I am not prepared to say that would not be a better mode than perhaps the one we have adopted. My answers have been directed to the opinion which I have heard expressed by the Dublin exhibitors, and not from my own knowledge of the fact.

1923. Do you think that want of confidence on the part of the owners of the property exhibited, proceeded from their considering the place in which the objects were exhibited as improper for the purpose?—I should think the place of exhibition might be so arranged, that the articles exhibited would be known to be perfectly free from danger of injury.

1924. How are the articles exhibited: are they exhibited in cases, by which that danger which would arise from soiling or touch is avoided, or are they allowed to be open to inspection, and also to that sort of inspection which the great majority of people give to a thing by handling it; are they allowed to be open to every inspection of that kind?—They are, in a variety of instances.

1925. Do you think that is a proper mode of allowing objects, liable to great injury from touch, to be exhibited?—I do not.

1926. And if there was a proper mode of exhibiting these objects, if they were placed within cases, so that delicate patterns of silk would not be injured by air or dust, so that the delicate polish of cutlery would not be injured by touch or air, would not that, in your opinion, obviate the objection then which existed to leaving those delicate articles in your exhibition?—I think it would.

1927. *Chairman.*] Adverting to publications which are at present printed by the society; are you of opinion that those publications ought to be maintained at their present cost?—Certainly not.

1928. In what respect do you consider them objectionable?—I think they are too frequently mere notices of the proceedings of the society, but that arises out of the too frequent meetings of the society for the transaction of business; and there is another objection that, from the constitution of the society, there is a power which every member has of putting any opinions he has, however opposite they are to the well-being of the society, on the notices; and they must be printed and circulated, and get into general circulation before the next Thursday.

1929. Have you any objection to the statistical surveys which have been carried on by the directions of the Dublin Society?—I think that, at the time they were carried on, some of them may have been of considerable use in developing the resources of the country; but since the Ordnance Survey has been undertaken, the necessity for such surveys can never again occur for many years.

1930. Do you not think it is very desirable that the Dublin Society should consider itself a repository for all statistical knowledge; and, in fact, that it should be the duty of some one of its committees periodically to present a general statement of all statistical matters connected with Ireland generally, such as could be communicated, for instance, to the Statistical Society here; that it would become, very naturally, a department of its operations to collect such local information, with a view to supplying them as corresponding members of the statistical societies of London and France; and in that way there should be an interchange between all countries of the most authentic statistical features of each?—I have long been of opinion that we wanted such a society in Ireland; and an attempt has recently been made, since the visit of Mons. Moreau, to establish one in Dublin. How far it has succeeded I am not prepared to say; but I do think it is desirable that every assistance should be given to such researches by the Dublin Society; however, that would be entering on rather a new field compared with what we have of late been engaged in.

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1931. You were understood to say, if the Dublin Society was carried to that point of efficiency which you consider attainable, it would render unnecessary the establishment of entirely independent associations?—Yes.

1932. Inasmuch as considerable sums have been applied in former years to procure local statistical knowledge, ever since it originated, would you consider it foreign to the nature and operations of the Dublin Society that it should increase its efficiency in that department, and by that means, perhaps, render unnecessary the establishment of an independent association in the nature of a statistical society?—I should think it extremely desirable.

1933. At present is there a correspondence between the Dublin societies and the learned societies, either of England or of France,?—I have never heard of any such since I became a member of the Dublin Society.

1934. Do you not consider that ought to be a very essential feature of the operations of any learned society?—I think it certainly ought to be a very principal feature; but we must first establish a character as members, or as a society at large, to entitle us to the consideration which would lead foreigners to correspond with us, or value our opinions.

Veneris, 13° *die Maii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien.	Mr. Wyse.
Mr. Villiers Stuart.	Mr. Sharman Crawford.
Mr. Serjeant Jackson.	Mr. Jephson.
Mr. Anthony Lefroy.	Mr. More O'Ferrall.
Mr. Dunbar.	Captain Jones.

MR. O'BRIEN, IN THE CHAIR.

Richard Griffiths, Esq., called in; and Examined.

1935. *Chairman.*] YOU are a member of the Dublin Society, I believe?—Yes, I have been a member for nearly 30 years.

1936. Have you not been a professor of the society also?—I was professor of geology and mining from the year 1812 to 1830, at which period I resigned the professorship, having public occupations which rendered my retaining it incompatible.

1937. Have you had occasion to observe any inconvenience arising either from the present constitution of the society, or from the present mode of its administration?—I think considerable inconvenience arises from the system of conducting the business at the weekly meetings of the society at large; such meetings are not suited to the discussion of general business, particularly of scientific subjects. It frequently happens that the most scientific men, or those best acquainted with the subjects under consideration, are less anxious to speak, not being much in the habit of public speaking; and consequently it frequently happens that the members who know most say nothing, and those who know the least are the chief speakers. Owing to this circumstance I think it would be very desirable that the business part of the society should be conducted by a selected committee or by a council; but no unusual expenditure should be made by that council without the sanction of the society at large.

1938. When you speak of no expenditure being made by the council, do you speak of very small sums as well as very large ones, or would you impose a limit to the amount which the council might have the power of disposing of?—Supposing an executive council were elected by the society, I should recommend that at the commencement of each year the council should suggest to the society allocations of the grant, proportioned to the requirements of the different objects they had in view, certain sums being allocated to the different branches; that the items of expenditure in each of these branches should be stated by the council, and that they should prepare a report or statement to the society, which should be printed before its meeting, setting forth these different items; and this statement should receive the sanction of

of the society, and before the council should be authorized to make any expenditure.

1939. Do you think the incoming council, just entering upon its duties, would be in a condition to submit such a statement to the society at large?—In preparing the first statement, the council, of course would require a longer time to consider than in future.

1940. In case of an opportunity arising respecting the acquisition of anything which might be valuable for the library, the museum, or the botanic garden, which was wholly unforeseen, would you invest the council with a discretion to obtain such objects, or would you have a reference in such a case to the society?—I would entrust the council with a moderate sum to meet such contingencies; but if a considerable sum were required, I should think it necessary to have an extraordinary meeting of the society to sanction the expenditure.

1941. Are you aware of the mode of conducting the business of other scientific societies?—I am aware of the mode of conducting the Geological Society of London. The rules and regulations which it has adopted have been used as a model by all similar societies which have sprung up since its formation; and I think a similar system might be adapted to the Dublin Society, modifying or enlarging them, so as to suit them to the numerous objects comprehended by the society.

1942. Then you think the rules of the Geological Society in London could be adapted to the Dublin Society?—Certainly; with certain modifications.

1943. Is it managed by a council—It is.

1944. A certain number going out every year?—Yes, that is the arrangement.

1945. Is the mode of preparing the estimates for the year in that society the same as you have just recommended for the Dublin Society?—No; the council have greater powers than I would recommend for the Dublin Society; it is because the Dublin Society are trustees for the public that I think it should not delegate to the council the same power with which the council in the Geological Society is entrusted.

1946. Do you not conceive that a council selected from the body at large, consisting of persons best capable of managing the interests of the society, would be more competent to decide upon a difficult point than a large meeting of the whole of the members?—Certainly; but I think a large meeting of the whole of the members should have a voice in the determining anything unusual. The probability is they would adopt the suggestion of the council, unless it was improper, as it might be. A well-selected council would always recommend what was judicious; but we may suppose a jobbing council; and therefore I think it is desirable that the sanction of the society should be obtained for any unusual expenditure.

1947. Would you propose that the society should be elected by ballot, or by open voting from the body of the society?—By the ballot, certainly.

1948. Then of course the members of the society would not elect persons to the council in whom they had not confidence?—They would not; but in a popular society, like the Dublin Society, we cannot be certain of having the best members elected. Persons from vanity may wish to be on the council, and such persons would canvass for votes; and unless judicious arrangements are made to limit the selection of members for the council to suitable persons, we cannot be certain of having a good council.

1949. Have you found the system of managing the society by committees has not worked well?—I think the system of managing by committees has not worked well, because a great many members who are upon the committees, and who are men of science, have a great deal of business to do, and they cannot spare the time which is requisite to pass anything through the society. When they have any object in view, they must first give notice of a motion upon the subject in the society at large; that motion will be taken into consideration at a future meeting; if important, the subject will next be referred to a committee; if the committee recommend, the originator of the motion must attend the society to present the report of the committee to the society, and again at a future meeting, when it is to be discussed. So that any person having a desirable object to effect must devote five successive days to enable him to effect an object which in a council might be done by five minutes' conversation across a table.

1950. Has that had the effect of driving scientific men from the society?—It has had the effect of preventing persons from joining the society who would be useful to it; and it has also had the effect of checking the ardour of persons who do

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do belong to the society, from attending to its interests. I may speak of myself as one of those. I have been a very bad member of the geological committee; for though the committee were ready to further any object of mine, I found it required more time to effect any object than my public duties enabled me to devote to it; while if the same subject were brought before a council composed of efficient persons, the council would decide the question, and there would be an end of it.

1951. Then you have lately ceased to attend the meetings of the society?—Except on special occasions. If I receive a summons, stating a particular purpose, I endeavour to attend; but generally it is merely for the auditing of accounts, which others are as capable of doing as myself; and therefore I rarely attend, because I do not feel an interest in attending.

1952. Have you then practically found that the business of the society is merely matter of account, and not of scientific research?—Too much so; but since the reduction of the grant, we have only had money necessary to carry on the ordinary business of the society. We cannot improve our museum for the want of funds; we cannot enlarge our buildings, which is absolutely necessary, from the want of funds; and this restricted and diminished expenditure has had a tendency to relax the exertions of the society; and members, who were formerly very anxious, have become cold and remiss in their attendance upon it.

1953. Is there not a difference of opinion in the society as to the best mode of allocating any fund which is at its disposal, some supposing it to be better to expend the money in buildings, and some conceiving it to be better to provide a philosophical apparatus?—That question I have heard mooted, both being required; I myself advised the apparatus, because we had not sufficient money for the buildings. If we are to build at all, we require very extensive buildings; we have no suitable museum, and no exhibition-room.

1954. Could not some of the buildings attached to the society be converted into useful premises for the museum?—If the question alludes to the old offices, the walls are so much decayed, from the stone being of a perishable nature, that they are of no value.

1955. Have you found that the literary and scientific objects of the society have been more neglected of late than when you were first acquainted with it?—Yes, much more.

1956. To what do you attribute that?—I think it is in a great measure owing to the practice of debating every subject in the weekly meetings. There is more difficulty too of getting business done, and it requires more trouble and attendance than formerly. When I became a professor of the society, we had some of the most leading men of the country members of the committee of chemistry and mineralogy. I remember Mr. Joy, the present Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Mr. Baron Foster, Sir Thomas Staples, Sir Richard Steel, the late Right Hon. George Knox, Mr. Henry Hamilton, Mr. Robert Hutton, myself, and other gentlemen, were active members, who used to attend regularly, but who do not attend now.

1957. Then, generally, the gentlemen who attend are not scientific persons?—I think the most scientific persons do not attend.

1958. What are the general subjects of discussion at the meetings of the society at present; are they scientific subjects?—No; any important question which arises on scientific subjects is referred to the committee; but, subsequently, the report of the committee is discussed by the society at large.

1959. Is the question discussed?—The expediency of adopting the recommendation of the committee is discussed, and that frequently involves the question.

1960. What are the general subjects discussed; are there any you conceive foreign to the objects of the society?—No, I do not know that there are; but of late I have been such a bad attendant that I cannot speak to the point.

1961. What is the general opinion among scientific men in Ireland, as to the utility of the society, constituted as it is at present?—The general opinion is, that the society is useful; but that it might be made much more so, if the different departments were more judiciously arranged.

1962. Do you think the public in general would be in favour of a well-selected council?—I am sure that the mass of the people of Ireland would; but as to the attending members in Dublin, from what I have seen and heard, I should doubt whether they would adopt it.

1963. Why do you think they would differ from so large a portion of the public?—I do not conceive that the majority of the whole society, if congregated, would be opposed to it; but I think that a certain number of members who are in the habit

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habit of attending the weekly meetings of the society, would not wish probably to have the pleasure of those meetings curtailed; or would not wish to lose the power they possess of attending those meetings to discuss the details of the business of the society.

1964. You think they would prefer keeping the management of the society in the hands of a few, to throwing it open to the general opinion of the public?—They allege they do not choose to give the power to a few, and take it away from what they consider the society at large. That is their objection; and the ground of their opposition is to prevent jobbing; and I confess that, according to the present arrangements of the society, it would be very difficult to job, for every subject must come several times before the society; and every subject of expenditure of money must go before the committee of economy, who report on the state of the funds. I think at present there is no direct jobbing in the society.

1965. Suppose the management of the society is confined to a few persons, and that the committees are generally formed of a limited number of persons; do you not think that such a state of things affords the greatest facilities for jobbing?—I think it would, if the attending members did not consist of a large number; generally from 30 to 80 members attend the meetings.

1966. But, from the lists which have been furnished to the Committee, of those who attend the committees, they are found to be very few?—Very few attend the committees, particularly the scientific committees; and for the reasons I have stated.

1967. You state, the management of the society must be through the committees; and therefore, if the attendance is very limited it affords facilities for these committees to job?—Yes, a job might be recommended; but it cannot be carried into effect without the sanction of a general meeting of the society.

1968. During the 30 years that you have been a member of the society, have you been aware of any jobbing?—Very little; there might be something approaching to it; but, generally speaking, I think there has not been much disposition to job; a little favour may occasionally have been shown to one person or another, but no direct jobbing.

1969. Do you conceive it would be a job, if a public officer were dismissed for misconduct, to give that public officer a pension?—Certainly; but in the case alluded to there was considerable difficulty. The individual in question had been for a very long time the curator of the botanic garden; he became unfit for his situation, and the society did not wish to let him starve; and though he had become a bad officer, still there was such a general feeling of sympathy for an old servant, and so old a man, that the society did for him what any individual would have done with his own funds under similar circumstances.

1970. Do you not recollect the period when a pension was bestowed on the widow of Mr. Lysaght?—No, I do not recollect it; but I have heard of it.

1971. How long ago is that?—It is a long time since; I should think more than 20 years.

1972. Was that pension ever paid, to your knowledge?—I do not know; I heard it was objected to; but it is so long ago, and not having gone into the details of the society, I merely know of it as a matter of history.

1973. Was that by an appeal to the Lord Lieutenant?—I believe so; but I do not speak from my own knowledge.

1974. Do you conceive that the society might be made useful in forwarding any other objects than those which are now part of its duties?—I think the objects of the society might be beneficially extended; but then it would require increased grants.

1975. Can you state to the Committee the best mode in your opinion of making it useful?—I would, in the first instance, have a council properly selected to carry on the detail of the business which is at present conducted by the society at large; namely, the different branches of the arts and sciences; but if a larger grant were made, the sphere of the operations of the society might be extended, and agriculture and statistics might be embraced; but I should prefer having a distinct agricultural society. The only advantage to be derived from engrafting an agricultural society on the Dublin Society, would be that it could be conducted at a less expense in premises and establishment. But under any circumstances the Dublin Society should assist the agricultural society through the medium of the scientific departments, such as the delivery of lectures, loan of books and rooms for meeting, and places for exhibition.

1976. What increase of the grant would you think necessary for the society?—

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If the objects contemplated, all of which are very desirable, were carried into effect, I think double the present grant would be required.

1977. Are you aware that there is a very large unappropriated balance in the hands of the society?—I believe there is an unappropriated balance arising from private subscriptions; but when I speak of it, I do not know the amount.

1978. Supposing there was an unappropriated balance arising from subscriptions, would you think it right to keep that money arising from subscriptions separate from the public fund?—I would keep the money arising from private subscriptions separate from the public grant, because I consider it to be the capital of the society, which should only be expended in buildings, or something that was permanent, and not on the ordinary objects of the society.

1979. But why do you think the money arising from private subscriptions should be allocated to buildings, and the Parliamentary grant should be otherwise allocated?—Because the Parliamentary grant, when it is made, is allocated to particular objects which do not include the buildings; but if the buildings were comprised in the estimate and admitted by the Treasury, the society should be called upon to contribute. If 3,000*l.* was required for building, and the society had 3,000*l.* of their own, then I should say "Gentlemen, expend your 3,000*l.* before we assist you."

1980. So that the society, having 3,000*l.* unappropriated, cannot come to Parliament with so good a grace as if the whole of the money were applied?—If the society has a large sum of money, I think it ought to be called upon to appropriate it in the way I suggest, in building a museum an exhibition-room.

1981. In the future management of it, would you approve of keeping the private fund formed by subscription separate from the grant: for instance, do you think it would be advantageous if they were to allocate a portion of the public money, and a portion of the subscriptions for the purpose of building?—My only reason for wishing to keep the private subscriptions for building is, that Parliament will only grant a certain sum yearly, according to the estimate; and that it would be better that the society should husband their own resources for that purpose.

1982. Do you suppose, if one item in the estimate were to increase the necessary buildings of the society, there would be any objection on the part of Parliament for such an allocation of its funds?—It is known by experience that when the society have sent in an estimate for building it has not been granted; and it was with that feeling, I believe, that the subscription money has been reserved for that purpose.

1983. And yet, although it has been kept back, it never has been allocated?—For some years the subscription funds have been absorbed in paying off the debt on Leinster-house, which amounted to 10,000*l.*, and I believe it is only within the last year that there has been any surplus; and what has now accumulated is, as I understand, to be expended in building an exhibition-room.

1984. Do you think that absolutely necessary?—Certainly, if we are to continue the annual exhibition of Irish manufactures, I think it is absolutely necessary to have a large exhibition-room. The reason the present exhibition has to a certain degree failed is, that it took place in the statue gallery; the statues could not be removed, and the consequence was that the space for the exhibition was so small that there was not sufficient regulation or order, and several persons would not send their articles because it was probable they might be injured. I think that would not be the case if we had a large room suited to the purpose.

1985. Do you think that is so much an object of the society, as to justify the building a room for that purpose?—Perhaps not, but it might be used as a general exhibition-room for the society; for agricultural implements, for instance, or various other things, as well as an exhibition of manufactures; by which means it might be kept open all the year.

1986. But do you think the money should be applied to a fluctuating exhibition of that sort first, or in procuring the necessary philosophical instruments?—Certainly the necessary instruments first; but the sum required for the instruments is small as compared with the building of an exhibition-room. If I were asked which building should be first erected, I should say the museum; the museum is the most important, but the persons who have the most influence in the society, or those who have taken the lead with the exhibition of Irish manufactures, are most anxious for an exhibition-room.

1987. You are an engineer by profession?—I am.

1988. Have you any idea what would be the expense of building a museum?—I once drew a plan for the building of a large museum, which would extend from the

the end of the present museum to the termination of the boundary of the society's property to the south, and the estimate I think was about 3,000 *l.*

1989. What is the amount which the Dublin Society pay for the lawn in front of the house?—I understand it is 300 *l.* a year.

1990. Do you think that is a legitimate mode of applying the money of the society, that lawn not being necessary to its purposes?—That lawn is decidedly not necessary for the purposes of the society; but really to give up a lawn of that kind would be so injurious to the society and to the public, that I would rather subscribe out of my own pocket than allow it to be done; though I admit it is not a legitimate expenditure of the funds.

1991. Mr. *Wyse.*] Is there not a part of the buildings included in that ground, built upon that ground?—I believe not.

1992. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Then it is your opinion it would be better to preserve the luxury of this lawn to the society by a private subscription than apply the public grant?—I admit, if I am asked the question, that it is not one of the natural objects of the society; but at the same time, I think it would be injurious to the society to give it up, as many persons would not join it; it would therefore lessen the funds; besides it would diminish the light.

1993. Do you recollect the period when the salaries of the professors were reduced?—I do.

1994. Has that had any ill effect on the interests of the society?—I think it has had a very injurious effect upon the officers, and upon the whole society, inasmuch as its funds are so cramped that few desirable objects can be fully carried into effect, and nothing that is unusual can be attempted.

1995. Do you conceive they are not sufficiently remunerated at present?—I do; for scientific men of that kind.

1996. Do you conceive it would be a subject of discontent to scientific persons to see so large a sum as 300 *l.* a year expended in paying the rent of the lawn, when those persons wanted fair remuneration for their services?—I have already mentioned that I do not consider the lawn is a legitimate object, and therefore, if it is put in that way, I think the professors should be preferred; but at the same time I think it would be very injurious to the society, and very destructive to the beauty of Dublin itself, if the lawn were built upon.

1997. Which do you think most injurious to the society, reducing the salaries of the professors or taking away the luxury of the lawn?—To the scientific part of the society, reducing the salaries of the professors; but to the society at large, I think the lawn is very important as a place of public interest.

1998. The lawn is principally used by the members of the society for their families and children to walk in?—It is; but it is not the use of the lawn, it is the beauty of it, and the position in which it is placed.

1999. Is that lawn open to the public?—It is very much open to the public; that is, all members have keys and allow their wives and families to go in when they please, or any friends of theirs can get in when they please.

2000. *Chairman.*] Do you think any inconvenience would result from throwing it open to the public at large?—To a certain extent it might be injurious, the trees might be destroyed; but it is as much open now as any of the squares are.

2001. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Are you aware whether the standing regulations which have been sent in to this committee have been complied with or not?—Very frequently not.

2002. Has any inconvenience resulted from that?—Certainly; for the society is not so efficient as it would have been if the standing regulations had been insisted on.

2003. Are the standing regulations such as you approve of?—Generally speaking, they are.

2004. I find among the standing regulations that the professors are required to make reports to the society; are you aware whether that regulation has been complied with?—I think they have not.

2005. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Supposing the lawn between Leinster-house and Merrion-square were let off, as in all probability it would be, for building and completing the western side of Merrion-square, would not the consequence of that be to throw the offices connected with the houses which would front the square into immediate juxta-position with the society's house?—Yes, exactly so.

2006. Would it not, in fact, bring the stable-lane directly in the rear of Leinster house?—Yes.

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2007. Would not that create an intolerable nuisance, knowing what stable-lanes in Dublin are, to a scientific society like this?—Certainly; I think it would be almost destructive of the society.

2008. The stables and coach-houses would be erected close to the society's house?—Yes, if the society could not make some arrangement for the land, they would be built close to the eastern front, which faces Merrion-square.

2009. It would be in the power of those who might have that land to blind the windows of the Dublin Society's house?—Yes, so as to intercept the light very much.

2010. Did you not happen to hear that Mr. Sidney Herbert had agreed to abate the rent for the lawn from 300 *l.* to 250 *l.* a-year?—I did not.

2011. A large proportion of persons are allowed, I believe, under the existing regulations to pass through this lawn?—There has been some regulation as to passing from Merrion-square to Molesworth-street, as it was found to have become almost a common passage; but there is very little difficulty in procuring keys for admission to the lawn, but which keys will not unlock the gate leading to Molesworth-street.

2012. In fact it was found that by giving too great a latitude inconvenience did arise, and the society were obliged to restrict it in some degree?—Yes, from making it a common passage; but there was no restriction as far as the lawn itself was concerned.

2013. Mr. *Wyse.*] In case it was the intention of the society, and they had funds sufficient for erecting other buildings, which should you consider the most eligible site for these buildings?—There is but one suitable position for them, namely, at the southern end of the house, and from thence in a western direction towards Kildare-street.

2104. You would not require, for the erection of those buildings, any portion of the lawn?—Certainly not.

2015. Then it is only with reference to the present state of the house that you would require the lawn?—The eastern front of the proposed buildings would, I believe, cross the line of boundary between the property connected with the lawn and that belonging to the society.

2016. Are you aware of some arrangement that has been proposed to the proprietor of that ground for leaving a certain portion of it to the use of the society, the society giving up the remainder?—I am not aware of such an arrangement.

2017. *Chairman.*] Do you see any objection to throwing the lawn open to the public in Dublin, in the same way as St. James's Park here is open to the public?—If it was properly regulated, I do not. In St. James's Park there is a certain degree of surveillance, on the part of the attendants and others, which prevents injury, which we have not; and I think if the public were admitted without some check, there would be danger of injury.

2018. Is there no gate-keeper?—There is no gate-keeper on the Merrion-square side: persons enter by means of their own keys.

2019. Mr. *Wyse.*] Do they not pay for their keys?—Yes, they pay 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for the key.

2020. Do they pay for admission to the lawn of the Dublin Society?—No, nothing is paid.

2021. Do you see why they should not pay for admission, as well as those who have permission to walk in Merrion-square?—Persons who reside in Merrion-square pay for the use of the square as a portion of their property.

2022. They do not pay specifically for the right of entry?—I think not.

2023. *Chairman.*] To the artisan, neither Merrion-square nor the Dublin Society's lawn is open as matter of right?—No, they are not.

2024. Supposing it were open to the public, do you not conceive that the withdrawal of a sufficient fund to keep up that lawn available to the public would be a very unpopular measure in the eyes of all the people in Dublin; that is, supposing the ground was withdrawn from the society and built upon by individuals, would not every citizen of Dublin feel it was an unpopular act?—Certainly; it would be a very destructive thing to the beauty of the town, as well as injurious to the society.

2025. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Are you aware that, in point of fact, the society did endeavour to avoid being under the necessity of being at this expense, by seeking an Act of Parliament to square their ground?—I did hear of that circumstance.

2026. Is it not upon the minutes?—I have no doubt it is.

2027. You spoke of modelling the society upon the plan of the Geological Society of London; are you not aware there is a great deal of difference between the nature of the Royal Dublin Society and the Geological Society?—Certainly; the objects of the Dublin Society are more numerous.

2028. For example, there is but a single object in the Geological Society; but the Dublin Society directs its attention to a great number of objects?—Yes, there are a great number of branches, and therefore any plan for its arrangement must necessarily be more complicated than that of the Geological Society; but still an arrangement might be made, founded on the principles of the Geological Society; and, as far as possible, founded upon those rules and regulations which have been found to answer the purpose so well.

2029. Besides having only a single object, the funds of the Geological Society to be administered are much smaller?—They are.

2030. Are you aware whether, at one period, there was not a body existing in the Dublin Society called the agricultural committee?—There is an agricultural committee existing at this moment.

2031. But was there not an agricultural committee in the nature of a governing body, who carried on the administration of the society?—I did hear of it, but that was before I was a member.

2032. That was, practically speaking, the administrative body or council?—Yes; the society at that time was very small; and a few of the leading members of the society did the business, or had the power, or usurped the power of doing the business; in fact the business was done by a very few persons.

2033. Was there any period in the history of the society in which there was so much abuse and jobbing as at that very period?—I really am not sufficiently aware of all the circumstances to answer the question, but I have heard there was a great deal of misconduct at that time, and bad appropriations of the money; but I think public feeling is very much changed at present on those points.

2034. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Was that power usurped, or was it delegated to them?—I think it was enjoyed by common consent; I do not know that it was done under any express authority.

2035. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Was that the period when the lawyers had the predominance in the society?—I do not know.

2036. It is stated that at one period the lawyers had the predominance in the society; was that the period when the jobbing was carried on?—I am not aware of that being the case at any period.

2037. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Do you not think, in the nature of things, the affairs of the society are more likely to be perverted and directed to individual objects, which is what is vulgarly called jobbing, if the management of an institution gets into the hands of a small body, than if they are checked by the whole body who are interested in a due administration of it?—I should agree in that view if the proposed council were to be a governing body, but I do not propose to recommend that there should be any governing body but the society at large; the council is to be merely an administrative body.

2038. Do you not think if the government of the society, or if any society having considerable funds to administer and a great many objects to direct their attention to, were placed in the hands of a few, it would be much more likely to tend to abuse and jobbing than if it resided in the whole body?—Certainly; I think that man is fallible and is liable to abuse his powers.

2039. With respect to the Farming Society of Ireland, which existed for a certain portion of time; you are aware of that?—I am; and I was a member of it.

2040. That ceased to obtain aid from the public purse, I believe, in 1816 or 1817?—Yes, about that time.

2041. Now were the affairs of that society, in point of fact, in the management of a few?—The affairs of that society were in the hands of a committee, I believe.

2042. Now, was there not considerable jobbing there?—It was considered that there was jobbing of this kind; namely, that considerable premiums were offered for prize-cattle of a superior kind, which were only bred by men of large fortunes, who thus secured the premiums, which perhaps would have been more beneficial if adjudged to farmers; but still it was generally conceived that these premiums led to great improvements in the breed of cattle and of pigs, in Ireland; and though it was called a job that Lord This or Lord That should get the premiums, still my Lord This or Lord That expended large sums of money to get those premiums,

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much larger sums than they received; and though it was called jobbing, yet it was a species of jobbing through which the country derived great advantage.

2043. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.* The management of that society was in the hands of the different great landed proprietors in Ireland?—It was.

2044. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Was not public opinion against that society, as being a jobbing society?—I admit it was called so; people said, "Was it not a great job to see Lord Newcomen send his cattle in a carriage, drawn by four horses, to Ballinasloe;" although he paid for it. But there was a feeling that the rich got all the money, while in fact the rich spent much more money than they received; and in fact were made poor by it.

2045. Was there not considered to be a very lavish expenditure at Ballinasloe for buildings?—It could not have been considered a lavish expenditure if the society had continued. A large body of people met at Ballinasloe every year, who had no accommodation, not even a dining-room; and it was absolutely necessary that if 70 or 80 gentlemen met every year that they should have a place to meet in, and that sheds for receiving the cattle were absolutely necessary. I admit, for an ephemeral society it would be a lavish expenditure; but they considered themselves as a permanent body; and I think they would have been a permanent body if there had not been a Parliamentary grant to the whole amount. The objection was that there was too large a Parliamentary grant and too little private subscriptions, so that when the Parliamentary grant was removed the society fell.

2046. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Do you conceive, because the society, composed of some of the highest gentlemen in the country, happened to mismanage the funds of that society, that it is any proof that a society composed of the public generally would be guilty of the same system?—I do not think it follows that they would.

2047. Was not the managing body of the Farming Society a very select body?—I was very young at that time, and did not know the working of the society; and I cannot speak to it, except that it was managed by a board or council.

2048. Are you aware whether the managers were elected or not?—I believe they were not.

2049. Then do you conceive the mismanagement of the Farming Society affords any argument that the Dublin Society would be mismanaged, if also managed by a council?—I do not think it does; but I do not say that the Farming Society mismanaged its affairs; I think the society died because the public grant was withdrawn.

2050. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Do you happen to know whether the management of that society was not in the hands of 15 directors only?—I cannot take upon myself to say that I know anything of the details of the management. I was a very young member of the society, and only attended the meetings at Ballinasloe.

2051. Did you know at one time a clergyman was the chief manager of their affairs?—Yes, I know he was secretary.

2052. Do you know what salary he had?—I do not.

2053. Do you know that he was sent out by the society to Flanders?—I did hear that he was.

2054. Do you think that was necessary for the purposes of the society that the secretary should be sent to reside in Flanders?—I know it was considered desirable to import people from Flanders to improve the agriculture of Ireland by introducing the system of garden cultivation which existed in Flanders, and I suppose the object of the society was to obtain information as to the best mode of improving the agriculture of Ireland. I do not know the fact; but I suppose that such was their object.

2055. You do not know how long he remained in Flanders?—I do not.

2056. Was he not in point of fact, in considerable difficulties at that time, and unable to reside in Ireland?—I have heard of it.

2057. Was he not really and truly sent to Flanders, being a favourite with the managers, to keep him out of the reach of the law?—I am not aware that it was so.

2058. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Did not Mr. Ratcliffe, the secretary of that society, publish a useful book on his return?—He did, a very useful and important work.

2059. *Chairman.*] Supposing your proposition of an administrative council were adopted, what security do you think there would be that on that council should be chosen persons who were conversant with each of the separate departments and objects

objects of the society; is it not probable that the body at large choosing the council would elect, perhaps, very intelligent men, but persons who might not be very much skilled in botany or mineralogy; who might not be conversant with agriculture, or some of the other departments of the society?—It might be so.

2060. How would you propose to obviate such an inconvenience?—I would propose that the council should consist of none but the most efficient members, divided into committees, and that agriculture should be one. I should propose four committees; the committee of science, which should comprehend mineralogy, geology, chemistry, and natural history, with the exception of botany; this committee should be called the committee of science; there should also be a committee of botany and scientific agriculture, of fine arts, and of accounts.

2061. I believe you are aware that Mr. Hamilton has given in to the Committee a plan, containing certain views as to the administration which ought to be adopted in the Dublin Society?—I am.

2062. You have considered that paper, I believe, and agree in its recommendations?—Yes; that paper is based upon the laws of the Geological Society of London, adapted to the wants of the Dublin Society.

2063. Do you not imagine that a greater guarantee would be obtained by the society of having a council composed of persons who were skilled in all the departments which the society embraces, if it were formed of deputations of three or four members of each of these committees which you think ought to have the superintendence of particular departments of the society's objects?—I think for the purposes of business a great number is not necessary. I think the greater the number who are delegated to do anything, and the greater the subdivision, the less interest is created, and the less responsibility is placed upon those attending; therefore I would limit the executive council to as small a number as may be conceived likely to attend and do the duties; because then each of them would feel responsibility, and that they were bound to attend.

2064. Mr. *Jackson.*] You spoke of the way in which the business of the society is at present carried on, as involving considerable delay in the various stages through which a matter must pass; if any member of a committee originates an object he may consider desirable, he must superintend that through various stages; but are you aware that you have increased the number of stages?—The usual system is to give a notice of motion before it is made; you are not allowed to make a motion without previous notice.

2065. Is it not competent to a member of the society at one of the weekly meetings to propose that the matter should be referred to a committee without any previous stage?—Perhaps it is in some cases; but, generally speaking, it is necessary to give notice of a motion.

2066. Although that does involve considerable delay, and to scientific gentlemen (a gentleman, for instance, of your profession, who is obliged to attend in various parts of Ireland,) it is very inconvenient to attend the various stages which the matter has to go through there; do you not find practically there are a great many advantages?—I have already mentioned the main advantage of the present system, which is to prevent the possibility of jobbing. I do not think the society at large is so good a place to discuss matters as a committee; and I do not think a committee is so well attended by men of science as it would be if they had the power of determining at once. Very often a man of science is not a man of eloquence, and has not the power of carrying any object, because he is not able to advocate it in the society, but who is fully capable of advocating it by conversation in a committee.

2067. Do you not think the committee are kept in check by knowing the impracticability of carrying a job through the society, supposing it were necessary to have such a check?—What I propose is merely an executive body, subject to the control of the society; that it should not possess the power of allocating, but merely the carrying into effect the details of an allocation already made. There could be no jobbing in it; and I should not wish to give them the power of jobbing.

2068. There is an allocation of the funds at present by the society, because the society must send in to the Government an estimate, which in fact allocates the different portions of the grant to the different objects?—Exactly; it is only the details of that allocation which belong to the society.

2069. The fund must be applied according to that estimate, or of course it would not be passed by the Commissioners of Public Accounts?—Certainly not.

2070. Without any consideration whatever of delay, is it your opinion that the body

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body at large is an incompetent tribunal?—I do conceive that a committee for the details of the business is a much better tribunal to have the power of directing the business of the scientific departments of the society than the society at large; inasmuch as a great number of persons attend the board as members who do not understand the subject under discussion; and frequently the society have been carried away by eloquence, or a number of people taking up that view which is most ably advocated, although opposed by other persons who understand it much better, and in consequence a much less useful mode of effecting the object may be adopted by the society than would be by a committee.

2071. But, generally speaking, do you not conceive, as the thing is managed now by committees, that very object is attained?—I think the committees have not the same spirit as they ought to have, and I think they would have, if they had the administration of the affairs of the society in their own hands. I may speak of myself as one. If I were placed in a responsible situation in that society, I should feel that I ought to have the museum in proper order. I would exert myself and get it done; but now it is nobody's business, and it is not done.

2072. In point of fact, do not the society at large refer all matters to the respective committees within whose province they would come?—They refer a great many to the committee, but a great many are referred to the society at large.

2073. And is it not the fact that matters being generally so referred, the cause of business is, except in very rare instances, to follow out the recommendation of the committee?—Yes; but the committees, generally speaking, are very badly constituted; there is a want of spirit and energy.

2074. This society is rather more a society for applying the sciences practically to the arts, than following out abstract science?—Yes, for practical science.

2075. For that purpose, to apply the sciences efficiently to the arts, would it not require more ample funds than the society have at its command?—It would be exceedingly desirable that the funds should be increased.

2076. Are they not exceedingly cramped in their various departments for want of funds?—They are.

2077. Are they not exceedingly distressed by that deficiency?—They are.

2078. Do you not think the gentlemen who are capable of following out the objects of the society, of applying the sciences to the arts, are deterred from joining the society, and giving it their valuable services, from that cause?—I think that may be one cause, but by no means the principal one; for I think if the details of the business of the society, with its present funds, was conducted by an executive council properly selected, the energy that would infuse would tend much to advance the objects of the society; at present very few persons take an interest in the details of the society.

2079. Do you not think that cause aggravates, though the evil itself arises from other causes?—I admit it does.

2080. You have named persons of very considerable eminence in Ireland who were members of the society and took an active part, but who have withdrawn, and you instanced the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who was a very valuable member of the society; it would be scarcely consistent with his station to hold any office in the society?—He is vice-president at this moment.

2081. You are aware of the heavy labours he has to perform?—Yes; it could not be expected, from his age and station, that he should take an active part.

2082. The Court of Exchequer transacts more business than all the other courts?—It does.

2083. In law, equity, revenue, and all other business?—Yes.

2084. And therefore his time, in term and out of term, is fully occupied?—It is. The reason I alluded to those names, was to show that at that period there was a greater interest felt than at present. The places of those persons should now be occupied by others of a similar kind, and they are not. There are several persons in Dublin who would be active members of a council, who do not belong to the society, and will not belong to it as it is at present constituted.

2085. Then you do not consider this republican government so good as an oligarchical or monarchical form?—No; in this instance I think the monarchical form would be much better.

2086. You mentioned some other gentlemen; Mr. Baron Foster, who is in the same predicament as the Chief Baron?—Yes; I spoke of other gentlemen merely

to

to say their places have not been filled up by other gentlemen; which they might have been, if the same excitement continued.

2087. Now is it not since these gentlemen have been in the habit of attending, that the grant has been reduced?—Yes; the grant has been reduced within the last five years.

2088. Do you not think that circumstance, by diminishing the consequence of the society, and diminishing its capabilities and efficiency, would go some way to account for other gentlemen not coming in?—No, I do not think it can; because within that period there has been a greater addition to the members of the society than at any former period. They have not been attending members; but there has been a greater addition to the society within the last three or four years than there had been for a great many years previously.

2089. The society have held out inducements to get funds from private sources?—The society appeared to be more in earnest than formerly in encouraging agriculture by the establishment of a cattle-show; this created great interest among the landed proprietors, and many joined the society with a view to promote agriculture. The establishment of the exhibition of Irish manufactures also created an excitement in Dublin, which tended to raise the society in public estimation, and thereby many persons were induced to become members of the society.

2090. Did they not lower the rate of contribution for the purpose of becoming a life member?—Yes; at one time the life subscription was 50 guineas, it was then reduced to 30 guineas, and afterwards it was 20 guineas.

2091. That exhibition of manufactures you spoke of, is it, in your judgment, an important object for Ireland?—Certainly, if it were better arranged; but we have no suitable place for the exhibition.

2092. Your idea is that, if well arranged, it would be very beneficial to the country?—I think it would.

2093. In short, that Ireland requires to have her manufactures stimulated?—Yes; I think such an exhibition is of great use here, and I think it would be of greater advantage in Ireland.

2094. Mr. *Jephson.*] What is your opinion as to the propriety of the Dublin Society expending any large portion of its funds in laying itself out, as a primary object of the institution, for the promotion of agriculture in the country by means of cattle-shows and premiums?—I think, with the limited funds the Dublin Society at present possess, it would be quite out of the question to do anything of the kind. At present the cattle-shows do not cost the society above 100 *l.* a year, for the sum received from persons admitted covers a considerable portion of the expense. I do not conceive that cattle-shows naturally connect the society with the country in Ireland, but merely with the neighbourhood, for nobody would send cattle for a show from a great distance; and therefore, as far as Ireland is concerned, the society is not in a situation to promote agriculture: an additional grant would be required for that purpose.

2095. Then, so far as the society expends any portion of their funds in the promotion of agriculture, the benefit of the expenditure is not general, but merely local, and confined to Dublin?—Certainly.

2096. Do you think it is right it should be so, considering the grant is for general purposes?—The present grant is devoted to scientific objects; but considering the small sum that is expended, I think the cattle-show is desirable; it creates a general interest, and is beneficial by strangers coming to Dublin; for though they do not send cattle there, they see cattle of very superior breeds, which induces them to introduce animals of those breeds into the country, which is beneficial.

2097. What would be your opinion as to the allocation of any larger portion of the fund granted by Parliament, for the purpose of promoting agriculture by premiums and cattle-shows?—I think premiums and cattle-shows in Dublin must always be local. If you wish to have an agricultural society to be useful to the country, it must be connected with branches in the country, and premiums should be given by apportioning a certain number of premiums from the parent society in Dublin to the branch societies; the branch societies contributing one-half, and the parent society the other half of the expense.

2098. Is it your opinion that the promotion of agriculture by such means, if important, requires to be so extensively carried into operation that it would require a separate establishment, purely agricultural, to conduct it properly; or do you conceive the Dublin Society could undertake the duties of the parent Agricultural Society, consistently with the promotion of the other objects?—I think if Parliament

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ment allocated a certain portion of the grant for agricultural purposes, there might be a distinct agricultural committee belonging to the society, which would administer that part of it. But the chief advantage the public would derive from the Agricultural being associated with the Dublin Society, would be that the officers, servants and house of the Dublin Society might be used for the Agricultural Society, which would prove a considerable saving of expense in point of establishment.

2099. Then the advantage of connecting the two is simply because you have a certain staff there, which you think you could make use of for a different purpose?—Certainly.

2100. Taking the Dublin Society in its present state, should you say it was desirable for them to continue to superintend agriculture as a portion of their duties?—I think it is desirable to make the Dublin Society as generally popular and useful to the country as possible; and for that purpose I would even go into statistics. I should like to have a branch of statistics as well as of agriculture, provided we had sufficient funds for the purpose.

2101. Will not the tendency of such a use of the establishment, and staff of the Dublin Society, be to induce the country gentlemen in great numbers to become members of the Dublin Society; and will not the tendency of that be eventually that the agricultural branch of the society will mainly absorb all other branches?—No; because the society was established for both purposes, and the sums allocated each year will be applied to both purposes; and therefore, unless Parliament direct it, nothing of the kind could be done.

2102. How is the present allocation made; is it not made upon the recommendation of the society?—It is made upon the recommendation of the society; but when any changes have been made, it has been noticed.

2103. Has the Government ever taken upon itself to vary the allocation of the estimate, as recommended by the society?—I cannot take upon myself to say that it has; but I know there has been a good deal of correspondence, at various times, respecting the amount of expenditure under certain heads, particularly for buildings.

2104. If the society have virtually to allocate the sum estimated, if that society be composed chiefly of country gentlemen, will not the tendency of such a body be to allocate the largest possible portion to that branch of the society in which they themselves are most interested?—I do not think there is any probability of that occurring; the meetings of the society being held in Dublin, the great body of the society will always be resident there, who would attend to the local objects of the society, and prevent an improper allocation of the funds.

2105. *Chairman.*] Do you not think the Treasury ought to have a financial control over the application of money generally?—Certainly; they have, and should have.

2106. And would not such supervising control be an efficient check against the undue application of too great a portion of the funds to any particular object?—It would, if the Treasury exercised that control. They certainly have on former occasions.

2107. Looking to the future regulation of the society, you think it is desirable that the Treasury should exercise such control?—Certainly; that the society should be called upon to recommend the sums to be allocated to the different departments, and that the Treasury should have the power of regulating or adjusting the allocation as appeared to be desirable.

2108. Mr. *Jephson.*] Supposing 300*l.* be allocated to the mineralogical branch, 300*l.* to the chemistry branch, and 500*l.* to the agricultural branch; would you recommend that the Treasury should have the power of transmitting those allocations, and saying the society shall expend 500*l.* upon the mineralogy instead of 300*l.*, and so on?—No; the Treasury would have the power of asking questions before the money was granted, but I do not suppose they would ever take upon themselves to do more than decide whether the money should be granted or not towards certain objects.

2109. *Chairman.*] Do you think, if it were proposed to devote three-fourths of the Parliamentary grant to the botanic garden, the Treasury would be justified in checking such an application of money?—I think the Treasury would be justified in asking the reason why it was proposed to expend so large a sum on one branch; and having received an answer, they might check it or not as they thought proper.

2110. Mr. *Jephson.*] Would you propose the allocation should pass through these

these stages: first, to be decided by a committee; secondly, to be approved by the body at large; thirdly, that it should be considered and approved of by the Treasury; and, fourthly, that it should be considered and approved of by Parliament before the money is granted?—Certainly, Parliament would decide upon it ultimately; but the Treasury would have a right to inquire into it, if they saw anything unusual or remarkable in the estimate. We know they have now the power, if they think proper to exercise it.

2111. Mr. *Jackson.*] But they should be abstemious in the use of that power?—Certainly.

2112. Are you aware that, in point of fact, the Dublin Society did long ago make a proposition to the Treasury to apply the sum of 600 *l.* out of the surplus in their hands from the private sources of revenue, and called upon the Government to meet them by a corresponding advance for the purpose of building?—I have heard of it, but I was not present at the meeting.

2113. It is upon the proceedings of the society?—It is.

2114. Are you aware they did not even receive an answer to that application?—I do not know.

2115. Are you aware exactly of the amount of that sum which has accumulated in their hands from private sources?—It cannot be a large sum, as it was so short a time since the debt upon Leinster-house was paid off.

2116. That revenue, which arises from private sources as contradistinguished from Parliamentary grant, has been appropriated to the liquidation of that debt to the Duke of Leinster?—Yes; and was subsequently intended to be appropriated to buildings and other permanent objects of the society, which I consider a proper allocation.

2117. Formerly have they not appropriated a certain sum to that purpose in the estimates?—I believe they have formerly. I do not interfere with the affairs of the society, and therefore I cannot state any details respecting it; but I know that when the society sent in an estimate for buildings, that it was frequently struck out by the Treasury.

2118. And therefore it would naturally suggest itself to the minds of those who managed the finances of the society, that it would be necessary to have a reserve for those objects not included in the estimate, particularly building?—Yes, certainly.

2119. Now you referred to some instances where there were pensions given to individuals, which perhaps might have been looked upon in the light of jobs; I think you mentioned two?—I mentioned one, which was to the curator of the botanic garden; and I heard of another at a former period.

2120. You knew General Vallancey?—I did.

2121. You knew the position he occupied in the society for many years?—Certainly.

2122. In fact, he was a sort of father of it for a long time?—Yes; he almost lived in the society, and did everything in it; he was the *factotum.*

2123. They have now his portrait in their principal room?—They have.

2124. Do you know whether the lady to whom the annuity was granted was a relative of his?—She was his daughter.

2125. Had Mr. Lysaght been employed for some time by the society?—He acted for a considerable number of years as registrar.

2126. You referred to another person who was the curator of the garden?—Yes, Mr. Underwood.

2127. Had he been an inefficient officer?—He had been considered an inefficient officer for a considerable time.

2127*. For many years was he not considered an efficient officer?—He may have been, but it must have been a very long time ago. He was considered to be addicted to drink, for many years

2128. Was he an old man?—He was an elderly man.

2129. What was done for him?—I think a small pension was granted to get rid of him.

2130. What was the amount of his pension?—I do not know.

2131. Those two are the only instances you refer to in which there was what you call a misapplication of the money?—I do not know of any other.

2132. Then do you think it is an unfounded imputation upon the society to call it a jobbing society?—I think it is not a jobbing society.

2133. *Chairman.*] Do you think there ought or ought not to be a power of

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giving superannuations to the professors, the masters of the schools, or the curators of the gardens or museum?—I think there ought to be a power of superannuation after 20 or 30 years' service.

2134. What was the period of Mr. Underwood's service at the time he was supposed to become incapacitated?—I do not know; it must have been considerably more than 20 years.

2135. Was he the first curator?—I do not know, but I believe he was.

2136. Have there been any other cases in which individuals from old age or infirmity have become incapacitated from performing the duties for which they were selected?—The late professor of natural history became very infirm for some years before he died; and if the society had the power they would have willingly pensioned him off and elected another professor, but not having the power they did not do so.

2137. So that the want of that power of granting superannuations has interfered with the efficiency of some branches of the society?—Yes; and I think at this moment the society is inefficient in the drawing-schools; some of the masters should be superannuated.

2138. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Although they had not the power to pension the professors, they had the power to pension the curator?—They had not the power.

2139. It was an abuse, then?—I think it was.

2140. Mr. *Jones.*] You have mentioned that a pension was granted to the curator of this botanic garden; was that the act of the committee of botany, or of the society at large?—I do not know whether or not the committee originated it, but the society must have approved of the grant; and it must have passed the committee of economy, according to the standing regulations of the society.

2141. You have admitted also that, with a small number of persons upon the committees, jobbing sometimes might take place?—Certainly, jobbing might take place if it were left entirely to the committees; but this is not the case.

2142. You have admitted that jobbing might take place, in consequence of the small number who attend the committees; what opportunities have the committees of jobbing: have they any power of granting money?—They have only the power of recommending, but not the power of expending any money.

2143. They only recommend; and if they make any recommendation, it must pass under the review of the committee of economy; and if they have any doubt about it, it must be decided by the body at large?—All allocations of money must go before the committee of economy; the object of which is to know whether the society have funds; and if there be funds, it is for the society at large to determine whether they will agree to the recommendation of the committee, or refuse the grant.

2144. Then you have an additional check in the committee of economy?—Certainly.

2145. You have the check of the committee of economy upon an attempt of any of the committees to job?—The committee of economy are only to take into consideration whether the society have funds or not; they are not to judge whether it be a judicious application. The society itself determines whether the money shall be allocated.

2146. The committee may recommend in the first instance?—Yes.

2147. That recommendation goes to the body at large?—It does.

2148. After it has passed the body at large, it goes to the committee of economy, and they ascertain whether there are sufficient funds in the treasury of the society?—No; it is referred to the committee of economy, who report as to the state of the funds before the subject is discussed by the society at large.

2149. Then it comes back to the society again?—It does.

2150. Then there are all these separate checks to prevent any disposition to jobbing on the part of any one of these committees?—There are.

2151. Have you ever submitted to the society any proposition, founded upon those opinions you have expressed here to-day?—Never; I have long thought the society would be improved by being moulded upon the model of other societies; but as the question was not mooted, and I had my public duties to attend to, I never entered into it so as to form a plan, nor did I enter upon the subject till this committee was formed; in fact, till within the last month. I then read the bye-laws of the Geological Society of London with great care, to see how far we could model our society upon it. This was done with a view to meet the wishes of the Government.

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2152. Your opinions have been formed very lately on the subject?—I have long thought it would be advantageous to the society; but I never had an idea of bringing forward the subject myself.

2153. May I ask you, if you were of opinion a long time ago that such a change might advantageously take place, why you did not submit it to the society?—I had not time to do so; and it required a great deal of time and trouble to attempt it. But when I found the Government and the society at issue, I entered warmly on the subject. I have a great regard for the Dublin Society, as I consider it a most valuable institution; and every exertion should be made to render it as perfect as possible.

2154. *Chairman.*] Do you consider, notwithstanding all the defects of the Dublin Society, that it is a valuable institution, productive of great advantage to Ireland; and that the withdrawal of the grant would be a very unpopular act?—Yes; I think the Dublin Society is of great value to the country. I think their lectures are important as a means of education. Parents take their children, and they learn much without knowing what they are learning. I have seen children who have attended the lectures; and upon asking them questions, it is extraordinary how much knowledge they had acquired.

2155. You think, if the suggestions which you have laid before the Committee in the shape of a paper were adopted, the efficiency of the Dublin Society and its popularity would be very much increased?—I do think its efficiency would be very much increased, and that efficiency would create additional popularity.

2156. Mr. *Wyse.*] What is the nature of the lectures at present; are they very popular or scientific?—They are generally popular; but sufficiently scientific, although not as scientific or as detailed as they would be if they were solely addressed to persons intended for professional employments. They are suited to the capacities and understandings of people who are not themselves scientific.

2157. They are principally adapted to the community at large, without reference to preparing individuals for any particular profession?—They are.

2158. Do you think that species of knowledge of great importance to the country?—I think every species of education is of great value to the country.

2159. Do you think, if there were a course of lectures of a more scientific character combined with these, it would be a great improvement to the society?—I do not think it would be a great improvement; for I doubt whether scientific lectures in great detail would be so well attended, supposing they were open to the public, as those which are more popular.

2160. Supposing they were not so numerously attended, do you think they would be attended by the scientific students of the capital?—The scientific students of the capital have lectures belonging to the institutions of which they are to belong. There are scientific lectures given to medical students at the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons, and the lecturers' certificate is useful and necessary for the students who attend them, in respect to procuring their diploma, and therefore they are of great value; but a certificate from the professors of the Dublin Society would be of no value for such purposes, therefore they are not sought for.

2161. That would apply merely to those branches of science which are in direct connexion with the medical profession; but are there not others, such as natural history, geology, and so on, which are not in such strict combination with any other profession, but which become extremely useful to the public, if a scientific education is to be derived from them?—I am sure if a lecturer of high character were lecturing in the Dublin Society, he might have a small class of persons who would pay for their tickets. Courses of lectures on this principle have been delivered at a former period to a small class of students, who wished to follow out the subject.

2162. With reference to that class of students; do you not think their wants ought to be provided for, as well as the wants of the public at large?—Decidedly they ought.

2163. Do you think any difficulty would arise from giving a certain course of lectures, of strictly scientific character, to the class which you have described, at one period, and popular lectures to the public at large at other periods?—There would be no objection to it, except that it would entail more duties on the professors, who are now very badly paid.

2164. Assuming it would entail an additional duty on the lecturer, would it not also remunerate him proportionably by requiring from the more scientific student a certain fee for those more abstruse lectures, or for attendance in a class?—Certainly,

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—Certainly, if the class was sufficiently numerous; but hitherto, when there have been paid lectures of this kind in the Dublin Society, they have not been well attended; and certainly not sufficiently to remunerate the lecturer for his trouble.

2165. Might it not arise from this circumstance, that the lectures so paid for were of a popular character only, and were not sufficiently scientific for the students to whom you have referred?—The lectures alluded to were strictly scientific; but I think, that as science is becoming more popular, and people are more anxious about it now than formerly, it is probable that lectures which did not succeed at a former period might succeed better now; but still, for a considerable number of years, I should not anticipate any considerable number of pupils for the paid lectures of the Dublin Society.

2166. Even supposing they were very scientific, they would be more fit for a private instruction in a class?—The more scientific and clever they were, of course the greater number would attend them.

2167. You have suggested, in part of your examination, that a statistical branch should be annexed to the society; would it not be essential to have for such a department a more scientific character of lectures than what generally take place in the society?—It would require a statistical professor if it were undertaken at all, and a considerable addition to the grant; and of course, to make the statistical branch a generally useful or respectable branch of the society, it would be necessary to have a regular department for it.

2168. And that the lectures should be more scientific than are generally given in other branches?—Statistics is generally a dry detail of facts: it never would be very popular; and therefore only those who are interested in the subject would attend the lectures, so that they might be as *recherché* and scientific as possible.

2169. Then you see no objection to establishing a more scientific class of lectures, supposing there is sufficient payment?—Certainly not.

2170. Do you not think it would be an advantage of the utility and the progress of the more advanced branches of science, if there were such lectures, particularly for studies for which payment could not be obtained from the public, such as statistics?—Certainly.

2171. Then, the only difficulty you see at present to such an arrangement is want of funds?—Certainly.

2172. *Chairman.*] With respect to the lectures, what hour of the day do you conceive is most convenient for holding the lectures; the present hour, or the evening?—I think the morning, between three and half-past three o'clock, is most convenient for the public at large; and evening for artisans.

2173. For those persons who are occupied during the day by their engagements in business, you think the evening would be best suited?—I think it would; but the evening lectures might be at a different time of the year. You can have lectures in the winter better in the morning than in the evening.

2174. Has not the effect of naming three o'clock as the hour, been to exclude a great number of persons from the opportunity of attending?—The object in naming three o'clock has been to suit the greater number of professional and scientific people in Dublin, as those interested in scientific pursuits generally belong to some profession, and from three to half-past three is the time when there is most leisure; it is after the courts break up, and the public offices; and it is for that reason that lectures have been given at that hour.

2175. But the object of the lectures being to communicate knowledge to those who do not at present possess it, ought it not rather to be the object to invite those who cannot attend elsewhere?—Then it cannot be in the morning.

2176. You think there ought to be two courses, in the morning and in the evening?—Yes; but they ought not to be at the same period of the year. The lecturer might not have physical power to give two lectures each day.

2177. Do you see any objection to having a morning course for the paid lectures, and an evening gratuitous course?—I object to the morning course being a paid course, inasmuch as a very great number of persons who attend and derive advantage from them at present would not attend, and therefore they would not be so generally useful, and that the money obtained by the paid lectures would be trifling.

2178. Then you are opposed to any payment for the lectures, except in classes?—Yes, a select class for the purpose. I think there should be a public lecture in the morning; for the public, I think, derive a great advantage from them. A

gentleman

gentleman may say "I will send one of my sons to the paid class; but the others, who are not intended for the learned professions, I will not send there; but I will send them if I can send them free."

2179. Do you think it desirable that there should be periodical examinations after the course of lectures has been finished, for the purpose of ascertaining what advance has been made by each person who attends; or that there should be prizes for essays on the subject?—Prizes would be better, if there were paid lectures of the more abstruse and scientific kind; but with respect to examinations, if the members of the society granted tickets, for which they paid themselves, to a certain number of young men whom they thought it desirable to instruct, these young men might be subjected to an examination; but for the public at large, I think they would not submit to any examination of the kind.

2180. Is the committee to understand that you would not allow the admission of boys for instance, from schools, except as a matter of patronage in the hands of the members of the society; as your former answer rather implied that you would have the lectures open to all the world?—I would have the public lectures open to all; but the private or scientific course, where people are to derive more detailed knowledge from the lectures, to those, and those alone, I would have people admitted by recommendation of members of the society; and as the persons so admitted would belong to an inferior rank, it would be desirable that the society should be certain that the pupils, and through them the public, derive advantage from the lectures; they (the pupils) should be subjected to an examination.

2181. Would you think it desirable that the Dublin Society should have the power of sending down lecturers, to lecture in particular places in Ireland, upon application by local societies?—I think it would be very desirable, provided those local societies paid a certain sum to the professor for that additional service.

2182. Would you have that sum an invariable sum, or would you consider it ought to be apportioned according to the size of the town or the capacity of paying it, and that the Dublin Society should have the power of making up the deficiency in case it was not considered fully adequate?—Certainly there should be some such arrangement made; but it would be desirable that the society which made the application should make up a certain sum, say one-half or one-third, to remunerate the professor, the Dublin Society paying the remainder.

2183. You are aware that in the south and west of Ireland there exists at present no means whatever of obtaining any knowledge of that practical scientific kind which is taught in the Dublin Society?—I am aware of that. Natural history societies have been formed at Waterford and Limerick, in the South, and at Belfast in the north; and there are minor societies starting up; and I think it would be useful, if their funds were sufficiently large to enable them to do so, that the Dublin Society should send down their own professor during the vacation, or any other professor, paying him so much, provided the local society met them by a proportion which might be regulated.

2184. Would you consider that a sum of money might be properly allocated by Parliament, and placed in the hands of the Dublin Society specially for the purpose of diffusing knowledge throughout the country in this way, by means of lectures?—I think it would be very desirable.

2185. Mr. *Wyse.*] Is not the ignorance of our mineral productions very great which prevails in Ireland among a great portion of the people?—Very great.

2186. Do you think it arises from a want of interest, or a want of knowledge from the want of literary or scientific institutions?—Want of interest is always created by want of knowledge.

2187. Do you think that could be removed in any way by encouraging the travelling of professors to those institutions?—Most decidedly; and, as I have just mentioned, the establishment of societies in different parts of the country shows there is a spirit abroad which ought to be fostered in every way.

2188. Do you think it would be right, in order to ascertain the progress of science, to require an annual report from such societies as asked the Dublin Society to send a professor down, and that they should show they had made such proficiency as entitled them to such a favour?—I think it would be desirable.

2189. Do you think the plan suggested, if extended generally throughout Ireland, would not be very advantageous to the community at large, that of sending up reports to the Dublin Society?—I think it would be very useful.

2190. Then if these reports were condensed in a popular form, and circulated through the societies, do you think it would tend considerably to their progress?—I do.

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2191. *Chairman.*] Do you not conceive another result of placing the Dublin Society in the position of a nurse, as it were, to all these local associations, whether for the purpose of science or agriculture, would be materially to contribute to the popularity of that institution, and induce respectable persons in the different counties to join it?—I do.

2192. Does not that presume such an amount of knowledge in the Dublin Society as can scarcely be presumed?—It does at present; but the recommendations which would be necessary to follow out the different subjects which have been mooted, would depend upon the executive council; and I conceive the scientific members of the council would be capable of forming a judgment on all the subjects submitted to them.

2193. That is presuming the executive council had the power of granting or refusing?—No; I will not give the executive council the power of granting or refusing money, merely that of recommending; but I have such an opinion of the society, that I do not think that any legitimate object proposed to it would be refused. The society might make a mistake, but the tendency is to do what is right.

2194. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Do you happen to know that a society at Limerick did apply for a professor to be sent down, and the society did comply?—I do; and I know that the society, so far from preventing their professor from doing so, permitted him to take a portion of the apparatus belonging to the society, on the undertaking that it should be returned in the state in which it was removed.

2195. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Do you happen to know the Literary Society which existed at Cork at one time obtained a Parliamentary grant, and of late the grant has been withdrawn from it?—Yes; the Cork Institution had formerly a grant, which has been discontinued.

2196. Mr. *Wyse.*] Would you anticipate any difficulties on the part of the professors to attend, or go down, on the request of any of those literary societies, if desired to do so by the society?—Certainly not, provided they were remunerated for their additional trouble.

2197. Mr. *Jephson.*] Would you not always require that test upon the application for a professor; the applicant paying a certain proportion of the expense?—Certainly.

2198. Mr. *Wyse.*] Would you require of the professors any sort of pledge of submitting themselves to the society, and placing themselves at the disposal of the society on occasions of that kind, when requested to attend on the part of scientific societies in the country?—It should be understood they were to go; but I am aware that several persons of distinguished science might object to being so trammelled. I know an instance of a distinguished professor, who sought for the professorship of mineralogy and geology, who afterwards declined; and one of the reasons for refusing was, that the society had demanded that they should have the whole disposal of his time, and he required that he should have permission to go to England at certain periods if he pleased; but, generally speaking, I think there would be no doubt the professors would not object to lecture to local societies if remunerated for their trouble.

2199. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Would you not require additional professors?—You might, if the number of the local societies were considerable who applied for lecturers.

2200. *Chairman.*] Would you think it desirable that the Dublin Society should have the power of obtaining occasional lecturers, or persons who were not permanent lecturers of the society, for their own use?—I think it might, provided the subjects lectured on differed from those usually treated of by their own professors, otherwise the invitation to the strange lecturer would cast a kind of slur upon the character of the professor employed by the society. A strange lecturer might lecture on any discovery in any science made by the particular person who was lecturing; such might be considered to be a legitimate reason for inviting him to explain his discovery. That was the ground on which Sir Humphrey Davy was invited over to Dublin by the Society.

2201. What do you conceive would be an adequate remuneration, or such a remuneration to the professors as would secure to you the most competent and most qualified persons in each department?—If we are to look to the most qualified, I think we could not obtain their services for less than 300*l.* a year, that is, provided they were unable to make up private classes.

2202. In giving that answer, do you think all the emoluments and the permanent remuneration, and the standing courses of lectures in the society, and also for these occasional lectures in other towns in Ireland, should be included in that sum?—No; that remuneration applies to the duties in Dublin only. If they were to give two courses of public lectures, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, and one course of private lectures, I think 300 *l.* a year would be a very moderate remuneration for a distinguished professor.

2203. Mr. *Jones.*] Would the society have a right to all the time of the professors?—No; I conceive the society would only have a right to the time of the professors during the session, namely, between November and July, but between July and November the society might direct the professor to go down to lecture to any local society, provided they were remunerated in addition for that service.

2204. *Chairman.*] If so large a sum as 300 *l.* a-year were given to the professor, might there not be a greater temptation to appoint persons more by favouritism than at present?—Such a contingency should be guarded against in every possible way; and I think that subject has been well considered in the paper laid before the Committee by Mr. Hamilton.

2205. Mr. *Jones.*] Do you recollect the occasional visits which Sir Charles Giésecke used to pay to different parts of Ireland?—Yes, I do.

2206. Do you contemplate that your new professor of mineralogy should make visits of the same sort?—Certainly; for Sir Charles Giésecke was paid his expenses; and when I was professor of geology to the Dublin Society, it was my duty to be three months in the field every year, for which I was paid my travelling expenses, at the rate of one guinea a day.

2207. That arrangement you think advisable?—I do.

2208. The three months were not included in part of the session?—They were not.

2209. That is to be a part of the time which would belong, under the new constitution, to the professor for his own purposes, or part of the time in which he is to go down to the different towns in Ireland to give lectures?—The bargain I made with the society was, that I should devote three months in the field; and it was my duty to perform that service.

2210. At the end of the session you were required to give three months out of the time which would otherwise belong to yourself, to the society?—When I was appointed by the society I was obliged to attend the whole year. I gave a course of lectures, and afterwards devoted my attention to the preparation of my geological map of Ireland, or to writing reports on mining or geological subjects. I always employed the summer months in the geological examination of a selected portion of the country.

2211. *Chairman.*] What is the present state of the museum of the Dublin Society?—The museum is not sufficiently perfect in any of its departments to enable a student to study there advantageously.

2212. Is that owing to want of room?—Partly to want of arrangement, but in a great degree to want of room. If I am to speak of the part I understand best, namely, the geological and mineralogical departments, I should say the mineralogical collection was very good. There are two mineralogical collections, the Leskean collection, which is arranged according to the old system, but which is extremely well described, and I should be desirous that it should remain in its present state. The other collection was arranged by the late Sir Charles Giésecke; it is a very valuable collection, but, for want of room, is not all visible. There is only a portion of it is arranged in an upright case; the remainder is concealed in drawers, which are not open to the public.

2213. Is not the present museum committee, assisted by the curator, perfectly competent to make a new arrangement so as to exhibit these collections in the most effective manner?—They have the power, but they have not the room.

2214. The question is with reference to the arrangement; you do not object to the present administration of the society in this department, on the ground of their not making effective arrangements?—I object to the mineralogical portion of the museum, because the public derive comparatively little advantage from the want of an arrangement by which the whole of the collection would be visible. There is only a portion of Sir Charles Giésecke's cabinet visible, and no part of the geological collection is accessible to the public.

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2215. Then your objection resolves itself entirely into want of room?—Certainly; if there were no want of room, and the geological and mineralogical collections were not properly displayed, I should say it was the fault of the committee; but at present the committee have not the power to arrange the collection from want of room. The museum was in a better state in the old society-house than at present, for the mineralogical and geological collections were displayed in flat cases, where everybody could see either through the glass or by permission to take them out. I studied at the Dublin Society, and became a tolerably good mineralogist and geologist from studying the Leskean collection.

2216. Is it the practice to preserve worthless specimens, to the exclusion of the others?—Until the arrangement is made, it is impossible to know what is worthless.

2217. But the first essential principle of the museum is the arrangement of its specimens?—Yes, certainly, as far as geology is concerned.

2218. There can be no effectual school in that department of science without an increase of accommodation, or of new buildings?—There cannot be an effectual school by lectures, for I conceive no person can study mineralogy from lectures; it must be from specimens in the cabinet, and we cannot have a very effective school until the cabinet is arranged. Of course, a person who is really anxious to follow out the subject could get the keys of the cases and study from the specimens; but he would find much difficulty in laying his hand on the particular specimens numbered in the catalogue, owing to the imperfection in the arrangement.

2219. You think no blame rests with the curator or the present committee for the want of an adequate arrangement?—The present professor has been very industrious, and has improved his department very much since his appointment. I am sure he would have done a great deal more if he had had sufficient room.

2220. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson*.] You are aware one of the objects of the application to Government for a grant for building was to make room for a new arrangement in this very department?—I am not aware whether it was for that purpose or not; I have understood it was for building an exhibition-room; but I know a demand was made for building, though I cannot speak from my own knowledge for what precise object.

2221. Was it not for increasing the accommodation, to make it more available for all these very valuable objects?—I cannot speak positively.

2222. Mr. *Jephson*.] Some application has been made on the part of the society to Government, to advance funds to enable them to build an exhibition-room, which should also be made a museum of natural history; do you think the two objects would be compatible?—I think not.

2223. *Chairman*.] There has been a very large and valuable collection of Irish geological specimens collected in the course of the Ordnance Survey, has there not?—There has.

2224. Whereabouts are they at present deposited?—At the Ordnance Map-office, in the Mountjoy Barracks, Phœnix Park.

2225. Do you consider that is a proper place for their arrangement and preservation?—Certainly it is not, as regards the access of the public.

2226. Where do you think those specimens ought to be deposited?—At the Dublin Society.

2227. With a view to the ultimate preservation of those specimens, would it not be necessary to erect a building somewhere or other?—Decidedly it would.

2228. Do you think that accommodation ought to be provided by increased buildings in the Dublin Society, in preference to erecting buildings elsewhere?—I think the Dublin Society is the proper place for the exhibition and preservation of such a collection; it would be far better to build there than to erect a museum in Phœnix Park, which would require a considerable establishment to watch and protect it.

2229. What amount of money would be required to build a repository for those specimens at the Dublin Society?—That would depend a good deal on the style of building required; I should suppose about 5,000*l*.

2230. And it would require a permanent staff of officers to superintend their preservation?—It would.

2231. Then,

2231. Then, as a matter of economy, it would be cheaper to erect a building connected with the Dublin Society, under the superintendence of the present officers, than to erect one independent of it?—It would, certainly.

2232. Do you think it desirable that duplicates for the museum should be sold, or would you prefer that they should be given to similar societies on application?—I think duplicates in the museum might be exchanged for other specimens with local or foreign societies; or they might be given to local societies, who could show they had already advanced so far as to have a valuable museum. If such a criterion were not required, there would be so much jealousy on the part of local societies, and so much interest made, that the proper selection of the local society to whom the donation should be made would become a subject of great difficulty.

2233. Mr. *Wyse.*] Would you require of the local society, in return for sending them specimens from the Dublin Society museum, that they should send up specimens from their locality?—If the society required them, it must be a matter of exchange,

2234. *Chairman.*] Of late years there has been no disposition, I believe, to make any considerable amount of presents to the museum of the Dublin Society, as compared with the early proceedings of the society?—No; I think the donations have been much fewer.

2235. To what do you attribute that; is it from want of interest in the society, or from want of accommodation?—It is chiefly because people know that the museum is in such a state that there is no room to display the objects they may send. I have 2,000 geological specimens, which I mean to present to the society, as soon as there is a suitable place to arrange them; the collection to be accompanied by maps on a large scale, which I intend to have hung up in the room in which it is placed. They are lying in drawers in my own house in Dublin.

2236. Mr. *Jephson.*] Do you think, even taking the quantity of room which is at present given to the museum, the classification has been attended to as much as it ought to have been?—No, not in the other departments; our zoological collection does not deserve the name; we have no collection of shells or fossils; in short we have no collection, except the mineralogical collection, which can be considered to be perfect in any degree.

2237. Do you not think any persons visiting the museum, and seeing this confusion of specimens, would be disinclined to add to the collection; whereas by seeing a collection made in different branches, they might feel a pride in adding to the collection by filling up gaps?—I am sure they would.

2238. Then the commencement of a proper classification, if once made, would have a tendency to supply deficiencies in itself?—Yes, I think it would; I am certain our present professor, who is an industrious and valuable man, is willing to make every exertion in his power.

2239. *Chairman.*] Have you room for anything like an adequate collection of geological specimens?—No, we have not; but what we have might be arranged better. A collection of shells would not occupy much room.

2240. To what do you attribute that?—Want of interest in the society in those departments. Of late years they have been more anxious about geology and mineralogy than anything else; and our late professor was not so well acquainted upon those subjects as our present professor is. I think we shall have more presents bye-and-bye; and if we had a committee, with moderate funds to purchase what is required, I think in a very short period, provided we had additional room, we should have a very excellent museum in Dublin, without much additional expense. I have no doubt several persons would supply, from their private cabinets, specimens to fill up gaps.

2241. The committee have been deficient in their knowledge of conchology?—I do not think that subject has been sufficiently attended to.

2242. Mr. *Jephson.*] If there were funds for the society to build a room, and there was a question to what that room should be devoted, to what purpose in the present disposition of the society would it be devoted?—I think, if it came to the point, the museum would carry the day; for it is obviously more important to the advancement of science that we should have a good museum. We should have a fight for it; but I have that confidence in the society, that I do believe when it came to the point they would do what is right.

2243. How came the society to propose the building of an exhibition-room, when,

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when, as you suppose, they have such a proper knowledge of the deficiency as to prefer the museum?—Because a few of the members, who had been leading members in promoting the exhibition of manufactures, were more attentive to that object, and attended more regularly than the scientific members who would wish for the erection of a museum.

2244. Then the society as a check would be inefficient?—In that instance it might; but probably it was because the money had not been granted. If the money were granted, I think the society at large would vote for the museum.

2245. If the money were granted for the particular purpose, it would be only applicable to that?—It is stated to be for an exhibition-room and museum; but if it came to the point I think they would select the most useful.

2246. Has the committee, or the different committees who ought to have superintendence in the different branches of science, ever brought the subject of the museum under the consideration of the society?—I was anxious about it some years ago, and I took the trouble to draw a very detailed plan for a new museum, which I have now; but when I showed it to the committee, they said it was no use in bringing it forward, there being no funds available for the purpose; in consequence I did not bring it forward. At that period the private funds were absorbed in paying for Leinster-house, and the Government grant was reduced.

2247. How many rooms have you at present for the museum?—We have one good-sized room, and four small ones; but they are very small and unsuitable.

2248. Have you considered the application of the different other rooms of the society's house; and do you think it would be possible with their present means to find other rooms?—They have no other rooms; they require in fact an additional reading-room attached to the library, and I think the best room we have should be appropriated for that purpose.

2249. Are there not some large rooms in the upper part of the house; and might they not, by means of proper lighting from the top, be made suitable rooms for a museum?—They would be very hot in summer. They might be used for geological collections; but the access to them is bad.

2250. As a question of preference you would prefer building; but if you were confined to your present building, would it not be better to make use of indifferent rooms than continue the present classification?—If it were impossible to get better rooms, it would be better to arrange the cases in the attics of our present house; but then a great deal of alteration would be requisite. We should have to open skylights in the room, which is a difficult thing, they are liable to leak, and the access is bad; it would be necessary to take down the stone staircase, which has given way, and it might be dangerous to the house to remove it.

2251. You stated that the committee has never brought the state of the museum under the consideration of the society?—I do not recollect that it has.

2252. Did the committees appear to you to be aware of the present state of the museum?—The committee to which I belong are certainly aware of it, for I have often conversed on the subject. I always proposed an extension of the museum, and was met by the expense.

2253. Have you individually, as the professor of geology in the society, ever proposed a different arrangement of the museum, or any new arrangement of the specimens, or any addition to the objects of the museum, so far as it was connected with your branch?—I have not been the professor of the society for upwards of six years, and at that time there was a professor of mineralogy, Sir Charles Giésecke, who had the charge of all the collections, and I had nothing to say to it. I made collections, which I always intended to present to the society whenever there was a suitable place to put them in.

2254. Have you made a proposition to the society, or has any other person made a proposition to the society, to commence a collection of organic remains?—I do not know that they have; I never did.

2255. Is the society deficient of subjects in that branch of study?—Very.

2256. Would it not be the duty of the lecturer, the professor in that branch, to submit that to the committee?—Certainly; but at the time I was professor, the study of organic remains was quite in its infancy.

2257. Did

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2257. Did you make efforts to make a perfect Irish geological collection?—I did.

2258. Did you succeed in doing so?—I made a collection of various geological specimens, during the time I was professor; but it is of no use to send it to the museum, until there is more accommodation.

2259. Then there is a collection belonging to the Dublin Society in your house, instead of the Dublin Society?—There is.

2260. Is there not at present in the museum a collection which professes to be an Irish geological collection?—There is.

2261. In what state is that?—It is not arranged.

2262. Is it not arranged, from want of room?—Partly from that circumstance, and partly because its specimens are hardly worth arranging. It was made originally by an incompetent person, and the specimens are not labelled. You may tell what the substances are, but you cannot tell their locality.

2263. Had the committees been properly attentive to the duties entrusted to them by the society, could not they have arranged such specimens better than they are at present?—I attempted myself to arrange that collection, and I found it so useless that I left off in despair; but, at all events, the specimens are placed in narrow upright cases, which are most inconvenient for reference, and being imperfectly made, they collect dust.

2264. Then the attempt to make an Irish geological collection has been rather from want of zeal on the part of the committees, than want of room?—I consider it was from want of room; for the rooms were unsuitable, which is the same as want of room.

2265. If there were a good geological collection formed by the society, could not the specimens of such improved collection be placed where the present inferior specimens are placed?—They might, but they would be destroyed in a very short time. The cases are unsuitable; they are placed against the walls, so that you cannot see the specimens without difficulty, and they are liable to fall down; they are altogether of bad construction.

2266. So far as inconvenience goes, there is no doubt that cases against the wall, possibly a large portion of them at a height which would render them very inconvenient to reach to, are far from desirable; but if it were intended to form a perfect geological collection for the use of students and those who might be most likely to want it, might not such cases be made available to that improved arrangement, and well formed to keep out dust?—A collection could no doubt be made, but it would be difficult of access if preserved from dust.

2267. Such collections would be useful to the student, if not useful as a mere museum to show the specimens to persons who do not understand them?—The student would have to stand on a stool or get a ladder to reach the specimens. He could not examine them with ease, as if they were in flat cases.

2268. Suppose a student were to examine the Leskean collection, what facilities would he have from catalogues?—There is a very excellent printed catalogue of the Leskean collection.

2269. How many copies are there in the museum?—I cannot say. I believe there are two copies; and more in the library.

2270. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Would not anybody who wanted a catalogue get it at the booksellers by applying for it?—I believe they could.

2271. Mr. *Jephson.*] Is it a proper thing in a museum arranged in a very peculiar way, such as no student of the present day would be likely to have studied, to depend upon the person visiting that museum going to a bookseller and purchasing this catalogue before he went into the museum?—The fact is, with respect to the Leskean cabinet, the arrangement in the upright cases has so far deranged it that it would be difficult for students to find out the places occupied; as, for the sake of effect, the large specimens have been placed on the top shelves, and the small ones below, and consequently there is great difficulty in finding the specimens as arranged and numbered in the catalogue.

2272. Then the intention of the Leskean collection is by no means attended to by the society, although they so religiously keep up the arrangement nominally?—I admit that to the fullest extent; but the cause of it has been upright cases, and want of room.

2273. Do you think it desirable that, supposing the Leskean collection were not kept in this apartment, there should be any second number to these specimens, which should connect them with the more modern system of arrangement?—

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ment?—No, I think that would create confusion; if we had no other collection such an arrangement might be advisable, but as we have another collection it would be unnecessary.

2274. You do not agree to that suggestion, because you would recommend a second collection, arranged under a more modern system?—Certainly.

2275. What amount of information upon the labels would you recommend, in your new arrangement, should be placed upon each specimen?—Only the numbers. I would put a number upon the specimen; and then, in each case, I would place a descriptive catalogue referring to that case, so that if a change were made in the case we could alter the catalogue belonging to the case without affecting the general catalogue of the collection.

2276. What do you mean by having for each case a separate catalogue; do you mean a printed or manuscript catalogue?—It might be a printed catalogue for each case; but if we found it advisable to alter it, we should have only to alter that portion of the catalogue contained in a particular case, and reprint it without altering the general management.

2277. Has not a change of that kind a tendency to disincline persons to take the trouble to make reference to the catalogue; and would it not be better to have upon the label the name, the locality, and a reference to the author who had described the specimen?—If that were done it would require so much room that too large a portion of the specimen might be covered by the label; besides in most instances it would be necessary to open the case to read the label; which would be inconvenient and dangerous. It is true that printed labels might be placed beside the specimens, to read through the glass of a flat case; but in this arrangement there should be a number pasted on the specimen, and another on the label.

2278. Would there not be a less probability of a person having to handle the specimens, if he had all the information the catalogue could give before him; instead of which, looking at the number, there is a great probability of his being deceived by the number, and having to examine more closely?—I think there would; and I am of opinion the plan last proposed would meet the difficulty I first stated.

2279. *Chairman.*] What is your opinion in general with respect to the schools?—I think the drawing-schools of the Dublin Society have been a very useful and valuable institution to Ireland, and have produced a great deal of benefit; but I think they are not as useful as they might be made.

2280. In what way would you increase their usefulness?—I think some of the masters are not as attentive to their duties as they ought to be; but in giving that opinion, I beg to give it more from hearsay than from my own knowledge. I have not attended to that department, but I have had an opportunity of employing upwards of 50 persons educated in the schools; they have employed them in the public service, in the Ordnance Surveys, and in the public works: several of these young men, who are beautiful draftsmen, have informed me that they learned from each other rather than from the master; and therefore, though the schools are most valuable, it is not altogether to be attributed to the attention of the masters, some of whom are old, and from length of service should be superannuated; but I believe the master of the modelling-school is attentive and highly qualified.

2281. You do not think there is a sufficient superintendence?—I do not think there is.

2282. Do you think there would be more efficient superintendence if a council had the general management of these schools, than under the present arrangement?—I propose that one member of each committee should attend every day, so as to ensure that the orders of the society are carried into effect.

2283. What is your opinion with respect to the present state of the library?—I think the library in its present state is a very useful establishment, and contains a great number of useful scientific books.

2284. Is it sufficiently open to the public at present?—It is easily accessible for any person who really is desirous of reading there.

2285. Is it generally found to happen that it is open to any person, as a matter of right, who is anxious to have recourse to it for the purpose of study?—It is not of right; but I think it is virtually open to all persons seeking information on scientific subjects.

2286. There

2286. There is not the same opportunity given to students as in the British Museum?—No, because there are not separate rooms for reading.

2287. Have you observed the character of the purchases that have been recently made, or within the last few years, for the library?—I have generally, but I cannot say I have noticed them particularly. I dare say the catalogue contains a greater number of books of a lighter kind than should come immediately within the province of the Dublin Society; but, generally speaking, I think the books that are purchased are of a kind which should be admitted into such a library.

2288. In your view, what description of books ought to be purchased for the library intended to be open to the public at large, in the same way as the British Museum is now, as a matter of right?—That would entirely depend on the funds. If we had considerable funds, I would buy every book which contained useful information on every subject, including voyages and travels, which give information upon natural history; but if the funds are limited, as they are at present, I would confine the books to the larger and more expensive kind, which are rarely purchased by individuals; in that case I would have the library solely as a place of reference.

2289. The books are lent out at present, are they not?—They are, under certain restrictions; they are lent out to members, but certain of the more valuable books of plates are restricted from being lent out.

2290. Have you observed any injury result from that practice to the books themselves?—Very little.

2291. Is there not a great inconvenience at the time the lectures are given, as the books are often abstracted from the library which are referred to in the lectures?—Certainly, as a place of reference, it is very injurious to it; but it is not the more valuable books usually referred to that are borrowed, except at certain periods; books connected with mineralogy, geology or botany are lent, but not if they be large books of plates.

2292. Are not those the books which ought to be left in the library, for the purpose of enabling persons to consult those books on the points referred to in the lectures?—They are.

2293. So that it is in contradiction to the primary object of the institution?—Certainly.

2294. Would you, in restricting the lending of books, entrust the committees or the society at large with such discretion?—The council, under particular circumstances, should have the discretion of lending books if a necessity should occur. If you restrict the lending of books entirely, it would involve the necessity of making a reading-room to which persons should have a ready access, and to which books might be introduced by the library attendants when required.

2295. What advantage do you see resulting from the lending of books?—I think the lending of books induces persons to become members of the society. They take these books home for their own reading and the reading of their families. The books which are most in request are those of a lighter kind, which have been lately introduced into the society.

2296. Would you recommend two descriptions of books, or two libraries, one for lending, and the other which might be for the use of the members, and which the committee or council should be prohibited from allowing to go out of the walls of the institution?—That would involve a considerable expense; but if there were money enough, it would be desirable to have a lending library, only a certain class of books would be required for it; and if it appeared to be desirable to make the society as numerous as possible, the formation of a lending library would tend much to that object, particularly if the lighter class of books were admitted.

2297. Is not the object of the society to make it interesting to the public at large?—Certainly.

2298. That is the object of their labours?—It is.

2299. Do you not think a public library composed of scientific works, and at the same time popular scientific works, would considerably increase such a result?—I think it would, if it were an object to make the society very popular, and to increase the number of members as much as possible; but as the society is the trustee for a large public grant, I think it is not desirable to increase the

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society by the admission of that class of persons who would be induced to become members solely because there was a circulating library.

2300. The circulating library would not comprehend the more expensive works?—It would not.

2301. It would not be a very great addition to the expenses of the society?—I think not; because the number of books would not be considerable.

2302. No arrangement is suggested, I think, with respect to the vice-presidents; what is your opinion with respect to the propriety of maintaining seven vice-presidents, as at present directed by the charter?—I think it is advantageous. It is a feather to be given to gentlemen of character in the society; and they are not injurious in any way.

2303. Are the present vice-presidents men of science, or men of station?—Some are men of science, and some men of station; but in the plan suggested for a council, the vice-presidents would not, *ex officio*, belong to that council; but they might be elected as ordinary members.

2304. Do you think they decidedly ought not, *ex officio*, to form a part of the administration of the society?—Not part of the administrative council; but they would take their places at the meetings of the society at large as vice-presidents, but not to be *ex officio* members of the council.

2305. With reference to the news-room of the society, do you think it desirable that the newspapers should be continued?—That involves the question, whether it is desirable that the society should be made as large as possible. If it is desirable only to make the society consist as much as possible of useful members, who have a zeal for the advancement of its objects, I conceive that the newspaper-room is perfectly unnecessary, and I think should be abolished; but if, on the contrary, it appears to be desirable to increase the numbers and reduce the character of the society to that of a cheap club, and to introduce persons who are not anxious for the welfare of the society, who frequent it for their own convenience, I think the newspaper-room should be continued; in fact, if the object is to make the society as popular as possible, both the lending of books from the library, and the newspaper-room, are desirable.

2306. Do you think the effect of the newspaper-room has induced many persons to belong to the society?—I know several persons who, wishing to become members, have asked, not what the objects of the society were, but how many newspapers were taken in, and how many books could be taken out of the library at a time, and what kind.

2307. Do you think the inducement has been such as to bring to the society a much larger amount of funds than is applied in the maintenan ce of that news-room?—I think it must.

2308. Then, looking at it merely as a question of finance, it has been profitable to the society?—I think it has.

2309. But you think it has had a tendency to impair the character of the society?—I think it has.

2310. Suppose the scheme, as proposed, were carried into effect, do you think the admission of members who do not feel any particular interest in science, who have been admitted by the society for the support of that news-room, would be able materially to injure the character of the society, or deter more efficient persons from joining it?—No, I do not think it actually deters many efficient people from joining the society, but it has such a tendency. I think there are several members in the society who have lately been attracted to it with a view of rendering it more useful; but there are others who use it merely as a newspaper club.

2311. Supposing the affairs of the society were hereafter to be conducted on the plan you have suggested, would you consider it desirable or not to preserve the news-room?—I think it would not be desirable to preserve the news-room.

2312. You think, on the whole, the disadvantages of it are greater than the advantages?—I do.

2313. If it added to the number of members, the society would be remunerated?—Certainly.

2314. So that in the point of economy there would be no objection, but there would be on the score of utility to the sciences in general?—I think so.

2315. Is it your opinion that the duties of assistant secretary, registrar, and housekeeper, can be consolidated in one person, so as thereby to save the expense

expense of an additional housekeeper, that suggestion having been made to the Committee?—I think a person might be found to fill all these offices; but I am hardly prepared to say whether it would be advisable to unite them; I rather think not.

2316. Supposing the arrangement were carried into effect which you have suggested, a considerable saving of labour would take place on the part of these officers?—No; I think there would be an increase of labour, as far as the secretary was concerned, because there would be more of detail in respect to the proceedings of the committees than at present, and the assistant secretary would be required to be present, and attend to the suggestions or directions of each of the committees; he would likewise be required to attend at the society every day for that purpose, if the plan suggested were carried into effect.

2317. Then that would be a reason for not consolidating these offices?—I think so.

2318. With respect to the botanic garden, have you any suggestions to offer to the Committee?—It is generally conceived that the botanic garden is too large, and for the purposes of strict botany it is so; but I think that if a portion of the garden were converted into an arboretem, it would not be in the slightest degree too large; and it would be a very considerable addition to the usefulness of the garden, and the interest which the public would take in it.

2319. Is it also desirable that experiments as to the raising of different descriptions of agricultural produce, should be made there?—Certainly; but we have not room for making agricultural experiments in addition to an arboretem. Agricultural experiments made on a very small scale are of no utility; they should be upon a large scale, or they will have no effect.

2320. Then, if that were comprised in the objects which the botanic garden is calculated to accomplish, you would not consider its present size too great?—Certainly not; if it were larger, I would make a scientific arrangement for the culture of the more scarce varieties, or the finer sorts of agricultural produce.

2321. You think it very desirable that if a particular description of grain should be found very useful in other countries, it should fall within the province of the Dublin Society to make experiments in this garden as to the culture and produce of that description of grain?—Certainly; and the present curator (who I must say, as far as I can judge, is a person peculiarly well suited to his situation) has already made very valuable experiments in the culture of the potatoes; and he would do the same with a view to the introduction of any new variety of grain.

2322. The same observation will apply to the particular kinds of grasses and flax?—Yes; but it must be to a small extent, for there is not room for anything on a large scale.

2323. Then, if an opinion were submitted to this Committee that the botanic garden was upon the whole too large, you would not coincide with that opinion?—No; I think, for the purposes of being generally useful, it is too small; but for scientific botany alone it is unnecessarily large.

2324. But looking to the botanic garden as a national establishment, do you not conceive it is very desirable that there should be scope for making these experiments?—Decidedly.

2325. Is not the botanic garden also a source of great enjoyment in the way of recreation to the citizens of Dublin?—It is.

2326. Then, in that point of view also, it is desirable that some sacrifice should be made for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Dublin that enjoyment?—Certainly: an arboretem would not in the least degree interfere with that enjoyment.

2327. In what way do you think the redundant plants ought to be disposed of?—I think the redundant plants ought to be disposed of by sale. I think the committee of botany, in conjunction with the curator, might settle what plants should be disposed of or exchanged; and a regular return should be made by the curator of the proceeds of the sale.

2328. And the proceeds carried to the general funds of the society?—Certainly; I would not allow any remuneration to be received by any person connected with the society that did not pass through the hands of the society.

2329. Do you think the present salary of the curator is adequate?—I do not; I think it should be 150*l.*

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2330. Would you think it right that the curator should obtain a per-centage on the sale of plants, in order to make him feel an interest to dispose of them to the best advantage?—I think he ought; but that would militate, in a certain degree, against the view I have taken. I think there should be an inducement on his part to pay some attention.

2331. And probably on the same principle, in apportioning 150 *l.*, you would make the increase or diminution of that depend upon the number of apprentices he was able to maintain?—Certainly.

2332. You think it is desirable that the garden should be open to young gardeners in Ireland?—I think it is very desirable; and since the appointment of the present curator, I understand the number of apprentices has considerably increased.

2333. The lectures in the garden are found very useful?—Certainly; and they are very well attended, though delivered at so early an hour as eight o'clock in the morning.

2334. Do you consider the professor of botany an able officer?—I think he is.

2335. What is your opinion with respect to taking periodicals into the library; do you think there is any objection to taking in books of that kind?—I certainly would not take in political periodicals.

2336. Do you think the same objection applies to them as to newspapers?—I do.

2337. There has been lately introduced a practice of having evening meetings for scientific objects; do you not think that practice might be usefully extended by holding these meetings once a week or once a fortnight?—I think it would be very desirable to hold them once a fortnight, if we had matter; but it is better to have them few and interesting, than many and dull. It entirely depends upon the matter, and the interest which the society and the public at large take in them. At present I think it would be desirable to restrict them to once a month; but a council would feel it a point of honour themselves to attend, and create an interest, which would tend to enable them to meet oftener.

2338. There have been of late years several independent associations formed in Dublin, for the purpose of carrying forward scientific objects?—There have.

2339. Do you think, if the Dublin Society had been in that state of efficiency which is desirable, that individuals would have preferred operating through the Dublin Society, to establishing independent associations?—I do not think the independent associations in the least degree interfere with or militate against the Dublin Society. I have the same feeling upon this subject that the original members of the Geological Society of London had with respect to the Royal Society, which some persons at its commencement had supposed it would injure; but it has been found to advance science, and thereby to benefit the Royal Society: and I also think these associations in Dublin would tend, in the same manner, to benefit the Dublin Society.

2340. What description of transactions should you recommend the Dublin Society should publish annually?—I think the committee should annually produce a detailed statement of their transactions in the different departments, the scientific parts of which should be contributed by the professors, and the literary part by one of its members; and that should comprise every subject, as far as comes within their knowledge, connected with the science under their consideration, which had occurred in Ireland or elsewhere.

2341. Would you consider it desirable that the papers read at the evening meetings, or any abstracts of the proceedings at the evening meetings, should be published?—I think an abstract might be published of any papers of particular merit, and that these papers should form a portion of the transactions.

2342. Do you think it would be necessary to continue to publish the present volume of minutes?—As the society at large is administered at present, it would appear desirable to publish the proceedings.

2343. Do you consider that, under an improved system of management, it would be a needless expense?—If the society met less frequently the expense would be trifling, and more important business would be transacted at such meetings than at present. Under such circumstances, I think the proceedings

should be published: there would be no occasion to print the proceedings of the council.

2344. Considerable expense at present is incurred in printing a volume of minutes, the greater part of which consists of the names of the members who have attended?—Certainly, when there is not much business it does.

2345. With notices, which sometimes are not acted upon?—Certainly.

2346. And you think the allocation of a portion of the funds of the society for that object, even as at present constituted, is not to be approved?—I certainly think, if the present committees are kept up, it is absolutely necessary, to prevent jobbing in the society, that the society should be open, and that the minutes of their proceedings should be printed.

2347. And they should contain the names of the members who are present?—You can judge of the character of the meeting and of the resolutions by the names. For instance, if it appeared that a number of persons of character and judgment had been present, I should think it was more likely that the determinations were good than if there were but few members present; such is the only reason for printing the names.

2348. With respect to the admission of members, you are decidedly in favour of the ballot?—Certainly.

2349. Has there not recently occurred an instance of an eminent individual having been excluded?—There has.

2350. As long as the system of ballot continues, have you any security against the recurrence of such exclusions, which might operate to-day unfavourably to one of the great political parties, and to-morrow unfavourably to the other, according as the acting minority of the society happens to be constituted?—Certainly, wherever the ballot exists, there is a possibility of such an occurrence; but I must say, as a member of the society for nearly 30 years, I never recollect any political feeling being introduced into that society; and I do not think that the exclusion of the individual alluded to was occasioned by the peculiar and unusual feeling at the time. Hitherto the society has not been in any degree political, which I have long considered to be a remarkable circumstance.

2351. You think such a contingency is of such rare occurrence as not to require to be specially provided for?—I do.

2352. May not the exclusion of that individual have a tendency hereafter to produce retaliation?—It might; but I should hope not. I believe the political feeling will die away in the society. It was created by a peculiar contingency, which I hope may not recur; and it gave the society a character which it does not possess, and never had a colour of possessing before; namely, a political character.

2353. Do you think any set of men administering a fund placed in their hands for the public good, should, upon principle, have the power to exclude any individual from a full participation in all the advantages conferred by that fund?—I think, if you do not give a power of exclusion, you might introduce persons who would be so disagreeable as to inconvenience the society. There is no society in the country where there is not only the power of rejecting, but of excluding after admission; and one of the regulations I have copied from the Geological Society of London is, that there should be a power of exclusion under certain arrangements.

2354. But you think, however, that it is desirable to have admission into such society as open as possible?—Certainly.

2355. And in order to secure that, what arrangement would you suggest?—I would suggest that the majority present should exclude.

2356. Would you suggest there should be a certain number of persons present in order to exclude any individual?—Yes; in a society so large as the Dublin Society, upwards of 50 persons should be present.

2357. You have stated that you think it desirable that persons paying three guineas, with an entrance-fee of five guineas, should become members of the society; do you not think that sum would have the effect of precluding a great number of persons who might be extremely addicted to science, and yet not be very rich, from joining the society; more particularly when the personal convenience afforded by the present news-room, and other *agrémens* of the society, were taken away from them?—I do.

2358. Then have you fully made up your mind that a smaller sum would not be

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be more desirable?—I think not; you might take other means of admitting those persons to the useful privileges of the society, without giving them any portion of the administration.

2359. You think it is necessary, as a guarantee to the public for the proper management of the funds, that the persons entering into the society should themselves have contributed comparatively largely to its support?—I do.

2360. What sum should you consider it desirable these associate members, such as you propose, should pay?—About 1 *l.* per year.

2361. And they should enjoy all the privileges of members, except a participation in the management?—Certainly.

2362. Mr. *Anthony Lefroy.*] They should have no voice in the management?—No participation in the management of the funds of the society.

2363. *Chairman.*] Has it occurred to you that it would be desirable to have a third class of members?—I think that there are gentlemen who live entirely in the country, or whose chief residence is in the country, only coming occasionally to Dublin, who might be admitted under the title of non-resident members; as is the case with members belonging to other scientific societies, particularly the Geological Society of London. Any gentleman residing at a distance of more than 50 miles of London, is, I think, entitled to become a member at one-half the subscription of those who live within the limited distance, and who enjoy all the privileges of resident members.

2364. Do you mean country gentlemen, who may not perhaps reside in Dublin more than two or three months in the year?—Not so much as that; we must not have a residence in Dublin for more than six weeks. I believe that is the limit of the Geological Society.

2365. Supposing the Parliamentary grant were to be withdrawn, in consequence of differences which might arise between the Government and the society, such as to induce the Government to think that they could not with propriety recommend to Parliament a continuance of the grant, do you think such a withdrawal of the grant would lead to a dissolution of the society?—I think it would lead to the dissolution of the society, so far as its being generally useful. It might continue as a club.

2366. You think it would entirely lose all its present character, and would be only capable of being sustained in its character of club?—Yes; it might be considered a literary club, having a library and a news-room.

2367. In such a contingency the society would be in possession of a vast amount of property, which has been purchased at considerable sacrifices by the nation, and over which individuals, in that case, would assume an absolute dominion?—A great portion of the funds which have been allotted to the purchase of Leinster-house, has arisen from the private sources of the society; but inasmuch as payment of the officers and the general expenditure of the society is defrayed out of the public grant, I should suppose the society would merely have a right to retain what has been chiefly, if not altogether, purchased by their own subscriptions; but it is a legal question, upon which I do not wish to give an opinion.

2368. Could the society in any one year have maintained itself in being from that portion of its funds which has been derived from private sources?—Decidedly not.

2369. Then, in point of fact, the society has been maintained by the public; and although the purchase-money of the house was applied specifically out of one department of the funds, yet it may be fairly considered that the society has been placed in a condition to apply that money by the Parliamentary grant?—Decidedly; but it is to be observed that the servants of the house, and the usual expenditure of the house, as coals and candles, and all the other details, are comprised in the estimate laid before Parliament, and granted for those specific purposes by Parliament; and the society have purchased a house, and built statue galleries, lecture-rooms, drawing-schools, &c., out of their own funds; and as far as that goes, it is their own property: but, as I have already said, that is a legal question, which I do not consider myself competent to answer.

2370. Admitting the legal property to reside in the corporation of the Dublin Society, do you think that in equity the Parliament has a right, by Act of Parliament

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Parliament or otherwise, to regulate that property in such a way as to secure its beneficial use to the public, under all circumstances?—I think they have an equitable right; because, without the Parliamentary grant, the society could not have existed in its present form.

2371. Supposing, as the case at present stands, the right on the part of the society is undisputed to do as they please with one portion of the property, looking to the future, should you consider it justifiable to continue, year after year, granting large sums, which, if the society be rendered efficient and popular, may be materially increased; and that the public should not take some security against the possible diversion of its funds, in consequence of such a contingency as has been contemplated in the foregoing questions?—If the public, when any buildings were in contemplation, granted any portion of the money, they have *pro tanto* a right to the produce of that money; but if the whole of the buildings have been erected by the private subscriptions of the society, I think the public has nothing to say to them.

2372. Supposing, for instance, with reference to the purchase of objects for the museum, or books for the library, or plants for the botanic garden, all those different heads of expenditure are defrayed by the nation, is not Parliament bound to take care that a few individuals, subscribing 20 guineas each, should not have the absolute disposition of that property in any way which may suit their individual purposes?—Decidedly; any portion of the expenditure, and any permanent property in the hands of the society that can be shown to have been paid for by the public, I think the public have an equitable claim upon; but, most decidedly, if any part has been altogether paid for by the private subscriptions, I think the public have not a claim to it.

2373. Then you think you can accurately distinguish the private from the public property, in a society of this kind, where, upon the whole, the proportion of the fund supplied by the Parliamentary grant has been, to that supplied by private contributions, in the ratio of 15 to 1?—I think, by reference to the accounts, that private property can be clearly distinguished; and if the society cannot show what they did with their private as well as with their public money, the public may claim what they choose; but if the society can *bonâ fide* show what sum they expended out of their own funds, and what was expended by the public, I think they have a right to their own.

2374. Do you think, inasmuch as the property of the society is a sort of joint property between the public and the members of the society, that there could be any objection to vesting the property in trustees, who should hold it continuously hereafter, subject to such arrangements as should be agreed upon by the Dublin Society and by the Treasury, with the view of preventing the total destruction and loss to the country of the property, in the event of difference arising as to the mode of administering the funds?—According to the charter the Dublin Society are trustees for the public, and it would be a slur upon them to appoint other trustees; but I should hope there would be no occasion to appoint separate trustees, or to show such distrust of the society.

2375. Have not a considerable portion of the members of the society, on the occasion of the recent differences with the Government, maintained that it was not only within the competency, but that it was for the interest of the society to act hereafter perfectly independent of Parliamentary grant, and no longer to take it?—Some individuals I believe entertained those opinions; but I should hope it was not by any means the opinion of the majority.

2376. Supposing that during a period to ensue of 20 years, an additional sum of 300,000 *l.* should be granted by the public to the society, is it not fitting that some new arrangement should be made in the event of a dissolution of the society, which depends upon the caprice of the predominant majority at the time?—I think a new arrangement should be made to this effect: if the Government or Parliament thought it advisable to do so, that the whole of the funds of the society, from whatever source they came, should be put into one common purse, and used as such.

2377. Have you any other suggestions to offer on this subject?—No; the only answer I would suggest is from my past experience, that the society by retaining its own subscription, have been enabled to make purchases and erect buildings, which they would not have been able to have effected had they expended their own funds along with the public grant. If the Government would

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would make an arrangement with the society, that, for every 1,000 *l.* of its own subscriptions which it was ready to expend in building, an equal grant should be made, it might reasonably be considered that the buildings so erected should become the property of the public, as well as the other property of the society which has been purchased with the public money.

Lunæ, 16° die Maii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien.	Mr. Jones.
Mr. More O'Ferrall.	Mr. Wyse.
Mr. Serjeant Jackson.	Mr. Jephson.
Mr. Dunbar.	Mr. Villiers Stuart.
Mr. Anthony Lefroy.	

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN, IN THE CHAIR.

William Harty, Esq. M.D., called in; and Examined.

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2378. *Chairman.*] YOU are a member of the Dublin Society?—I have that honour.

2379. For how long have you been a member?—About 28 years; in 1808 I was elected.

2380. Have you taken an active part in its proceedings?—Almost always; in everything that seemed to be interesting to the society.

2381. Has it occurred to you that it was desirable to introduce any improvement in the mode of carrying on its business, by way of increasing its efficiency, or do you think its present arrangements are adequate for all purposes it has in view?—It is a question which would admit of a very variable answer, according to the time to which it would apply.

2382. The question has reference to the present moment?—I feel quite satisfied that, with the present funds at the command of the Dublin Society, the general agency is as efficient and as pure as might be desired. I do not mean to say there are not improvements which could be introduced into it; but either as to general efficiency, or its purity in the administration of its affairs, it would not be easy to institute any society which could be better or purer with reference to its present funds and objects.

2383. Do you find any inconvenience arising from the habit of referring every matter to the body at large?—I would say not; but that if there arose cases where inconvenience might arise from delay, I never knew an emergency of the kind occur, in which, if inconvenience was likely to arise from delay, the society would not readily suspend even its bye-laws, and act contrary to established usage, at once ordering the sum of money requisite for the emergency. I never knew an occasion, nor can I recollect one with a different result.

2384. Is not a considerable amount of time passed in discussions of a comparatively unimportant kind, upon matters of the daily routine of business, which by a committee or selected body would be dispatched with little delay?—Certainly I should say not, from what I know; and from the example I have often witnessed in the House of Commons, of thousands and hundreds of thousands voted away in silence, every one being conscious it was satisfactorily arranged in a preceding stage, so I have seen sums of money voted in the Dublin Society, aye or no, and no discussion arise. If the voting of money involved any principle, it gave rise to a discussion, and so it ought, and it is by those discussions the society has been kept in a pure and efficient state.

2385. Are there not periods of the year when the society is not in the habit of assembling?—Yes.

2386. Suppose any opportunity of forwarding the objects of the society should occur in that interval, what is the course of proceeding?—The society, from its original constitution, according to the character of its then existing members, always affected a Parliamentary character. It originally consisted of Members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, together with dignitaries of the church, and others of rank and property. It assembled in November, broke up at Christmas, broke up at Easter, and then in July for the summer recess. When there

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was any business to do, a committee continued sitting, and if any matter arose to call for special intervention of the society, the bye-laws and charter provided a ready mode of assembling extraordinary meetings, and this has been often done within my own knowledge.

2387. That was before the Union?—Since the Union the same Parliamentary character of the society has been more or less preserved. It dropped by degrees after the Union; before the Union, Members of Parliament regulated its proceedings, and they assumed a Parliamentary character. For instance, the society would resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, and proceed in that way. There is no such thing now done.

2388. Have you found that several of the leading men of science in Dublin have been deterred from taking a part in the proceedings of the society, in consequence of their not considering its mode of arrangement adapted for the promotion of those objects of science in which they were interested?—I do not myself believe, nor can I readily be brought to believe, that any man, with a love of science to the extent to which it is legitimately cultivated by the Dublin Society, could be prevented from interfering and taking an active part in its concerns by anything in its mode of managing its business; because I will say this, that any man devoted to any branch of science cultivated by the society, has but to express a wish or desire, and he would be readily placed on the committee of that department. The society anxiously seek persons desirous and competent to devote themselves to any given department, and I scarcely ever have known a report of a committee in those several departments, which called for or deserved the sanction of the society, that the society did not readily agree to it.

2389. Practically, are not many of the most eminent men, in reference to science, indisposed to join the society, and take part in its proceedings, from whatever motive such indisposition may arise?—If by its proceedings is meant its weekly meetings, or its committees, there is nothing whatever to complain of. I do not know of any indisposition, on the part of such men of science as Dublin can furnish, taking an active part in the society, except it be that with some of them the scientific departments to which they are devoted are more extensively cultivated in the Royal Irish Academy. The Dublin Society is not a scientific body; it never was intended to be a scientific body; and if it be made a mere scientific body, it will be diverted from its appropriate purpose. I do not mean to say they may not cultivate science, as they do, to a certain extent; but it never was founded for scientific purposes.

2390. What does the Dublin Society consider its peculiar and destined purposes?—I have taken an extract from a report of the Dublin Society, made to the Government in the year 1820 (in the 56th volume of their Proceedings, page 4 of the Appendix), in which the Society designate themselves such as I have always considered them; and in confirmation of my views and feelings I will read the extract: "The objects proposed by the society are practical, and do not interfere with any other of the institutions in this country, which are either purely scientific and literary, or else adapted to professional education." That is a passage in a report drawn up by the society for presentation to the Government on the first occasion upon which the grant was reduced from 10,000*l.* to 8,000*l.*, when Mr. Charles Grant was Secretary for Ireland; the society, in that report, evidently meaning to show they considered themselves more as a practical than scientific body, of course taking in science as far as it applied to practical objects; but they never considered it, and it never was, a scientific institution; indeed I will say, that such was the purity and estimation of its proceedings, and the Dublin Society had so high a character with the public, that the public and the Government formerly used to refer matters, both scientific and literary, to their consideration; and the society was often so annoyed by it, that on different occasions they declared they were not competent to such scientific inquiries. The reports of the Commissioners of Dublin Harbour, when it was first about to be improved, were referred to the society for instruction and information; but they said they were not a scientific society, and could not give them any advice upon such subjects. Authors would send them books, that the society might give an opinion upon them; but they returned the books, as they did not consider themselves a literary society.

2391. The object, has it not been to disseminate knowledge as widely as possible throughout Dublin and Ireland?—Certainly, to disseminate knowledge of every kind connected with the objects of its institution.

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2392. But among the descriptions of knowledge which it professes to attempt to disseminate, are not several of the practical and experimental sciences found among the number?—Certainly; chemistry, botany and natural philosophy, so far as regards especially practical mechanics. To say that the Dublin Society takes up natural philosophy, in its extended and wide sphere, is incorrect. The appointment of the professor had reference to practical mechanics, and in connection with the model-maker, who was kept by the society for a long time, to construct machinery for the instruction and information of practical men, particularly farmers.

2393. Is it not absolutely necessary that a body of persons entrusted to superintend such objects, should be versed in practical and experimental science, and that therefore the society should be so far a scientific body?—It may be desirable that individuals in the society should be practically conversant with every matter which they patronize; but it appears to me to be quite unnecessary and uncalled for, and would be detrimental to the society, if it were expected or desired that every member should be, more or less, scientific or literary; for men of practical sound sense and general information very often make much better practically-useful members of the society than men of pure science.

2394. Do you think that persons wholly ignorant of chemistry and mineralogy are qualified to take a part in the proceedings of the committees of chemistry and mineralogy in the society?—I should say I would not depute such persons to regulate such departments; but I would say, that persons with a little knowledge of science, who are men of practical good sense, might regulate all the other departments as well, if not better, than mere scientific men.

2395. Do you think the committee of botany could with advantage consist of persons wholly ignorant of botany?—Not wholly ignorant. I am a member of the committee of botany, and I know something of the science, but not to the same extent as a person deemed to be a botanist; but I do not think I am a less efficient member of the committee on that account, because we call in on necessary occasions the aid of pure botanists; there is sufficient sense in the committee to call in the aid of the professor and curator of the garden, whenever requisite. For instance, there was lately a question as to the institution of a new arrangement of plants according to their natural orders: the committee knew enough of botany to know it would be very desirable to have such an arrangement if it could be done advantageously; the gardener was very desirous of establishing it forthwith, and we called upon the professor to state his sentiments in writing to the committee, which he will do; and I am satisfied that the committee of botany, with such knowledge of science as they have, without being deep practical botanists, are quite competent, under the advice and opinions to be given by the professor, to decide discreetly and judiciously; and I have no doubt they will do so.

2396. Is it not one of the duties of the committee of botany to see that the curator of the garden does his duty; that the professor also does his duty; and if they have not the necessary knowledge to fulfil that function, the society can scarcely be considered as efficient in that department?—The society, in the first instance, form their own opinion as to the competency of the person they have appointed to an office, and I will do the society the justice of saying, that within my knowledge they never have appointed an incompetent person. Their object is always to seek out everywhere, at home or abroad, the person most likely to answer their purpose, without favour or affection.

2397. Practically are the persons actually named on the committees persons eminent in the particular departments of science which they exclusively superintend?—Generally speaking; for instance, the committee of chemistry and mineralogy, persons are named on that committee who are known to possess knowledge or a love for that department, and in the same way with respect to the committee of botany. On the committee of natural philosophy also persons are named who are known to possess a knowledge of that department, and so on the committee of fine arts persons who possess taste in that department.

2398. Then upon the whole you consider the whole administration of these committees has been extremely efficient?—I would not say extremely efficient, for it sometimes happens that persons are named on committees who do not attend. Some committees are remarkably well attended, and others are not; and

and I am satisfied a better mode may be adopted for the nomination of committees.

2399. What mode would you suggest?—The present mode is this: the society have before it at the annual election a list of the committees, and to the names of the attending members is annexed the number of meetings of that committee which they have respectively attended. The society never think of making a change where any gentleman has attended a reasonable number of meetings. The society is always anxious to ascertain who is desirous of serving on each committee; and in order efficiently to fill up vacancies, they require each standing committee to return four additional names, with a view to elect such persons as are competent and willing to serve on each committee. But the mode I would suggest for the nomination of committees would be this, that the committee we call the "Selected Committee," should strike every year a list of the names of the persons they know in the society to be most competent to serve in each department. Say each committee consists of nine members; let the selected committee return a list of 18 members, double the number, and let the society at large select half out of each list. I am quite satisfied that arrangement would be better than the existing arrangement, and that the selected committee would feel considerable responsibility in selecting competent persons, while at the same time it is left to the society out of 18 names to select nine.

2400. Do you think it would be desirable to require from the committee some test of their efficiency, in the shape of a report as to what has been done during the year in which they held office?—I do not know that that would be any good test of efficiency; the committees always show that from the reports they make on each department from time to time as an emergency arises. There is no committee elected that is not constantly reporting to the society on their respective departments, and they give the best proof of their efficiency by doing so.

2401. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson*.] So that though it does not present a volume at the end of the year, it does present a series of insulated reports on topics as they arise?—So it is: each committee presents such reports as require the sanction of the society; its own proceedings are not printed in the minutes of the society, but each committee has its own book, and they only report to the society from time to time those circumstances which require the sanction of the society.

2402. *Chairman*.] Those reports are reports as to the mode of proceeding, and suggestions for the adoption of particular practical matters, rather than relations of a scientific kind?—Certainly not relations of a scientific kind at all.

2403. Do you not think that each of the committees should present abstract reports of a scientific kind, which might, upon the whole, form a volume of transactions, to be published by the society every year?—I have great doubts, and so have the society, of the expediency or necessity, under its present constitution at least, of publishing transactions. The society formerly did so, when their doing so was highly expedient and advantageous for the country, from the very low state of general information; but now there are so many channels through which information in every department can reach the public, that such a course has become quite unnecessary, and it would be a waste of money for the society to do now as it did formerly, that is, to procure foreign works on particular subjects, to keep a translator to make extracts, and to publish them in a cheap form for the general benefit of the community. Every foreign work of merit now is translated, or there are journals which make valuable extracts from them, and they are thus communicated to the public, so that it has become quite unnecessary for the society to do that which it did formerly with great benefit to the community. Many members of the society, thinking from time to time they ought to revive that practice of publishing reports, have frequently made references to committees to report on that matter; and at the last meeting of the society a young member gave a notice of that kind, many of which are on the minutes; and there is in a volume of the society's proceedings (its date the 11th March 1819) a very full report from the library committee upon this very subject, showing from various circumstances that it was neither necessary nor expedient for the society now to do that which they had done formerly.

2404. You say one of the objects of the society is the dissemination of useful knowledge throughout Ireland; would it not therefore be very desirable that reports, such as are presented by the different sections of the British Association for

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for the advancement of science, should be annually submitted by the committees, with a view of showing what discoveries have recently been made in any particular branch of science, and how far those discoveries may be peculiarly interesting to the people of Ireland?—Unquestionably it would be very desirable that such communications should be made; but this is to be considered, that if the society publish transactions, they can only appear at the utmost annually, while monthly scientific meetings are held in the evenings by the society, at which valuable papers are read. You might say it would be very desirable that the society should select such as are likely to be beneficial, and publish them; but authors, in the present state of the community, would not be satisfied with your arrangement; they would not be content to wait nine or ten months or more before publication: they would prefer sending their papers to a periodical which is published at short intervals, and that is the course they take. Many persons who read papers are desirous of making their communications known, and if these are connected with experiments, they often wish to exhibit them before different societies, and they will do this again and again, and then will publish their papers where they please, and where they can most expeditiously. Few indeed will be disposed, in the present state of the reading community, to leave their papers with any society, under the chance of having them published at the end of a year or more.

2405. That feeling does not operate in the learned societies in London, where members are in the habit of leaving their papers to be published at the end of the year?—That may be the case in learned societies; for persons who of themselves publish papers on learned subjects, know that they must do so at their own expense, and that their communications may have but small circulation; whereas in a volume of transactions they secure for their papers a certain circulation, free of expense to themselves, and they are very glad of that mode of communicating their discoveries without risk: but the Dublin Society is not a learned society, properly speaking; it is a purely practical society, and it is not by what it would publish or has ever published that its utility is shown, but in the public benefits derived from its several departments.

2406. Is not the Dublin Society as much a learned society as the Geological Society of London and the Royal Institution of London?—By no means; the Dublin Society is only scientific so far (and so far you may call it learned) as it employs professors to give general information to the community on the elementary parts of certain sciences. It never employed its professor of chemistry with a view of carrying out chemistry to the extent of making new discoveries, but chiefly for the purpose of applying the existing knowledge to practical objects; it never employed its botanical professor to enlarge the field of botany, but to apply the science to the practical purposes of life; their special object was to exhibit these sciences as subservient to practical objects. The professor of chemistry directed his attention to manures and soils of every kind; also to manufactures and dyes, and every thing of that practical description connected with the arts; he might, if he pleased, but the society did not require it of him, publish any discoveries he might make in science, as Sir Humphrey Davy did. When we invited Sir Humphrey Davy to lecture at the Dublin Society, it was not upon chemistry generally he was called on to descant, it was for the special purpose of imparting his chemical views with their practical tendency; for instance, with reference to manures and the evolution of gases: in both his courses the society called upon him to lecture upon his discoveries with special reference to their practical utility. I do not mean to say that if Government and Parliament are pleased to require the society, on making a large increase of the grant, to direct their views to science generally, that it would not become the society to do so; but constituted as that body is, it is well fitted for the practical purposes they have in view; and if not cramped in its means, it would be extensively useful for Ireland.

2407. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson*.] The result of your evidence is, that its object is not so much to enlarge the field of science as to make science available to practical purposes?—Yes, that is my view.

2408. Mr. *Jones*.] Was there not a resolution at one time that each member of the society should, on being elected, choose some branch of science to which he should direct his attention?—I am quite aware that such was the understanding, that each member should take up some practical branch, not so much of the sciences as of the arts, upon which they should read and write and make communications:

communications: and to give some idea of the sound sense and practical views of the society at that period, they employed their members and others to write on practical subjects required for the improvement of Ireland; and that Ireland then required a great deal in every way, may be easily judged of by the fact that three years before 1731, when the society was formed, an Irish Act of Parliament had passed to compel every landed proprietor who held 100 acres, to till five acres at least of them. The Committee may judge what a state Ireland must have been in at that time, when, three years before the society's formation, it was deemed expedient to pass a compulsory Act of that description; therefore, as it may be inferred, the society had a wide field in every department wherein to employ her members and others, who were patriotically disposed to forward her views; they made a special bargain with certain newspapers by the year to publish their papers, and at the end of the year they brought these papers together, and published them in a small volume. I hold in my hand an original volume of the weekly observations by the Dublin Society on every subject of importance, published in the year 1736; they appear in one volume now, but they were published in the newspapers weekly, and in that way thrown out to the public in an easy and tangible shape.

2409. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Did not the society very soon after that Act, Primate Boulter's Act, offer bounties for the growth of corn?—It offered one bounty which was very remarkable; it offered this premium in 1741: "to the person who should break up the greatest quantity of lay ground for any purpose of husbandry, the sum of 50 *l.* in plate." That was immediately after a famine, caused by the hard frost. It should be recollected that at that time Ireland could not export its grain, and, therefore, it was that there was such discouragement to agriculture, and there was no return to Ireland to enable her to purchase foreign manufactures; therefore it was that the Dublin Society and the Irish Parliament endeavoured to force manufactures in Ireland, inasmuch as it could not export its grain. Afterwards Ireland could send out grain freely, and every thing ought then to have been left open to competition.

2410. Does it not appear there was then a very large import of corn into Ireland?—It appears by resolutions of the society in October 1771, that there was a large import. The first resolution is, "That corn, meal, flour and malt, in value upwards of 600,000 *l.* had been imported in two years, ending March 1771, and that without said supply the kingdom would have been in the most distressed condition." "That it appears, on looking back for some years past, that a great scarcity of corn frequently occurs, arising not only from the badness of the seasons, but from the farmers not growing corn sufficient for home consumption, &c. That it is the opinion of this society that it would be of the highest benefit to this nation and its manufactures, to encourage the first of all manufactures, a complete cultivation of the soil." There is another very remarkable resolution of the society, anticipating the principle on which the present corn laws have been founded; and that is one calling upon the Irish Parliament to prohibit the importation of wheat until its price rose to a certain sum, and so in proportion of other grain. That was the resolution of the Dublin Society, and that the tenor of their petition to the Irish Parliament on the subject.

2411. *Chairman.*] Would you consider it an improvement in the arrangements of the society, that there should be an executive council, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the society, and rendering unnecessary so much reference to the body at large?—I should require to have a scheme for such a purpose distinctly and clearly laid before me ere I would give any answer that would countenance the vesting so serious a power in any small number of men. I have witnessed, during the 28 years I have been a member, such frequent attempts at dictatorship, either on the part of a few individuals or on the part of committees; and I know that the present system of managing business, both by committees and the weekly meetings, has been the only efficient check on the tendency to abuse whenever power has been vested in or usurped by a few; that I should be very sorry to relinquish all my past experience in the Dublin Society, and give more than a very moderate share of power indeed to any council. I should have no objection to enlarge the powers of that which is called the selected committee; and I could perceive, the last day I was permitted to be present in this room, that the nature and character of that selected body was imperfectly understood, and I therefore took down a memorandum of the very terms upon which it was originally proposed. It was proposed by myself with a view of bringing the

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the several departments of the society into more compact operation, and establishing some degree of power, but yet responsible power, on the part of one general committee; and then it was (in 1828) I moved for the appointment of a selected committee, in these words: "That it be referred to a special committee, consisting of the vice-presidents, secretaries and two members from each standing committee, to take into consideration the several departments of the society, the general expenditure of each, the best methods of giving them increased energy and utility, and to suggest any new objects to which the society may most usefully direct its attention." These are the terms in which that selected committee was originally appointed, and I would say that its beneficial exertions have been marred ever since; for it was about that very time that a serious commencement was made in reducing the grant, and the very first weighty business referred to that selected committee was, the correspondence with Government on the subject, and their whole attention was so taken up with communications and correspondence with Government in the first instance, that their whole labours were necessarily directed to that purpose; and I may add, that from that time to this, they have had little opportunity and no means to devote their attention to the special objects of their appointment.

2412. Does that consist of any members of the standing committees?—It consists of two members of each standing committee, together with the vice-presidents and secretaries.

2413. Does it consist of any members of the committee of agriculture?—No, that has been recently appointed, and is not a standing committee by law.

2414. Then the committee of agriculture is not represented at present on the selected committee?—No.

2415. Are not the powers of the selected committee greatly limited; have they the power of doing anything but report to the society?—No; they have no special power. No committee has any great power, except the committee of botany and the library committee.

2416. Would you think it necessary to increase the power of the selected committee, and so to avoid so much reference to the society at large?—Certainly I should see no objection to increasing its powers, but I consider a reference to the society at large the only efficient check I have seen against any possible abuse.

2417. Do you not think there would be a more ready and efficient check by a council which was elected by the body at large, than by a council that was formed by deputations of committees so elected?—Unquestionably; but at the same time I do not mean to say that in giving increased power to the selected committee, I would allow its constitution to stand as it is at present. I would give it an increase of power in nominating the standing committees. I have mentioned already how I propose nominating them; I would give the selected committee the power to return to the society double the number of competent names for those committees, and I would recommend a revival of that usage which the society practised formerly with good effect; I would give a chairman to each committee, and let the society specially appoint some one person as chairman of each; and he, as the head of each department, would take pains and trouble to keep his department in an efficient state; and I would make that chairman the person to represent the department in the selected committee or council. There would then be six or seven representatives of the general standing committees, and besides these the society should select 23 more, so as to make the entire number 30, because there are occasionally so many members absent from town, that unless you increase the selected committee considerably, you might have the proposed power vested in the hands of a very few.

2418. Do you think the vice-presidents ought to be *ex officio* members of that council?—I think they ought, it could be of no detriment to the society; generally speaking, the vice-presidents are persons who have been efficient members, or men of rank and high stations; some have been honorary secretaries; and when they have become elevated in society, they have, on the occurence of vacancies, been elected vice-presidents. Unfortunately, in the present vice-presidents we have several who are so occupied that they cannot attend, and that is at times a source of inconvenience; but I do not see that a slur should be cast upon persons who have interested themselves in the society, by excluding them from any executive council that might be appointed.

2419. What security would you take for having those 23 additional members, elected

elected by the body at large, men of science, and efficient in any one particular department?—I would take no security whatever.

2420. You would leave it to the good sense of the society?—Yes; and I would leave it more especially to the good sense of the society for this reason, that I myself would not specially select for this council or selected committee mere scientific men. I have some knowledge of the world, and of scientific men, and I do not think your purely scientific men are men of the greatest general knowledge, or the best legislators or governors in public institutions. They may understand their sciences; but I do not think men of mere science would make the best Members of Parliament, for instance.

2421. You would leave it to the society?—Yes; I would not exclude men of science, but I would leave it to the good sense of the society whom to select.

2422. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] *Cæteris paribus*, you would prefer scientific men?—Undoubtedly; but I would not give them a preponderating weight; I think a mixture of all classes, combining men of general information and men of business, the most desirable.

2423. *Chairman.*] Then you would not consider it desirable that the permanent officers of the institution should indicate to the society at large, persons whom they consider to be competent, in point of science or other qualifications, as the persons desirable to choose upon this executive council?—I presume, by permanent officers is meant the vice-presidents and secretaries; and I would say, the society have uniformly elected for their secretaries, and subsequently for their vice-presidents, those individuals who have general information and zeal, and are disposed to devote their time and attention to the interests of the society, and to the promotion of its objects. I have seen a number of persons arise from time to time in the society, who, by showing zeal and energy, have been at once selected by the society for high offices, and the society has yielded every respect and deference to their opinions; and it is only necessary for a member to evince such discreet zeal and devotion, to enable him to acquire influence in the society. Persons with every possible grade of opinion, political or religious, have come forward in that way, and without any special personal distinction they have thus obtained high rank in the society, and just weight in all its deliberations.

2424. Do you think the whole of the council should be elected annually, or that a third should go out in rotation, or what other arrangement would you make?—I do not think it would be a matter of much moment; but I should say, that constituted as the Dublin Society is, I would not assume the appearance of controlling them unnecessarily; and I would therefore advise, from my knowledge of the society, that the whole council be annually elected. I have no doubt the society would proceed in that election as they do in other cases; they would call for a return of the attendance of the individuals upon that selected committee or council; how many meetings have they had in a year; at those meetings how many members have attended; and any gentleman who attended with punctuality would be re-elected as a matter of course. I see a proposition has been made of making 10 go out every year; I would not impose such restriction; I would leave it to the discretion of the society; the society will strike off the names of those who do not attend, and will substitute others. If any man devotes his time to its objects, the society feels obliged to him.

2425. What power do you think ought to be entrusted to this council?—I would not object to give the council the power of meeting the small current expenditure of the society; for example, of paying those things which are matters of course. Formerly the society used to order every week these current expenses, viz. for the servants in the house, and the labourers in the garden; as they knew all these things to be matters of course, they directed they should not appear on the minutes, but that a draft be drawn for them regularly, sanctioned by the committee of economy. I would let all such things be done by the committee of economy or council, I do not care which. The society does at present entrust to the committee of economy such matters of course: any petty expenditure in that way might he entrusted to them or the council, not exceeding 20 *l.*, but I would give no power to any committee to expend a larger sum without bringing the matter before the society.

2426. That is for any new object?—Yes, unless it be a matter of course. In the Royal Irish Academy, expending their own funds, they will not give their council the power to vote a greater sum than 20 *l.* Indeed I would say, were I a Member of Parliament, I would require in any body that had the command of public money,

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money, and in which there is any degree of discretion exercised in its expenditure, that there should be strong controlling agencies over that body; and therefore I would never leave to a few, acting in committee or council, any control or command in the voting of money beyond ordering such expenditure as is matter of course; and it is unquestionably owing to the check and control constantly exercised at the periodical meetings of the society, that that society has been made pure as it is.

2427. Might not the same object be answered by the council submitting periodically an estimate of the expenses required in each department, and obtaining a vote of credit to the extent of that estimate from the society?—I may say that is done virtually at the present moment; for example, the society, before it breaks up for the summer, has sanctioned certain expenditure, but has not made the positive order for the payment thereof; when adjourning, however, it directs the committee of economy shall draw drafts on the bank for any expenditure which has been sanctioned by the society; and in that way, during the long vacation, the committee of economy discharges that function which it is proposed to accomplish by a council.

2428. Do you think it necessary there should be as many committees kept up as the bye-laws at present contemplate?—No, I do not.

2429. How many do you think ought to be kept up, supposing the plan of a council were adopted?—Supposing there to be either a council or what I would call an efficient selected committee, (and I think it would be less objectionable to the society to create a selected committee with increased power than a so-called council; that name has become obnoxious, having been proposed to the society as their "governing body," under which designation they were quite right in refusing their assent); but supposing a council in existence, there should then at least be a committee of fine arts, a committee of botany, a committee of chemistry and mineralogy, including geology, and you should have likewise a committee of economy.

2430. Is not the council itself a committee of economy?—No, I would keep that department quite distinct; I would keep the accounts and the arrangement of them quite distinct from the council; and I think it is impossible there can be a better committee or one better arranged than the committee of economy, devoted exclusively to the accounts and expenditure of the society.

2431. Do you think it would be necessary to have a house committee, as well as a committee of economy?—I do not think it so necessary now as when it was appointed, which was upon our removal to Leinster House.

2432. Do you think the library committee should be continued?—No, I think that might be absorbed in the selected committee.

2433. How would you have the purchase of books arranged?—I would arrange the purchase of books in this manner: I would always allocate a given sum to the library; and I take some credit for having secured 500*l.* to the library by a permanent vote, by means of which the society, however its funds were reduced, could not limit that valuable department. I would have each committee make its returns to the selected committee of such books as they thought necessary in their respective departments; in the botanical department, the chemical department, and so on; and I would leave every member of the society at liberty also, as is at present the case, to write down in a proposal book the name of any work he thought expedient, and then let the selected committee or council decide, after considering the amount of the funds at their disposal, whether those books should be purchased; and I would have a return of such purchases made to the society and entered on the minutes. I would not control the selected committee in the immediate purchase; I would leave them a discretion, and if they purchased improper books, the society would soon check the practice.

2434. Do you think it would be desirable to have a committee on the museum?—I would always distinguish the mineralogical museum from the general museum; I would keep the two quite distinct. The mineralogical museum should be under the committee of mineralogy; and if Parliament granted such funds as will make a museum of natural history, I think it would be desirable that there should be an efficient committee in that department for superintending such museum; but it is ridiculous to talk of the Dublin Society having a museum of natural history, unless it has sufficient funds entrusted to it for the purpose. It never did direct its attention to that object, the greater part of that museum consisting of donations, with some few purchases. I recollect when it was proposed

to the society to purchase Mr. Bullock's collection, and to allocate a sum for Dr. Tuke's collection also, when he died, the society refused its assent, many influential members declaring that natural history was not a department to which the society was bound to direct its attention, or on which it was warranted to expend its funds; and, therefore, they then refused making purchases in that department. The museum has principally consisted of donations, and therefore it is very defective, as may be supposed.

2435. Then you are opposed to having a special committee for that museum? —I think it is quite unnecessary, unless Parliament will grant funds to make a museum of natural history. I think then there ought to be a special committee to superintend it.

2436. Do you think it necessary to have a committee on natural philosophy? —I should think the selected committee ought to be fully equal to that. The natural philosophy department should always have special reference to practical mechanics, and nothing can be more desirable than that we had a person competent to lecture upon practical mechanics, with a model-maker to make machinery and exhibit them. Our mere lecturer on natural philosophy I think highly useful, as imparting general information to the public, and exciting a taste for the science; there are many persons who attend these and other lectures in the society who have perhaps never thought on such subjects before, and who will read on the subject afterwards, and so far these lectures are highly useful; but they are not so useful as they might be made, when accompanied by those practical references to the arts which the society had ever in view, and ought always to keep in view.

2437. Do you think it is necessary to have a committee to superintend premiums and exhibitions?—No; there is an exhibition for manufactures, but it is quite unnecessary to have a standing committee for that purpose, for the society can appoint a special committee to superintend, when it is desirable to have one. The committee about which I feel most dubious is the agricultural committee, because it never appeared to me, except at the first formation of the society, to have been distinctly understood what were the proper objects of this department, or what the society should comprehend under the head of agriculture. The agricultural department has fallen almost exclusively into the hands of gentlemen graziers, an occupation not strictly agricultural; that is not the husbandry for the promotion of which the society was instituted, but mere shows of cattle. Shows of cattle may be useful, but the society merely countenanced them to show they were desirous to coalesce with and assist the country gentlemen in everything they thought desirable.

2438. Are not the shows of fat cattle in spring, fed during the winter on green food, the result of husbandry, and tending to encourage husbandry?—I have no doubt whatever upon that subject; but my observation was this: that mere shows of cattle do not constitute the proper encouragement of agriculture. Grazing is not husbandry, but, on the contrary, was that occupation of the land which the society was originally instituted to discourage; it having been the indispensable duty of the society to promote husbandry, and make that its great and prominent object in the first instance, in the then deplorable state of the country. Such patronage of the society has become less and less necessary since, but it is most desirable still, if followed up in a proper way. I think the best mode is by the encouragement of agricultural schools, and by the establishment of a proper veterinary institution, and by granting the occasional use of our professors to those agricultural schools. It is in that way the society could most efficiently improve the practical agriculture of the country. I beg to say, with respect to veterinary schools, that our sense of their importance was clearly evinced by the early patronage given to that department before the Union, under the influence of Lord Oriel, when he was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and the efforts subsequently made by the society to re-establish this institution, but which have failed from want of funds. For example, about the time when the grant was reduced from 7,000 *l.* to 5,300 *l.*, the society had been brought to assent to the establishment of a veterinary institution; previously we merely had a professor to lecture; and when he died, the society omitted to elect another professor. I was somewhat instrumental in inducing the society again to establish a veterinary institution; and not merely a professorship, but an infirmary in conjunction therewith, for the instruction of pupils; but the grant being reduced, the society were obliged to desist. In the same way we had the question of agricultural schools

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before the society, and the society expressed in their reports a strong opinion of their value. They did all they could at that time for their encouragement: they elected Mr. Boyce and the Rev. Mr. Hickey (the founders of these schools) honorary members, presented them with gold medals, and likewise presented an address to the Lord Lieutenant, expressing the strong sense of the Dublin Society of the importance of these practical seminaries; and the society requested the patronage of the Government in the general establishment of such schools throughout Ireland; therefore, when I speak of the value of such institutions, I do not give my own individual opinion merely, but the decided conviction of the society, as expressed in their proceedings. That occurred under the Marquis of Wellesley's administration, and I remember going up with the deputation; and there was also a Return called for by Parliament, of any communication between the society and the Government on the subject.

2439. With reference to agriculture, do you think it desirable that the Dublin Society or any committee should place itself in connexion with all the local agricultural societies throughout the country?—Certainly; I do think the Dublin Society, when enabled efficiently to encourage agriculture, (for it is absurd their taking it up unless they have the means), should follow up that part of their original plan, which was to "institute and encourage affiliated societies in the country."

2440. Suppose it had a fund at its disposal for the purpose, should you think it desirable that it should give to these local associations, by way of encouragement, an amount which might be either a third of the whole amount of local contributions, or if not in money, an equivalent granted, given in prizes, medals or other rewards?—I think it would be a difficult subject to legislate upon, unless Parliament, in granting this increased fund to the society for scientific purposes, should directly appropriate and give to the society, for the encouragement of local societies, a specific sum. It is a dangerous discretion, yet it would be very desirable, and the society could not object to having a trust of the kind confided to it.

2441. Would it not be very desirable to have such local associations periodically reporting the progress they were making?—Certainly, if the Dublin Society were the agents in distributing the Parliamentary bounty, for such their assistance the society ought to require from them an account of their proceedings; what they had done, and what they proposed doing.

2442. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] What addition to the fund would you consider sufficient to make the society effective?—I think the society might be made highly effective, by restoring to it its original grant of 10,000*l.* It might be a dangerous experiment for Parliament to go beyond that sum in the first instance. If the Dublin Society were once re-established in the confidence of the Government and of Parliament, it would show it deserved that confidence, and I think it would make valuable use of that 10,000*l.*; and if afterwards it could be shown, that by further increasing the grant, valuable purposes could be served, then Parliament and the Government might be induced to recommend a farther increase.

2443. Did you not state just now, when your grant was 5,300*l.*, you were about to turn your attention to agriculture?—We were about to establish a veterinary department when our grant was reduced to 5,300*l.*

2444. I understood you to say you proposed the establishing of schools when your grant was 7,000*l.*?—We did not propose to establish them; the subject was brought under the consideration of the society, and the society did all they could to express their approbation and concurrence; but it could do nothing beyond granting its gold medal to the parties who established them, and address the Government on the subject.

2445. Mr. *Wyse.*] What description of agricultural schools did the society suggest at that period?—They did not suggest any special description; the case of Mr. Boyce's school in Wexford, and Mr. Hickey's school, was brought before the society, and was very warmly taken up; there was a special committee appointed to inquire into the subject; they reported at very considerable length, and the society, in its then existing state, did all it could do.

2446. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Are you aware the London Companies have established with great advantage a school of husbandry in the county of Londonderry?—Yes; and I have heard with great satisfaction that it was the general

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notice at that time drawn to the subject by the Dublin Society which had excited the attention of the northern gentlemen.

2447. *Chairman.*] You have stated that great advantage would arise from the increase of the Parliamentary grant, and that such an increase would be highly popular in Ireland, if the society were placed on such a footing as fully to attract the confidence of all classes of the community in Ireland; do you conceive it at present possesses that confidence in as high a degree as is desirable?—My observation was, that if the society possessed the confidence of Government and Parliament. I did not refer then to any feeling abroad, because I would say there may be an existing want of confidence on the part of Parliament and of the Government, and of the community at large, and that such want of confidence might be based on erroneous grounds. My impression is, that the society deserves more confidence than it meets and has experienced for some years past.

2448. Has not the recent rejection of Dr. Murray, when he became a candidate for admission, had the effect of revolting the feelings of a large portion of the Catholic population of Ireland against the society?—I dare say it may have made an unfavourable impression; no doubt it has.

2449. In what way do you think the recurrence of such exclusions can be prevented?—I do not think it could be prevented, considering the grounds upon which it took place, and the circumstances under which it had its origin; the probability is, that centuries may pass by before a similar contingency might again arise.

2450. You think a contingency of that kind is of such rare occurrence in the proceedings of the society, that it is not necessary to guard against it in making alterations in its constitution?—I should think not. I am sure centuries might pass before such another contingency would arise; for I should say the disposition of the society has in general been to admit too freely.

2451. Do you think, up to the moment of that rejection, the society did not deserve to be called one of a political or a party character?—I should scarcely conceive it possible, but that I know it as a fact, that a society like the Dublin Society could exist in Ireland so totally devoid of all political and religious bias as a society. I do not mean to say there are not persons in that society with a strong political or religious bias; I am sure there are; there is no person in Ireland without it, one way or the other; but I maintain that the society as a society is totally free from it; and I must add, they have evinced that practically in numberless instances. I will name some of those instances, as it is perhaps a very important matter, connected with the character of the society. I must say that the society, in the first instance, exhibited the strongest feeling of liberality in the case of the Rev. Dr. Lanigan, a Roman-catholic clergyman, who was their librarian for a great number of years: he became infirm in health, and chiefly, as I believe, from the miserable construction of the library in Hawkins-street; the society contrived to pension him by dividing his offices. He He ceased to be librarian, and they allowed him to remain at a salary as translator and corrector of the press; and I can say that the only contest which took place on the occasion was between the celebrated Mr. John Giffard and myself, whether the pension should be 100 *l.* or 75 *l.* a year; it was carried against him, and 100 *l.* per annum was paid to Dr. Lannigan until his death, in opposition to Mr. Giffard, who thought that 75 *l.* was a sufficient retiring allowance. Dr. Lannigan was a Roman-catholic clergyman. That occurred about 20 years ago. On a recent occasion there was an election for a professor of natural philosophy, and there were three candidates; the society agreed to put the candidates to the test of delivering two or three lectures each, and said they would decide by that test. Dr. Kane, Mr. Stephens and Mr. O'Brien lectured accordingly. The society after hearing them proceeded to the election, and Dr. Kane was elected by a large majority, he being a Roman-catholic, in opposition to Mr. Stephens, who was a Protestant and the son of an old member, and with large connexions in the society. Dr. Kane was an utter stranger to the great mass of the members.

2452. At what period did that take place?—Within the last two or three years. Then I would add further, that Dr. Scouler, our professor of mineralogy, was elected by the society, in opposition to several who were known to the society; and to show there was no political bias, I can state that intimations were sent over by letter to members of the society, stating that Dr. Scouler was a notorious radical at Glasgow; and that communication was made for the purpose of exciting

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ing a prejudice against Dr. Scouler, but it had no influence whatever. The society examined his testimonials, and adjudged that Dr. Scouler was perhaps the most efficient in the department; and, without seeing him, they elected him by an overwhelming majority.

2453. At what period was that?—Within the last three years.

2454. You have spoken of the circumstances which attended the rejection of Dr. Murray; to what peculiar circumstances do you allude?—I allude, specially, to three: in the first place, I refer to this fact, that Dr. Murray was proposed for admission in the society at the time of a strong excitement of the public mind, owing to that discussion with which we are all familiar. Had Dr. Murray been proposed six weeks before that period, he would, most probably, have been admitted without a single black bean; but, unfortunately for him and for the society, there arose at this time a strong public excitement, from which, I presume, this Committee could not expect that the Dublin Society should be more free than they would expect the House of Commons to be when under the influence of public political excitement. The Dublin Society are men, and as such liable to all the influences of our nature; and a spirit of excitement at this time took place, which it was impossible they could altogether resist, whether right or wrong in yielding to it. So far for one cause, but I feel assured that cause alone could not have produced the exclusion of Dr. Murray, because he had, when it came to the ballot, a decided majority to admit him; and in that majority, looking to the list of names, he must have had a number of staunch Protestants, both in politics and religion, and I know that, on the part of many members, there existed, on the occasion, a feeling of fear and regret; of regret that Dr. Murray was proposed at such a time, and of fear, that, under the excitement of the moment, he might be rejected; and I know that Dr. Murray's exclusion, which was made doubtful by that excitement, was rendered certain by two other events which took place immediately before his rejection. One of these was, that Dr. Murray, whom I have the pleasure personally to know, whom I have always respected, and whose exclusion from the society, and its causes and consequences, I most sincerely lament, and who always before this period kept apart from the expression of political opinions, did, for the first time in his life, write a public political letter, when sending his first contribution to the collection made for Mr. O'Connell. That was about a fortnight before the day of election, and I heard many persons in the society express their regret that he should, at such a moment, make himself appear just before the day of the election, and for the first time in his life, as a political partizan. But, besides these two causes, there was another circumstance still more fatal to him, and that was, that both on the day of the ballot and before it, persons supposed to be officially or otherwise in communication with the Castle, were announcing that, if Dr. Murray was rejected, the Government would withhold the grant from the society; that threat was distinctly and unequivocally announced on the day of election, antecedently to the balloting, and I know that some who would otherwise have voted for Dr. Murray, and who did not like to vote against him, stayed away or declined voting, and with respect to many others who were doubting and hesitating, they were determined to vote against him on account of such interference. They said, that to threaten a number of independent gentlemen that if they chose to exercise the discretion vested in them by their charter, the Parliamentary grant should be withdrawn, was a thing they would not submit to; and I know some and am informed that several voted against Dr. Murray on account of that threat. I consider these to have been the influential causes of Dr. Murray's rejection, and that it was not the effect of mere party combination, as has been alleged; for I am satisfied that if it had been or could be made a party business, the majority, instead of being with Dr. Murray, would have been against him. And further, I have heard several, independently of all party or other considerations, express this opinion, that they would reject Dr. Murray because they considered his proposal at such a time was a political experiment, and they said, we will not consent that the society shall be made the arena of any experiments of this kind; so that if such a feeling did influence them on this occasion, as I believe it did, they would, on the same ground, have black-beaned the Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan himself, if he chose to come forward as a candidate, saying, "I will show you how popular I am in the society;" if he could come forward on such a ground, I believe the same feeling would lead to his rejection, or of any other person wishing to make the society the arena of a political experiment of any kind. I never saw any body of men so sensitive on

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any subject as that of being in any way involved in politics, or the expression of any political opinion whatever. I remember a remarkable instance of this feeling: when a committee of agriculture, of which I was a member, under particular circumstances reported upon the causes which impeded the promotion of agriculture in Ireland, and among those causes the existence of the 40 *s.* freeholders in Ireland was mentioned; that report came before the society for consideration, and the society would not entertain it until that passage was struck out, because it seemed to contain what might be deemed a political allusion.

2455. The Committee understood you to say, however, that Dr. Murray was excluded principally on religious and political grounds?—No, I should say certainly not upon religious grounds; because it is my firm opinion that if Dr. Murray had been proposed six or eight weeks antecedent to the excitement which prevailed when he was proposed, the society would gladly and proudly have admitted him.

2456. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Would he not have been unanimously admitted?—That is my impression; and therefore I should say, mere religious grounds could not have applied to Dr. Murray personally, but the peculiar contingency of religious and political excitement concurring and centering in his person, coupled with what I cannot but consider the injudicious interference of the Castle (as it was called) on his behalf, in holding out threats to the society.

2457. Mr. *Wyse.*] Did those threats proceed from any person who could be considered as speaking officially on the subject?—They came from some police magistrate in one instance; they came in another way from Mr. Corballis, the proposer of Dr. Murray (certainly not at all in an offensive manner); they came distinctly from Mr. Napper, the vice-president, who stated as from the Lord Lieutenant, that if Dr. Murray was rejected, he would withdraw his patronage from the society.

2458. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Did Mr. Napper state that he was authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to say, if Dr. Murray were rejected, the grant would not be recommended to Parliament?—It was not in those express terms; but that the countenance and patronage of the Lord Lieutenant would be withdrawn from the society.

2459. The Lord Lieutenant for the time being is president of the society?—Yes, he is.

2460. Would it not be competent to the Lord Lieutenant, in his capacity of a private individual, to withdraw from being president of the society, and without affecting the society in his public?—Any such proceeding on the part of a Lord Lieutenant would be a distinct, strong and powerful intimation that he withdrew his political influence from the society also; a Lord Lieutenant must have felt personally and politically offended before he would take such a course.

2461. Did Mr. Napper say he was authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to convey to the society, that if Dr. Murray was rejected, the grant would be withdrawn?—Mr. Napper's intimation was not of an official character; but he distinctly declared to one of our vice-presidents, who informed me, and said he was willing to prove it at any time. Mr. Napper used that expression, as I understood, before others.

2462. Have you any objection to mention the name of that vice-president?—Not the least; Mr. John Boyd.

2463. Did Mr. Corballis state he was authorized to say, in the event of Dr. Murray being rejected, the Lord Lieutenant would not recommend the grant to Parliament?—By no means; he said no such thing in that way.

2464. What did he state?—It was the expression of an opinion that the grant would be withdrawn in such a case.

2465. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] That it was his private opinion that it would be withdrawn?—It was given, as I understood, in a more authoritative way; it was not merely expressing his private opinion, but he was stating it as if it were a fact.

2466. Was he in a situation in which what he said could be considered authoritative?—By no means; he is a respectable barrister.

2467. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] You say the society felt, as independent gentlemen, that offence at what they deemed to be an interference of the Castle?—At threats so held out.

2468. Did the society, or its vice-president, make any efforts to ascertain the truth of those accusations before they acted upon them; did they make any

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application through the secretary to ascertain whether the Lord Lieutenant gave any authority for those assertions?—It was impossible they could, for they were chiefly promulgated when all the members assembled to ballot.

2469. Have you since made any effort to ascertain whether there was any authority given to these persons?—Certainly not; the society supposed they had good reason to believe it was well founded, for there came soon after the letter of Lord Morpeth, announcing to the society that unless great alterations were made in its constitution, he could not feel himself warranted in recommending the Parliamentary grant for the ensuing session; therefore we were amply warranted in entertaining such an opinion, more especially as the letter referred to "recent circumstances." The Lord Lieutenant's own decision showed that such was his feeling, and that it could have reference to this transaction only.

2470. Have you any reason to know that this course had not been determined upon previous to the rejection of Dr. Murray?—We had no means of knowing whether it had or not; certainly we had no reason to suppose it had not special reference to that transaction, because there is distinct reference made to it.

2471. Are you aware that application had been made to the Lord Lieutenant, by influential members of the society, to induce him to propose a new constitution to the society previous to the proposal and rejection of Dr. Murray?—I have heard of such a thing; and I have reason now to know that the persons who are referred to in Lord Morpeth's letter, and also in Mr. Drummond's last communication from the Lord Lieutenant, and whom his excellency is there led to call "disinterested and distinguished supporters" of the society, are the individuals who had made these representations to him. I believe I now know who these individuals are, and I do think it was a great misfortune for the society and the Government that such persons should have conveyed private information to the Lord Lieutenant on a subject with which he could not personally be acquainted: nor can I feel surprised that any Lord Lieutenant should, in consequence of such misinformation, take up impressions unfavourable to the society, and attach importance to statements coming from persons, all members of the society, and one of them its vice-president.

2472. Are you aware that applications to the Lord Lieutenant occurred previous to the question arising on the admission of Dr. Murray?—I am not aware of it, but I have heard of it.

2473. Do you believe that the Lord Lieutenant, or have you any reason to believe that the Lord Lieutenant authorized any individual, Mr. Napper or Mr. Corballis, to state to the society, that if they rejected any particular individual in the exercise of their discretion, that would be a ground for not recommending the grant to Parliament?—I have no reason to believe it or think it, except from the facts I have stated, and from the documents I have referred to. This I would say for myself, on reviewing the whole transaction, that I am not at all surprised, nor can I blame the Government for the course they took on the occasion, considering the kind of representations that were made to them; but I do as a member of the society blame and inculpate, in the strongest terms I can use, the conduct of Mr. Napper as vice-president, and of other persons as members of the society, in making communications on subjects to which they were not competent. I say they were not competent to give correct information; they knew but little of the society; Mr. Napper, now a vice-president of the society, knows nothing about it; he was admitted recently as a member, and as a compliment to the agricultural interest he was forthwith elected a vice-president, though in utter ignorance of the whole constitution and interests of the society. I may state that Mr. Hamilton is in a still worse position; and we know that Mr. Napper and Mr. Hamilton certainly were in confidential communication with the Government; and we know they were both unqualified to give correct information on the subject of the Royal Dublin Society.

2474. Did those gentlemen communicate with the Lord Lieutenant by the authority of the society?—Never.

2475. They acted without any authority?—Yes; they acted for themselves and of themselves, the society knowing nothing of their communications till they saw and experienced the fruits of them.

2476. Then is it not very probable the gentlemen who made the statement to the society, as to the intentions of the Government, were equally unauthorized as in the statement to the Government respecting the society?—Indeed I should not be surprised at anything of the sort, for I know that Lord Morpeth once visited

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visited the Dublin Society under peculiar circumstances. He was introduced there by Mr. Napper, a vice-president, who, in order that his Lordship might know something of its merits, brought him first into the ante-room of the society's house, thence into the news-room, thence into the board-room, and thence out of the premises, saying, as I presume, "There, my Lord, is the Dublin Society." He showed him nothing of the schools of the society, of its library, its gardens, its museums, its laboratory, or anything interesting; but he was walked into the ante-room, the news-room, the board-room, and out of the society.

2477. Are you sure that Lord Morpeth might not have been in a hurry on that occasion?—It is not very likely he would in such a case visit the house; and I may mention that visit in extenuation of any prejudices that Lord Morpeth or the Lord Lieutenant may have entertained respecting the society's merits; that Lord Morpeth was so treated by a vice-president of the society, that a vice-president should introduce him to what is deemed by some the obnoxious parts of our system, and not show anything that is useful or creditable, I could not be surprised that Lord Morpeth should consider it a waste of public money to make a grant to such a society; and of course he would convey similar impressions to the Lord Lieutenant. And when I consider that Mr. Napper is one of the officers of the society, and that other information was conveyed by Mr. Hamilton, who knows little or nothing of the society, under such circumstances I for one, and I may say the society in general, do not feel surprised at the sentiments which were thus taken up by Lord Morpeth and the Lord Lieutenant; but we feel, and justly, great indignation against our own members and our own officers, who could contribute thus to mislead the Lord Lieutenant as to the real character of the society.

2478. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Was there not a feeling on the part of Mr. Hamilton that the society did not attend sufficiently to agriculture, which induced him to wish to have the constitution altered?—Mr. Hamilton is a very young man; he has been about 15 months a member of the society; he took an interest in agriculture, and any man who takes an interest in a department may readily be placed on the committee of that department. I believe Mr. Hamilton is a well-meaning man; he was on the committee of agriculture; he took his own views; he comes forward as a young member, utterly unknown to the society, and proposes a large grant to the committee of agriculture; he comes forward again and proposes another measure with a similar view; the society reject both his propositions. With their funds in the lowest possible state, a very young member, instead of doing what every discreet member, young or old, would do, moving a reference to a committee to report whether such expenditure would be advisable, he moves it at once himself; he is refused and is offended, and would then reform the society. Indeed I would say, and without any disrespect to Mr. Hamilton (I would say it if he were present), that of all the members of the society I know, he is one as little competent, by knowledge of the society, to convey information respecting it as can be imagined.

2479. Then you would attribute the communications made to the society, on the part of the Government, to the representations of these gentlemen, rather than the rejection of Dr. Murray?—Certainly, in a great degree.

2480. *Chairman.*] Supposing rejections on religious and political grounds were frequent, the Executive Government would naturally question the propriety of continuing the grant in a country circumstanced as Ireland is. Have you any suggestions to offer to the Committee as to the best mode of preventing the recurrence of such exclusions?—In the first place, I do not think they occur. As I have mentioned already, Dr. Murray's exclusion seemed to me to be owing to mixed causes, any one of which would not have been sufficient to produce that effect, for the tendency has never been against admissions into the society, except on very special grounds. If we take the names of all the persons excluded from the society (if the Committee wish to canvass them), good reasons might be assigned why the society ought to have decided as they did, without any reference to religion or politics; and I should say, that there have been persons of directly opposite politics equally liable to rejection. I may mention the instance of a gentleman who was proprietor of a newspaper, notoriously of high Orange principles, but there being an imputation, which I believe was groundless, against him, on some moral grounds, the rumour of which reached the society, it was with the greatest possible difficulty that he was admitted, although the

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friends of that gentleman went about proving the imputation upon his character to be groundless.

2481. Did not the Committee upon the Irish Estimates in 1829, suggest that, inasmuch as the Dublin Society were trustees of a grant for national purposes, to be applied to the benefit of the nation at large, without distinction of parties, the principle of the ballot should be suppressed?—Yes.

2482. Do you object to the adoption of that recommendation?—I objected then, as I do now, because I consider we are bound to some mode of election by charter, and I consider ballot, in itself, is unobjectionable; it has never worked ill in the society, but the reverse. Supposing we were open to elect by a majority, as has been proposed, it is very doubtful, from what I know of the operations of the ballot, whether more would not be excluded, if you empowered the majority to elect.

2483. Will you give your reasons for that?—I will state this, as the result of the ballot in a society where the rejection of an individual was produced by a single black bean; be the number in favour what it may, a single black bean excluded; and under that power admissions went on from year to year, without a single rejection, until at length one individual was rejected; and it excited such a commotion among his friends, that they procured a modification of the bye-law of the society, which modification was, that three black beans should be necessary instead of one. When this modification of the ballot was established, there was no end to the exclusions, so that they ere long reverted to their original system.

2484. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Are you generally favourable to the ballot, as a mode of election?—When conducted under a fair and liberal scale, I think it is quite right in every society, where persons must intimately mix together.

2485. Do you think it protects individuals from private animosity in the exercise of their privilege?—Certainly; I think nothing could be more horrible in the Dublin Society than if an individual were proposed and rejected or admitted by acclamation, and that we should divide upon such a question.

2486. *Chairman.*] Do you think there is any danger of the continuation of party exclusions?—I should think less danger than ever, if they ever existed; and let the society but receive, as I must say it is receiving, fair play, let all its acts be fully and fairly investigated; let them be dealt with as they deserve, and when they shall have thus established fair grounds for their restoration to the confidence of Parliament and Government, I think Parliament and Government will have every reason to be satisfied with the society; for I must say this, that upon former occasions, when any question has arisen between them and the Government, they have shown themselves ready to yield to every reasonable dictation, when that dictation seemed to be created by the peculiar circumstances of their mutual position.

2487. Was there a disposition on the part of the society, as far as you are acquainted with it, to meet the views of the Government and the public, in rendering it as efficient as possible?—Certainly; most anxiously we desire to do so.

2488. There was a correspondence between the society and the Secretary (representing the Government), as to improvements which the Lord Lieutenant thought might be made in the society; did that correspondence cause any offence to the society?—Lord Morpeth's letter, I should say, did displease the society under the circumstances I have stated, which were not then so fully known. In that letter, Lord Morpeth points out not only the cause of his interference, but also the sources of private information received by the Government, and which was the cause of the offence taken by the society. His Lordship says, "I find that the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Irish Miscellaneous Estimates in 1829, stated that the principle of admission by ballot in a society mainly supported by the public purse, is objectionable, and ought to be discontinued. In this opinion, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in a Minute, dated the 14th November 1831, express their entire concurrence.

"I do not affect to conceal that recent occurrences have impressed the Government with the necessity of complying without delay with the spirit at least of this representation.

"While the Lord Lieutenant, in common with his predecessors, willingly admits the many services conferred upon the public by the Royal Dublin Society, representations have been made to induce his Excellency to think that important improvements

improvements might be introduced into the mode both of transacting its business, and apportioning its income.

" Under these circumstances, while his Excellency feels that he could not recommend to His Majesty's Government a continuance of the annual vote in the Estimates of the ensuing session, without certain modifications in the constitution of the society, he is still anxious to carry along with him, in any projected remedies, the assent and assistance of the members of the Dublin Society; I am therefore directed by his Excellency to suggest, that the society should be pleased to appoint a committee or deputation for the purpose of conferring with the Chief Secretary, or, in his absence, with the Under Secretary, respecting the course which it may be deemed advisable to pursue."

Here was at once a condemnation, as we conceived, of the society, from private representations made by members who never openly came forward to the society to say, " We think that such or such an alteration would be expedient." I will venture to say that not one of those members ever announced publicly or privately in the society, " I propose these modifications; I think it would be desirable now that some modification or arrangement should take place, and I move it be referred to the committee to whom such matters are referred, to report on the expediency of such modifications." The society, instead of being opposed to such reference, would cheerfully accede to it; but no one of those members ever did make such a proposition.

2489. Do you not think it would have been a more prudent and respectful course towards the Government to have instituted an inquiry as to the proceedings of the gentlemen making unauthorized representations, rather then entering into angry resolutions or angry correspondence with the Government?—The difficulty we were in at the time was this; it was a mere suspicion as to who the parties were. We heard such and such persons were frequently seen at the Castle, but we had then no positive means of knowing that Mr. Hamilton was one of them, until Mr. Drummond, in his letter to the society, expressly referred to him in these terms: " Had the mistake been less obvious, an intimation would have been sent to the society, but this appeared to be the less necessary, because Mr. Hamilton had authority to state to the society, and it is understood did state the error originated in substituting pounds for guineas;" as if Mr. Hamilton had been the organ of communication.

2490. *Chairman.*] Was not he one of the persons named on the deputation to wait on the Lord Lieutenant?—No, he was not.

2491. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Had he communicated that to the society?—Mr. Hamilton stated the thing in such a way that the society could not act upon it, and he admitted that the society could not act upon his representation.

2492. But that showed that Mr. Hamilton did not mean to conceal from the society he took such a part?—Up to that time it was concealed.

2493. But his coming as the organ of the Government must have shown the society he did not mean to conceal it?—No, he did not mean to conceal it; on the contrary, Mr. Hamilton was proud, I suppose, of the circumstance that he was in familiar communication with the Government on the subject; but it was only then that it was openly announced.

2494. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*]—You gave notice on that occasion of certain resolutions which you intended to propose to the society?—I did.

2495. Do you hold the same opinions now that you expressed in those resolutions?—I considered them essentially necessary as declaratory resolutions on the part of the society, taking into consideration Lord Morpeth's letter and the proceedings which had arisen up to that time; and the Committee will refer to this fact, that they were proposed the very day the Lord Lieutenant's propositions were submitted for the first time, and therefore could have no reference to them. Of course I must have brought them with me; in fact they were written before these propositions were seen by me, and they were set down as declaratory resolutions of the previous history of the society, for the information of the members, a great many of whom knew little or nothing of its history. I gave notice to move them, but it was unnecessary; I never did move them, and the society never affirmed them; they were mere matters of record.

2496. Do you still entertain the opinion expressed in the sixth resolution: " That said charter directs that the society may from time to time elect such new members as they shall think proper; that the bye-laws prescribe, and have ever

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ever prescribed, the mode of that election to be by ballot, and that the society knows of no other mode of election equally safe, legitimate or unobjectionable, inasmuch as upwards of 1,000 members have been admitted since the year 1800, and amongst them several highly obnoxious, on political grounds, to the vast majority of the society, whilst not more than three, so far as can be ascertained, have within the same space of time been rejected"?—I certainly do, and will give facts in illustration of it.

2497. What do you conceive to be highly obnoxious, on political grounds, to a vast majority of the society?—I think the society, almost to a man, a class of highly loyal, constitutional and independent gentlemen, warmly attached to British connexion; I might have said, not the vast majority merely, but the whole society. I had special reference in drawing up that resolution, to two individuals, both of whom, though highly obnoxious on political grounds, were yet admitted into the society: one is dead, and the other is living; and I have no objection to name them if I am called upon to do so.

2498. But this resolution professes to speak of the society as it is; do you conceive the vast majority of the society hold opinions decidedly different, political and religious, from the great majority of the Irish people?—Certainly not; the mode of election never operated to exclude persons, merely on political grounds; persons have been excluded more upon moral grounds, where there has been supposed to be a moral taint or imputation on the character of the individual. That was not the ground, of course, upon which Mr. O'Connell was excluded, or Dr. Murray; but with respect to others, that was the ground; as in the case of the gentleman I referred to, the editor of an Orange newspaper, who incurred such danger of rejection.

2499. Was Mr. O'Connell rejected on the ballot, or was his name taken down?—He was rejected on the ballot.

2500. Do you conceive that if any new constitution of the society should be devised, which would prevent religious or political differences mixing themselves up in the working of the society, it would be a great improvement?—It would be an improvement if the thing existed; but so far as it has ever occurred, I should say it would be impossible for human legislation to prevent it. I do not know of any course which could be taken by the Legislature, which could prevent men's minds being worked upon by subjects of temporary excitement. The House of Commons is driven before the public will, against its own judgment, and our society is not more than a body of men, who must be governed by human influences; a contingency and combination of circumstances occurred then, which produced a result against which it is unnecessary to legislate, and I think it would be pernicious to legislate.

2501. You have been many years, I believe, actively connected with the Dublin Society?—I have.

2502. There was a meeting of members of the society previous to your coming over, was there not?—There were several meetings.

2503. Are you authorized to speak the opinions of the acting members of the society to the Committee?—Certainly not; I am not authorized to speak any opinions or sentiments but my own; I speak my own; but I can state with great confidence to the Committee, if I am asked, what I consider to be the feelings or opinions of the society at large.

2504. Will you state any reason why you think yourself more competent than any other person to speak the opinions of the society at large?—The only reason I conceive myself at all competent to do so, is this, that having been an active member, and always interfering when there seemed occasion for it, though my desire has ever been to defer to the society as much as possible, yet when I have entertained decided opinions I have found a majority of the society concur in those views I propounded, though they have differed from me on many points. I very often proposed questions to the society, which have been negatived, and at the end of the year I have carried them; and it has been there as it is in the House of Commons, when questions are propounded for the first time; they are rejected, and they gradually make their way and are carried. That should be the case with every deliberative body; but I am only authorized to speak the sentiments of the society in delivering my own, so far, as on most of those important points the society have gone with me.

2505. Have you taken an active part on the committees of the society?—On occasional committees I have; but my time is so much occupied generally, that

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for many years I have declined being on any committee, unless it was a special committee; for ordinary purposes the only committee I have been upon of late is the committee of botany; the garden is near my country house, and being so convenient for calling there, I have acted on that committee: that is the only one.

2506. Have you been many years member of the committee of botany?—I suppose seven or eight years.

2507. Were you a member of it at the period that Mr. Underwood was curator?—I was.

2508. What is your opinion of that officer?—My opinion is that he was a very superior man in his way, for his time, when he was appointed.

2509. Did not the gardens and houses get out of repair, and the collection become disorganized under his care?—They were not in as perfect a state as they ought to have been, but I think he has been blamed for it more than he deserved.

2510. Do you think the committee of botany were to blame?—Yes; on several occasions when he received the blame, they were more in fault than he was. He was a man of ungracious manners, he was a rough Scotsman, and he sometimes used to take his glass in the morning. I never saw him drunk; he never was drunk to my knowledge.

2511. Do you think any of the neglect that was attributed to Mr. Underwood was the neglect of the society itself?—On one occasion it was; for instance, when we lost the valuable tree, the Norfolk Island pine, I think the committee were more to blame than Mr. Underwood in not seeing that the contract which was entered into for a building to receive it, was executed within a given time. It was not completed until December, when the frost had destroyed the tree; the committee, therefore, were more to blame than Mr. Underwood; but if the frost was likely to set in during the night, he ought to have incurred the responsibility of purchasing blankets and other things to protect the tree; a man with his wits about him would have been more vigilant.

2512. The society is generally governed by bye-laws?—By charter and bye-laws, but there are some usages also.

2513. And some regulations which are called "Standing regulations"?—Yes.

2514. You said, in the early part of your examination, that the bye-laws were superseded frequently in matters of emergency: will you state to the Committee what you conceive to be such matters of emergency as to justify them in suspending the bye-laws?—What I had special reference to was an emergency of this description: the society refuse to entertain a proposition unless there be a week's previous notice, which is printed and sent round to all the members, that they may be aware of what is proposed; but in any emergency I apprehend the society may pass over that, and receive the proposition, and entertain it in the meeting to which the report is presented by the committee. That report ought to be printed and considered the following week; but if it is matter of obvious emergency, the society will entertain the report at once, and affirm or reject it.

2515. Do you not conceive that a communication with the Government, relative to the constitution of the society, was an emergency?—It was unquestionably, and it was considered an emergency, but I think it was not an emergency which called for the suspension of any bye-law; on the contrary, it was an emergency which called for the most calm and serious deliberation; and my only regret is that the society did not, in the very first instance when it was proposed, act on the proposition I made, that is, subject it to a week's consideration on the very proposition for a deputation to the Lord Lieutenant, upon which commenced the misapprehension. It will appear from the minutes that Dr. Meyler moved, "That a deputation, consisting of the vice-presidents and secretaries of the society, together with the selected committee, be requested to wait on the Chief Secretary, to ascertain the wishes of the Government with respect to the subject of his communication, and to report on the same to the society." My proposition, which was negatived, was, "That in compliance with the established usages of the society, the consideration of the resolution proposed by Dr. Meyler be adjourned till this day week, in order that, before any decision, the society at large may be duly apprised of the communication from Government." If the society had waited to consider of it, and to weigh it, the matter would have been more deliberately and better done; the society wished to pay the compliment of immediately naming a deputation, and they did it in a defective way, without time to convey

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convey to that deputation a full sense of what they were to do, and they could give them no authority to act.

2516. Then in that instance the society acted contrary to the bye-law?—Contrary to its standing regulation. I believe it is not a bye-law that there should be a week's notice. On that occasion I wished them to defer the consideration for a week, in order to consider deliberately what was the best mode of proceeding.

2517. Then in point of fact they repealed the bye-law, without doing it formally?—I will not say whether it is a bye-law or a standing regulation which we can or not enforce, but it is a standing order that there should be a week's notice.

2518. But do you not think that the constitution of the society is defective, when upon any sudden emergency, such as that to which you have alluded, the society will act in opposition to its known and established bye-laws?—Not when it is done under a feeling of respect to the Government; an immediate deputation was named instantly out of deference; it might have been considered disrespectful if we had delayed for a week to appoint a deputation to wait on the Under Secretary, and it was done *instanter*.

2519. Mr. *Villiers Stuart*.] But no powers were given to the deputation?—The society could exercise no power, except at a stated meeting to make an alteration in the bye-laws. The society therefore could give no power to the deputation; they said, "You may enter into conversation, and express your own opinions; but you can express no opinions on the part of the society." No person could do so.

2520. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson*.] Do you consider that this act of the society, in deference, as you describe it, to the Government, in appointing the deputation, amounted to annulling the bye-law or standing order; or did it not rather amount to a suspension of the regulation *pro hac vice*?—Certainly it was a suspension. For instance, in the late meetings, to which reference has been made, before I came over, the society, in the emergency of its position, considering itself on trial here, when propositions were made to the society with reference thereto, of course would not act upon the absurdity of saying, "We will require a week's notice to consider a question," which before the end of a week might be decided; for upon an emergency, *salus populi suprema lex*, and upon that ground they set aside the regulation.

2521. Mr. *More O'Ferrall*.] Did the society on that occasion authorize you, or come to any resolution as to any communication to be made to the Chairman of this Committee, or the Committee itself?—My name was never mentioned in the society at all; the society appointed a special committee composed of members of every way of thinking, to conduct as it were the defence of the society before this Committee, and when the communication came from Mr. Weld, in the name of the Chairman of the Committee, that the society should name some gentlemen whom they wished summoned, my name was mentioned with those of Dr. Meyler and Dr. Litton, a professor of the society. We were named by the committee, and not by the society itself, and we received no instructions. The Special committee considered we were competent to give fair and full information to this Committee on any subject they might desire information upon.

2522. How was that committee appointed; was it a self-elected committee?—By no means; it was named in the first instance to prepare an answer to the Lord Lieutenant; it was a committee appointed to draw up a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant explanatory of the resolutions of the society on rejecting those propositions.

2523. Was not that the duty of the selected committee?—No; this was a special occasion; the subject was referred to a committee named at a general meeting for that specific purpose.

2524. Then upon this occasion it superseded the selected committee?—No, it is not the business of the selected committee. The members who were named to draw up a memorial to the Government on the subject, were considered to be best qualified to give information to this Committee and the public at large upon the subject at issue.

2525. Do you conceive a large body of persons like the Dublin Society are competent to judge, in moments of excitement, as to the most prudent and best course to be taken, or do you conceive a well-selected body, at a period of the year when no excitement exists on subjects of importance to the society, would

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be more competent to act than a body at large?—The question, in the first instance, has reference to the society as a numerous body, and, in the next place, to a well-selected committee. The question is, where is that committee? If I knew a well-selected committee, I would rather entrust the decision to it than consult the feelings of the whole body; but till I know the persons to whom I can refer the consideration of the question, I would rather take it into my own hands, or appoint a special committee to do it.

2526. Do you conceive there are materials in the society with which to form a well-selected committee or council for its management?—I am sure there are as good materials in that society as are to be found anywhere for general purposes; but as a member of the society, I will say I never would consign my powers, as a member of the society, to any body of men, unless they are fully responsible to me.

2527. In the early part of your examination, you stated that at one period persons were in the habit of referring to the society for information?—Both the Parliament of Ireland and the Government did so.

2528. Have there been any recent instances of that kind?—There are instances, for example, in which, since the Union, the Commissioners of Excise here requested the Dublin Society to send over Mr. Higgins, to assist them in some chemical examinations and experiments about the hydrometer, which the Commissioners of Excise in London were anxious about; and we did so, at our own expense.

2529. *Chairman.*] Was there not a recent reference to Professor Davy, with respect to Dunleary Harbour?—The commissioners did apply to him; and on various occasions the Government have applied to the society about gold mines and other matters, and they have sent down Mr. Griffith and other persons to examine and report to the society. Our officers have always been at the command of the Government, or commissioners or boards, and have been made use of.

2530. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] I think you stated you did not consider the Dublin Society to be a scientific body?—Not properly speaking; it is not a body for the promotion of science.

2531. But it has committees which promote science?—No, I do not view it in that light; it is not a body, properly speaking, scientific or literary; as literary, it has no pretensions; at one time it did aim at antiquarian research, and did correspond with foreign countries, and there are some valuable letters in the Proceedings of the society on Irish antiquities. They bought antiques also; but that subject was properly dropped when the Royal Irish Academy was established, 50 or 60 years ago; that department was resigned to it; and in the same way they dropped the subject of agriculture when the Farming Society was established. It will be well to bear in mind that the Dublin Society had their own funds, arising from the subscription of their members; they had the fund arising from Dr. Madden's bequest; and they had a distinct Parliamentary grant, which was never mixed up with their own accounts; they merely were the agents for distributing the bounty of Parliament; so that if 10,000*l.* was voted by the Irish Parliament for certain objects, a discretion was left to the society in what proportion it was to be applied; and the society, acting as a distinct body, applied the bounty of Parliament in the way directed by Parliament itself, to certain specific objects, and a vast amount of their time and attention was taken up in allotting the premiums as directed by Parliament. There was quite a distinct account upon that head. They had their own funds, which they devoted as they thought fit. They took up antiquities, *pro tempore*, to a certain extent; but they were occupied at the same time in promoting agriculture and manufactures in the way directed by Parliament, besides every possible variety of objects of a practical nature, out of their own funds. The society was also unfortunately, from time to time, involved in building, which was the source of its great involvement. Their first house which they built was in Grafton-street; then Parliament directed them to do certain things, and voted them money. They could not carry on the objects upon which they were employed in Grafton-street, and they applied to the Linen Board for a lease of certain ground belonging to them in Hawkins-street, which the board granted. They then built upon that ground, and having established a repository of implements of all descriptions, particularly in husbandry, they went on adding one department after another, until at last they sold their house in Grafton-street,

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and built their whole establishment in Hawkins-street; but it was done in detail, first one part, and then another, so that it was ill contrived; and it was so damp that everything would have been destroyed if they had continued there; the society therefore abandoned Hawkins-street, after having expended a vast sum of money in building that establishment.

2532. Now, having dropped the two subjects, agriculture and antiquities, to what did they devote themselves?—Antiquities was given up at a very remote period, and after that they were occupied wholly with the subject of agriculture, planting and manufactures, as they were required to do by Parliament, until the time of the Union, when they gave up agriculture to a great extent, if not altogether, and reduced the premiums for planting, but at that very time they were establishing those branches which Parliament required of them under an altered system. For example, it was at that period Parliament required the society to establish a botanic garden, to appoint a professor of botany, to establish a chemical school, and to purchase a cabinet of minerals, as connected with the museum. There was a professor of chemistry appointed, as well as a professor of botany; and by the influence exercised by the late Lord Oriel, they established also a veterinary department. They not only appointed Mr. Peal, who died lately, the professor of the society, but they brought over Mr. Watts, whose establishment was in Aunger-street, for the special purpose of maintaining a veterinary hospital within the precincts of the society's establishment in Hawkins-street. The stalls were built, and every advantage from that valuable institution might have been obtained if means could be had to establish it; but notwithstanding the large final grant made by the Irish Parliament, the society, though it received large contributions from the Imperial Parliament, has been unable to maintain anything like a veterinary department, beyond the mere lectures. They maintained every other department, and went on to establish natural philosophy and mechanics; they established a professorship of mineralogy, and also that department which Mr. Griffith filled so creditably for many years as mining engineer, until they were obliged to retrench, from the reduction of the grant.

2533. Mr. *Wyse.*] Notwithstanding the establishment of these departments, you state you do not consider the society as a scientific body; but in what character do they profess to receive the grant unless they are a scientific body?—It is not, properly speaking, a scientific body. It does not appoint its professors with a view to carry science to perfection; it is with a view to apply the existing mass of knowledge to practical purposes of life, so far as they are countenanced by the society. It is not that they have any objection that their professors should extend their scientific researches, but that is not the object of the society. It is not necessary that the members of the society should be conversant with the various branches of science; it may be desirable, but it is not necessary for the objects of the society. It is stated in the charter, "Whereas divers of our good subjects are willing to contribute large sums of money for the public benefit in the promotion of husbandry and other useful arts;" so that these were the objects for which they were incorporated, and for which they were willing to contribute their money.

2534. But was there not a considerable alteration made in the objects of the society at a more recent period?—The society has, under the direction of Parliament, changed its objects from time to time.

2535. Are not its objects now more scientific than they formerly were?—Unquestionably; as the sciences can be brought to bear more upon practical purposes than they could formerly, and therefore the professors have been appointed. It is well known, for example, that when Mr. Higgins was appointed professor of chemistry, the science was so little known in Ireland that you might as well have sought for a magician as a chemist, and Mr. Higgins was considered a paragon, which he certainly then was, not only in Ireland but in this country.

2536. Did not the society change its objects at that period; did not the objects of the society become specifically more scientific than they had been?—Unquestionably more so, but never bringing the society under the designation of a scientific or literary society.

2537. Would you object to make it more of a scientific society?—Personally I should have no objection, but I conceive it would divert the society from its real and proper objects.

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2538. What do you conceive its real and proper objects to be?—The practical application of the sciences to the purposes of life.

2539. You stated, in the early part of your examination, that practical persons were in the habit of applying to the society for instruction and information?—When the society appointed professors, it was stated to them, "You are not merely to be here to lecture, but to give information to any one who applies to you;" and persons did apply to the professors for information in their respective departments.

2540. Do the professors discharge that duty at present?—Certainly; they are always at hand. When any application is made to the society, they always refer to the professor, and numberless applications are made to them of which the society knows nothing.

2541. Do not the professors object now to those applications, in consequence of their salaries being reduced?—I am not aware that they object, but they are not satisfied with their salaries.

2542. Are they as zealous as they were before the reduction took place?—Such of them as I know, I think evince great energy and activity. I do not suppose they would do so, but that they expect, sooner or later, some modification will take place in the arrangements, which will give them better salaries.

2543. Mr. *Jephson.*] Is the view you have taken of the objects of the society that which is carried into effect by the professors in their lectures? In the department of chemistry, for instance, does the professor give general views of the science, or does he confine himself to such branches of chemistry as are connected with the arts, such as dyeing and the effects of colours, merely as connected with the arts?—He does both; he gives general courses of chemistry, giving particular information to every person who wishes to go more fully into the subject; but besides that, he gives courses of lectures upon chemistry as applied to manufactures. He gives courses comprising general views of the science, and then special views as applicable to the purposes of art.

2544. You do not wish them to be considered a scientific society, probably because they cannot be considered as having fulfilled that object?—By no means; I had no reference to any desire or feeling of that sort, one way or the other; but we never did consider ourselves a scientific or literary body, and we always laughed at those who spoke of us as such. It was not established for scientific, but practical purposes.

2545. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Have you heard that literary or scientific men abstain from joining the society?—I never did; I never knew any ground why scientific men should not join the society. I do not know why they should abstain from joining the society merely on account of the extent to which we follow out any of the sciences.

2546. You stated, in the early part of your examination, that you thought men of sound sense better qualified for the management of the society than scientific men?—I think gentlemen of general education and good sense are better qualified for the management of the affairs of this society than mere scientific men; but scientific men are the proper persons to be on committees.

2547. You do not mean to say that science is incompatible with sound sense?—Certainly not.

2548. In point of fact, have the principal scientific men in Dublin joined the society?—The greater number have, and a great many are also members of the Royal Irish Academy.

2549. Have you heard that scientific men object to entering into the public discussions held by the society at large?—I heard it so stated by Mr. Griffith; but I know with respect to the discussions, they are not upon subjects which require deep science; these are reserved for the committees; they relate to the general principles of its system of government, and when we find any man who has the command of words, and chooses to deliver his sentiments in long or set speeches, I know the society never encourage it; and the business is done at these meetings, and done satisfactorily; and though, when the society have differed from me in opinion, I thought them wrong, I have often ultimately thought otherwise.

2550. You seem to think there is a great disinclination to place men of science on the committees?—By no means; it is so much otherwise, that let any man be known to possess a knowledge of or have a taste in any department, and a wish to be

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be appointed upon its committee, the society feel obliged to him, and will put his name upon it almost as a matter of course; but that is a totally different thing from the management of its business; for a man may be a very good chemist or botanist, or have a very good taste in the fine arts, and yet may be a very bad legislator for the society; he may have very unsound views upon many subjects; and therefore it is that I should prefer men of the world to men of mere science; they are not the persons I should select to be Members of Parliament, or to legislate for smaller societies.

Mercurii, 18° *die Maii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien.	Mr. Jones.
Mr. More O'Ferrall.	Mr. Sharman Crawford.
Mr. Serjeant Jackson.	Mr. Dunbar.
Mr. Villiers Stuart.	

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN, IN THE CHAIR.

William Harty, Esq., M. D., called in; and further Examined.

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2551. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] WILL you state to the Committee what proceedings were taken by the society on the receipt of Mr. Drummond's letter, recommending an alteration in the constitution of the society?—There were two or three letters from Mr. Drummond; the first letter was from Lord Morpeth, which called attention to the subject.

2552. Please to state to the Committee the whole of the proceedings of the society, and the different letters they received?—Lord Morpeth's letter was the first communication made to the society on the subject of any alteration in its constitution or forms, and that I think was received by the society on the 21st January. That seems to be the date of the presentation of Lord Morpeth's letter. That communication was quite unexpected, certainly, by me, and a vast majority of the society; so much so, that when I entered the meeting on that day in the midst of the discussion as to what proceeding should be taken relative to the letter, I could not conceive what was the subject under consideration, and was perfectly unprepared as to what course I should make up my own mind to take. I did move the resolution referred to on the last day, when Dr. Meyler had moved a deputation at once to wait on Mr. Drummond, with uncertain instructions. It was then I moved that the question should be deferred until the following day, in conformity with the established usage of the society; (not a bye-law but an established usage,) requiring a week's notice of every proposition. The object was to have a week's delay to consider what would be the best and most advisable course; but, however, the other proposition being considered the most respectful, it was agreed to, and an immediate deputation was named. That deputation did wait on Mr. Drummond in Lord Morpeth's absence, and as the letter of Lord Morpeth is before the Committee, it will be clear, from a perusal of that letter, that it was quite impossible to anticipate any distinct question which could be propounded to the society, except one, and that was the change of the ballot. It spoke of an "alteration in the constitution of the society," and requested a deputation to confer, not upon anything specific, but "as to the course it would be most advisable to take." Upon that letter it was quite impossible the society could give definite instructions to that deputation; and to bring the matter to a definite shape, they were directed to ascertain what were the wishes of the Government, and report to the society, that the society might take them into consideration. Upon one point which was made in Lord Morpeth's letter, the vote by ballot, the society had repeatedly expressed its feelings, and it was well understood it was a point they were not at all disposed to yield, conceiving it to be essential to the well-being of the society; and I understand it was distinctly conveyed by Sir Robert Shaw, one of the deputation (which was the only opinion that he and others did convey to Mr. Drummond), that it was a point upon which the society were not at all likely to yield; and it appears from a communication

nication subsequently made by his Excellency, the question of ballot was given up, and was left to the discretion of the society.

2553. Was Dr. Meyler a member of the deputation?—No; it consisted of the vice-presidents, the secretaries, and the selected committee.

2554. You afterwards took a part, I believe, in conjunction with Dr. Meyler, in the discussions consequent on the communications with the Government?—Not in conjunction with Dr. Meyler, or any other individual; I never consulted with any mortal; I followed the dictates of my own judgment, and never conferred with Dr. Meyler, or any other individual on the subject.

2555. Do you generally approve of the course taken by Dr. Meyler?—Certainly not. I have differed from him again and again.

2556. Were the communications made by Dr. Meyler through the public press approved of by the society?—There were one or two preliminary letters of Dr. Meyler's, giving a detailed account of the constitution of the society and its working, which seemed to meet with general approbation; but there was one letter of his, commenting on the propositions of the Lord Lieutenant, which certainly was not considered at all respectful to his Excellency.

2557. Was Dr. Meyler one of those selected by the society to represent their opinions before this Committee?—Certainly not; I have stated already that the society, as a body, have taken no part in the management of this transaction. They referred it to a special committee, consisting of members who felt and thought quite differently on every branch of the subject; for instance, Captain Portlock, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Hamilton, Dr. Meyler, and others, all differing in opinion, were upon this special committee; but I understood a wish was expressed on the part of two or three Members of Parliament, that Dr. Meyler, who had made himself conspicuous by the publication of those letters, in which the society had no concern, should be summoned as a witness. That feeling was conveyed to me. I was a member of the special committee; and when the communication came through Mr. Weld, that the society might name any other witnesses they wished to be examined, the chairman of the committee proposed my name first, as a witness; and in compliance with the wish conveyed to me by two or three Members of Parliament, I proposed that Dr. Meyler and Dr. Litton should be added to the witnesses to be summoned; and in that way my name and the names of Dr. Meyler and Dr. Litton were introduced.

2558. As competent to represent the opinions of the society?—By no means; we were named as persons supposed to understand well, and for a length of time, the working and machinery of the society, and able to give as satisfactory an account as could be desired, or obtained, as to the whole history of the society.

2559. Was Dr. Meyler one of the special committee?—He was one of the special committee, which was composed of members of every way of thinking.

2560. Did the special committee never come to any decision upon the publications of Dr. Meyler?—No, I do not suppose that any member of the society knew of them until they appeared in the public prints.

2561. But after those insulting and offensive letters in the public papers, both to the Lord Lieutenant and the Secretary, was no notice taken of them on the part of the society?—The only notice was this, that Mr. Hamilton inserted a notice on the minutes to bring it under the consideration of the society.

2562. Was that notice ever proceeded upon?—No, it was impossible; the society could not take notice of it; the society did not hold itself responsible for the acts of any individual, and Mr. Hamilton himself withdrew his notice.

2563. But Dr. Meyler being one of the special committee?—That committee was not appointed at that time.

2564. Was it not thought that a person who could give utterance to such intemperate language, was a very unfit person to wait on the Government that he had insulted?—The business for which they were immediately appointed was, to prepare a statement, explanatory of the acts of the society, to be transmitted to his Excellency. The special committee had nothing to do with waiting on the Lord Lieutenant; it was subsequently the society directed, as the members of this committee had made themselves cognizant of the whole transaction, that they should conduct the defence, that is, to see that all proper evidence was supplied.

2565. Do you recollect the letter and comments, published by Dr. Meyler, in the Evening Mail, of the 24th of February last?—I remember having seen such a communication; I cannot say I read it, but I glanced my eye over part of it, and certainly I did not feel pleased with its contents and tenor.

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2566. Will you read the passages marked in that letter, and state whether the society ever thought it necessary to disavow those opinions?—

[*The Witness read the following passages, from a letter signed "Anthony Meyler," addressed to the editor of the "Evening Mail," and published in that journal on the 24th February* 1836:]

"In return for his Excellency's 'certain propositions, respecting the future constitution of the society,' I would venture to suggest to him the expediency of purchasing Cobbett's Grammar for his Under Secretary, as it would be rather a becoming qualification in those who volunteer to reform a scientific institution, to convey their directions with precision and correctness." I have no hesitation in saying that, personally, I greatly disapprove of such language and the spirit of such a communication, and I have no doubt the society have the same feeling. "When the Committee of the House of Commons thus legislated for the society, as it appears in total ignorance of its constitution and proceedings, it left also an impression on the minds of many, that when it directed the society to purchase only such books as came under the general heads of literature and science, that it did not exactly know the precise meaning of these terms, as it would be difficult to name any book that could not be properly classed under one or other of these heads. The society, as a body, lays no claim to the title of a 'literary' institution; it is a society formed to promote husbandry and the useful arts. The library of the Dublin Society affords a rich treasure of valuable works, well calculated to promote its objects. It has been formed by learned committees and learned librarians, and, very fortunately for the country, not by Lords Lieutenant, nor Lords of the Treasury." I entertain a similar feeling with respect to that passage, or any sentiments conveyed in such a style and tenor, and I have no doubt a vast majority of the society entertain the same feeling; but, before the publication of this letter, Dr. Meyler had published, what appeared to me, as well as I recollect them, two unobjectionable letters, explanatory of the state and condition of the society, and so far Dr. Meyler's communications were looked upon with a favourable eye. I am well aware, with respect to my own feelings, and the feelings of those I spoke with, their sentiments, with respect to this letter, were very different. "These are radical times, and when a Lord Lieutenant descends into the arena, he must strip off him the gossamer web in which he is enveloped, and exhibit himself as he is. It does not follow, because a person writes indifferent novels, that he is therefore a competent judge to decide on the merits of a scientific institution." I am of the same opinion with respect to that. "His Excellency has told the society, that it holds its charter, and receives its grants of public money, on the tenure of public utility alone. Will Lord Mulgrave tell the society by what tenure he holds his peerage and his pension? Is he prepared to show that the privileges with which the law invests him are more useful to the country than the charter of that society whose legal rights he now seeks to invade? Is he prepared to show that the country derives equal advantage from his salary, and in a corresponding ratio, as it does from the grant afforded to the Dublin Society? Is he prepared to loosen the knot which ties alike the peerage and the charter, or is he prepared to put them both into the scale, to see which would 'kick the beam?'

> 'Man, proud man,
> 'Dress'd in a little brief authority,
> 'Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven,
> 'As make ev'n angels weep!'

"It is competent to the Lord Lieutenant to tell the Government that the society does not make an adequate return to the country for the money which it receives, or that it is not adequate to the proper discharge of the powers entrusted to it. May not any individual say the same of the Lord Lieutenant? The chief governor proposes propositions to the society that tend to assimilate it to other institutions. Is he prepared with a proposition that tends to assimilate his salary to that of the President of the United States of America? Is he prepared to put his idle labours in competition with the responsible and heavy duties of the free government of a free country? To measure himself with the representative of an abstraction, the shadow of a shade; the free agent, who walks abroad in the full exercise of a powerful intellect, engaged in mighty matters, and one sent here 'to strut and storm his hour upon the stage,' a puppet; for what is he but a puppet,

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pet, who waits for the master-hand to pull the strings that are to set him in motion; one who, too, enacts his part to please only the galleries, which, Hamlet says, 'is pitiful, and shows a pitiful ambition,' &c.? If the Lord Lieutenant should tell the Government that 5,000 *l.* per annum is too large a grant for almost the only national institution remaining to us, except the Mendicity, may it not be said that 500 *l.* a year would be ample remuneration for his labours, and that thousands more competent would be found to do all that he does, with better qualifications, and consider themselves fully remunerated by such a salary? It is not wise of the Lord Lieutenant to put forward utility as the sole claim to public support; it is putting an eye-glass before the public mind; it is merely throwing light on what already has become luminous; it is throwing oil on a fire that is already raging, and in which not only pensions, but the very peerage itself is threatened to be consumed. The enormous sums which the peerage has wrung from the hands of industry have already been canvassed, on the principle of utility. Dr. Franklin, the son of a printer, who had more wisdom than could be embraced within the periphery of all the coronets that ever represented majesty (Heaven save the mark!) in foreign parts, received only a few hundreds, representing his country in the two most enlightened nations in Europe; and the respect with which he was received in London, and more especially in Paris, evinces man's true estimate of wealth, and what is called rank; and proclaims that cultivated intellect, guided by virtue, is nature's only aristocracy.

'Virtus est sola atque unica nobilitas.'

"'There shall be no news-room permitted in the house of the society.'

"The autocrat of all the Russians would scarcely, from his imperial palace, have put forth so arbitrary a mandate. Verily, my Lord Mulgrave, it has been often said, that the Whigs, when in power, out-Tory even the Tories; but a Whig Lord Lieutenant, under a Radical council, out-Herods even Herod.

"The members of the society pay for the newspapers which they read, and have purchased out of their own funds the room in which they sit; it is the only peculiar gratification they derive from meritorious labours, and for the large sums they have expended in promoting and enlightening the industry of the country. Those who attend the board-room, or sit on committees, necessarily require some place to assemble before the period of entering on business commences; and it is expedient also to communicate conversationally respecting various matters appertaining to the society.

"The entire expense of the news-room does not amount to 100 *l.* per annum; but if it were otherwise, if the members appropriated all the money they subscribe to that purpose, they would, it is presumed, be entitled to do so. Country gentlemen from all parts of Ireland, proprietors of extensive factories, opulent and enlightened merchants, professional men, judges, men of science, all assemble now in this now-interdicted room; they bring to it various knowledge, and various plans of practical improvement; it is a great intellectual treat to enjoy the conversation of such a room. The writer of these observations has sat in different places in many similar assemblies, and he can aver with truth he never visited one in every respect so excellent as this very news-room, which is not to be permitted. It is distinguished alike for good breeding and intelligence: the agricultural state of the country, railroads, canals, machinery, statistical surveys, in fact every matter appertaining to the object of the society, form in it the constant topic of conversation; useful information is brought into it from every part of the country; it is, in a most peculiar manner, exempt from all political and religious discussions; it is, in an especial manner, useful and instructive; there is not a matter appertaining to the practical improvement of the country that is not occasionally discussed in it; and it prepares the members to enter on the discussion of their proceedings by useful preliminary knowledge, and often leads to the introduction of useful measures."

With respect to what I have read, I have no hesitation in saying I should have been sorry to have written such a letter myself.

2567. Do you conceive he was a proper person for the society to select to represent their opinions before this Committee?—He was not selected, as I before said, for such a purpose.

2568. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that a letter was written to me, as Chairman of this Committee, by Mr. Hardman, the assistant secretary of the Dublin Society, making

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making a direct request, as he said, on the part of the society at large, that Dr. Meyler, as well as yourself and Dr. Litton, should be examined before this Committee?—I am aware of that; it was by that special committee, as I have stated, that Dr. Meyler was proposed. I was first proposed by the chairman of that special committee; and I myself proposed that Dr. Meyler and Dr. Litton should be summoned.

2569. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Was Mr. Hardman authorized to write that letter, recommending Dr. Meyler to be examined on the part of the society?—He was authorized by the special committee, to whom the society had entrusted the management of the case.

2570. That special committee chose Dr. Meyler as the representative of their opinions?—No. It was not considered that Dr. Meyler, Dr. Litton or myself, represented the opinions of the society; but the committee to whom the society had entrusted the management of the case, considered the three gentlemen named were, from their long intercourse with the society, competent to give reasonable satisfaction to this Committee; and we had no objection whatever that Dr. Meyler should be personally submitted to any examination this Committee might think fit.

2571. Will you state whether that letter was written by the authority of the society?—

[*The following Letter was shown to the Witness:*]

"Sir, "Royal Dublin Society, 3 May 1836.

"I AM directed by the Royal Dublin Society to request that you may be pleased to cause summonses to issue to the following gentlemen to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the inquiry relative to the Royal Dublin Society:

"William Harty, esq., M. D.
"Anthony Meyler, esq., M. D.
"Samuel Litton, esq., M. D.

"I have, &c.

"Wm. S. O'Brien, esq., M. P. "*Edward Hardman*,
"Chairman, &c., &c., of Select Committee." "Assistant Secretary."

It was written by authority of the special committee, to whom the society had entrusted the management of its case. I stated that two Members of Parliament did name Dr. Meyler as a person who, from the intimate acquaintance he seemed to show, in his original letters, with the affairs of the society, was likely to be an efficient witness; but, as I mentioned, the feeling of the society, and the public at large, was very different relative to this letter of the 24th February and the preceding letters.

2572. Is Dr. Meyler on any of the committees of the society?—I think he is a member of the committee of chemistry.

2573. Is he a man of science?—Yes, he is.

2574. In what department of science is he distinguished?—The chemical department.

2575. *Chairman.*] Did Dr. Meyler ever give a course of lectures at the Dublin Society?—He has given lectures on various subjects. He has been requested (of course by his own desire) at times to lecture on ventilation and other matters.

2576. Was a course of lectures on his part ever declined by the Dublin Society?—I remember there was a discussion about the propriety of his lecturing, when he seemed to be going too much into the general subject of chemistry. The society are always jealous of allowing anybody to interfere with their professors, and he proposed a course which seemed to be trenching on the professor's special department, and therefore there was a reluctance on the part of the society; but when Dr. Meyler restricted his object to something specific, the assent of the society was given. I know he has lectured there several times.

2577. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Did he propose to give any lectures on ventilation within a recent period?—I think not, of late years.

2578. Not within the last year?—No.

2579. Nor on any other subject?—I cannot recal to recollection that he did; I think it is about 18 or 20 months back; it is certainly more than a year ago.

2580. Was it usual for the Lord Lieutenant to attend lectures?—I have no recollection of the Lord Lieutenant ever having attended the lectures.

2581. Are you aware of any application that was made to Lord Mulgrave to induce him to attend any lectures?—I have heard of such an application.

2582. Will

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2582. Will you state what you heard relative to it?—I heard a professor had written to his Excellency, or to his private secretary, soliciting his Excellency's attendence at some lectures that were to be given. I considered it, as arising from the professor, a very improper course to take; and as I first heard the matter, the name of one of the professors was given, but on inquiry subsequently, I found it was not a professor of the society, but Dr. Meyler.

2583. You heard subsequently that Dr. Meyler had solicited the Lord Lieutenant to attend his lectures, and that his Excellency had declined to do so?—So I understood, unless requested or called upon by the society at large; and I thought it a very proper answer.

2584. Did Dr. Meyler take that step without the sanction or authority of the society?—Unquestionably.

2585. Did the society pronounce an opinion on such conduct?—The matter never was brought before the society.

2586. Do you think the refusal of the Lord Lieutenant to attend his lectures, would account for the very offensive letter which he has since written?—I really cannot form any opinion. I should be very sorry myself to be induced to write such a letter upon such grounds, and therefore would not impute them to any man.

2587. There was a meeting of the society, I think, on the 7th of May last?—Yes.

2588. Did you attend that meeting?—I am certain I was at the meeting, though my name does not appear upon the minutes.

2589. There was a resolution passed at that meeting, that the special committee be requested to prepare a draft of a petition; are you aware whether the special committee have made any report pursuant to that resolution?—Yes, they have.

2590. What was the nature of that report?—A report was presented to the society, and the draft of a petition to the House of Commons, to be presented under contingent circumstances.

2591. What were the circumstances?—The circumstances were these: it was reported in various ways from different quarters, and especially through Mr. Weld, who was requested, as the secretary of the society, to correspond with the assistant secretary, and let the society know everything essential with which he was acquainted,—it was reported, in the first place, that this Committee was strictly close, and would not permit him, as honorary secretary of the society, to be present during the examination of other witnesses after his own had terminated; and, in the next place, it seemed to be intimated by his letter, that this Committee would only summon one witness. The feeling excited in the society was this: we are aware that certain individuals have been examined, and are under examination, who entertain no favourable impression towards the society, who may misrepresent the society; and if every one on the part of the society be precluded from being present, the society may be lying under charges and imputations of which they are ignorant; and if the society is restricted in its defence, (because it considered itself upon its trial), if the society is to be confined to one witness, (because the society never considered Mr. Weld as their witness; they never sent Mr. Weld over, or commissioned him in any way); if the society is kept in ignorance of any charges or insinuations that are thrown out against it, and if it be limited to one witness in its defence, the feeling was, universally, that we could not consider that either a fair or full investigation.

2592. What is your opinion as to the accuracy of Mr. Weld's statement on that subject?—I feel quite convinced it is inaccurate; so much so, that when I came over and was present at the meeting of this Committee when Mr. Griffiths was examined, I asked an honourable Member of the Committee whether Mr. Weld had applied, or sought to be present after his own testimony had closed, and he said he had not heard of his making any such application; and he supposed there was no obstacle in the way of it, because Mr. Griffiths was allowed to be present before he was himself examined. This I heard on Thursday last, and I immediately wrote to the special committee in Dublin, that from what I understood and could learn, a petition to The House, or any representation to it was totally unnecessary.

2593. *Chairman.*] Are you aware it is not the practice of Select Committees, and in fact is scarcely conformable to their duty, to allow persons to be present who are not Members of the Committee?—This is not the first Select Committee I have been before, and I am aware that a Select Committee has decided to be

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a close Committee; it has thrown open its doors on representations being made, and then has closed them again. It is a matter quite at their discretion.

2594. Have you heard since that Mr. Weld was actually present at some examinations subsequent to his own, and no objection was made to his being present at all?—I did hear so, and I was surprised the day I was allowed to be present when Mr. Griffiths was under examination; I was surprised that Mr. Weld was not also present.

2595. Did you hear that Mr. Weld said he was not anxious to be present?—So I understand. The society felt quite differently, and I am quite sure the Committee was not represented fairly to the society, and therefore the society, under a very erroneous impression, conveyed to them in such a way that they could not doubt it, agreed to a contingent petition.

2596. Did the society suppose they were at liberty to keep, at the public expense, a witness in constant attendance upon this Committee, for the purpose of listening to all the subsequent evidence which should be given?—The Committee requested Mr. Weld, after his own testimony had been given as secretary of the society, to attend this Committee, if he could accomplish it.

2597. Are you aware that witnesses are kept in attendance at the public expense?—The society did not consider it was at the public expense that he was to be present.

2598. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] You stated just now that Mr. Weld was not a witness of the Dublin Society, that he was not authorized in any way by them; and you also stated that you were not authorized by them?—I mean I am not the organ of their opinions in any way.

2599. And that Dr. Meyler was not to be the organ of their opinions; and yet you state you believe it to be necessary for the interests of the society that some person should be heard on their behalf?—I do not exactly say, "heard on their behalf." I consider it very necessary to hear persons who are supposed to be well acquainted with the affairs of the society, who understand its working, and are capable of making fair and proper representations of them. The society consider it essential such persons should be heard by the Committee.

2600. Do you conceive the society will be perfectly satisfied on your evidence, and that of Mr. Weld, and the witnesses whose names were mentioned on the last day as being persons proper to examine?—So far as I heard the opinions given by some of the other witnesses, I am quite satisfied the majority of the society would not be pleased with these opinions. With respect to facts and details, Mr. Weld is quite competent to give them; but with respect to opinions given by him or other persons, so far as I have heard, there are some which the society would not be pleased or gratified at. How far they will agree with my own, I can only judge of so far as the public expression of my sentiments have been satisfactory already.

2601. Do you think it would be possible to find a witness who would represent the feelings of the society?—I think it is impossible; the society felt that, and therefore the society would not commission any one as their organ.

2602. *Chairman.*] Is not the secretary of any society supposed to be more competent to be its organ than any one else?—He may upon any specific question, upon which the society can express a specific opinion; but here is an inquiry involving a great variety of opinions, upon which there was a considerable division in the society. There might be a decided preponderance, and the society knowing very well that Mr. Weld had feelings the other way, would never (particularly with the experience the society had had of Mr. Weld previously on a public mission,) have confided in Mr. Weld. I do not hesitate to say I have expressed that opinion.

2603. I think you stated in your evidence the last day, that a better arrangement of the society might be suggested for its management in future?—I stated, upon certain points, in the selection of its committees and the management of its different details, I thought increased powers might be given advantageously to that which we designate the selected committee.

2604. Are you aware that that opinion is participated in by every witness who has been examined?—I have heard so, but very differently in extent.

2605. Will you state to the Committee the extent to which you think it might safely go?—The extent to which I would permit it to go, is an extent which is prescribed in my own mind by my knowledge and experience of the society and its transactions, and that experience has been considerable, not merely from length

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length of time, but the active part I have taken on every occasion in the society; and I lament it very much as regards myself, but I could not be an idle member of any community. I would say, from the increasing numbers of the society, it would be supposed that difficulties might arise as to the steady working of the society upon any certain principle; that is, that a meeting of members to-day may be very different from a meeting of members on the following Thursday, and therefore there might be an uncertainty as to the principles upon which they would act; but though that theoretically might be the case, I know practically it is not so; that there are certain feelings and principles upon which the society act, which do not give that uncertainty to its proceedings. But to prevent the possibility of such an occurrence, I would give greater defined powers to the selected committee; but I never would take that committee from under the direction, control of, and responsibility to, the body at large. I know the purity of the society depends upon that; I know that abuses grew up and were fostered until the system of power monopolized by the few was abolished and destroyed; and I know this, after the great authority which once existed was destroyed, some of those committees themselves, which were instituted for the purpose of suppressing that usurped authority, wanted to usurp it again. The committee of economy, which was appointed to check the proceedings of the others, wanted to usurp it; the very committee, of which I myself was the father, and which was to control and regulate other matters, wanted to obtain that power, and I was obliged myself to rise up in the society and remodel that committee for the purpose, from their getting into a habit of domineering over the society. Therefore I do maintain, from long experience, that the steady control of the weekly meetings of the society is essential to its purity. It may meet oftener than is necessary, but nothing would be more easy to manage, diminishing to a certain extent the number of those meetings; but I think it will be an obstacle to the society, preventing its pure working, if they are restricted, as is proposed, to three meetings. That may be calculated upon as one of the consequences that would flow from it.

2606. Do you think the constitution of the society may be improved?—I consider the constitution of the society may be most easily improved without trenching in the slightest degree upon its charter.

2607. Have you ever seen instances where questions decided by meetings of the society on one day have been entirely reversed by a subsequent meeting, in consequence of the persons who attended the former meeting being prevented from attending on the second meeting?—No, not from that cause; I have carried propositions myself, after long battling, which have been rescinded subsequently, on fair and full notice. I carried, for example, a proposition which I considered an important one, for the establishment of a professorship of the veterinary institution; and not only the establishment of a professorship, but establishing it in connexion with an infirmary, so as to enable the professor to give clinical lectures; for I considered a veterinary professorship would be quite valueless unless connected with an hospital. I carried that in the society, and after fair and full notice on the part of other members, the society agreed to rescind the resolutions on that subject; they would agree to a professorship, but would not consent to convert the stables of Leinster-house into a veterinary institution. I can yield to the public voice, and I yielded, and made an accommodation so far, that in place of that, the person appointed professor should agree to maintain a veterinary institution at his own expense and risk, for the instruction of pupils who were under him in that institution; but when the last reduction was made in the grant from 7,000 *l.* to 5,300 *l.*, the whole matter fell to the ground, the funds were quite unequal to take up the subject.

2608. Do you still entertain the opinion that a veterinary establishment, connected with the society, would be one of great utility?—I have no doubt of it; the ignorance which formerly prevailed on the subject of horses and other animals was very great in Ireland, and it is very great still.

2609. At the period you first proposed the establishment of this veterinary professorship there were no persons of veterinary science established in Dublin?—Yes; this was not more than five years since.

2610. It was stated by one of the former witnesses that Mr. Watts was originally brought over by the society?—Lord Oriel was the father of that branch of the establishment in Hawkins-street, when the society was there. Lord Oriel had very extended views, and he induced the society to bring over Mr. Peel and Mr. Watts,

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Mr. Watts, and they afterwards built a large establishment there; that was before 1800; and the expense of building it, and the want of funds, compelled the society to drop every branch of that scheme, with the exception of the professorship. The professorship was maintained until Mr. Peel's death; and after his death I, for one, resisted the appointment of a professor, unless the society would revive Lord Oriel's scheme in full, and therefore it lay in the back-ground until the society was brought to assent to it in that modified way; and then, when the society had assented to it, our reduced grant compelled us to relinquish the whole.

2611. Have you found any practical inconvenience from these frequent discussions at the weekly meetings of the society? Has it not caused angry feelings between individuals, those who bring forward, and those who oppose, different propositions?—No; from the first day I attended the meetings to the last I never saw an angry feeling exist, nothing that called upon gentlemen to make any kind of explanation one to another; I never witnessed anything of the kind; and even in the excitement of the discussions caused by Dr. Murray's rejection there was warmth and angry feeling, but I never knew any political allusion, or anything with regard to religion or politics, in public or in private, until after that.

2612. Have you not heard it asserted that men of science have been deterred from joining the society in consequence of those discussions?—I have heard of such things, but I have great doubts about that being the motive; if they do refuse to join the society, I rather think it must be because men of science are proud, and justly proud, of their acquirements, and may not be very well pleased in what may be called a popular assembly, like the Dublin Society, to find that their word is not considered law by that society.

2613. *Chairman.*] Is that feeling found to exist in societies in London; such as the Geological Society?—I am not acquainted with that society; but I would merely say this; as far as I can form a comparison, the Geological Society is a society of scientific men, all more or less combined for one specific purpose, and where there is but one subject upon which to talk or converse, all are competent to it, and of course the man who knows his subject best is the man who will carry the most weight, and justly so; but in the Dublin Society it is not the man of science, but the man of sense, who ought to have the most weight.

2614. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Did you ever propose a change in the mode of admission of members of the society from one third to the majority?—I did; I gave notice of a motion to that effect.

2615. Do you continue of the same opinion?—I do not continue apparently of that opinion; my opinion was really this: I gave notice, upon the discussions of his Excellency's propositions, that the admission of members be changed to the majority, upon two conditions; one was that the mode of election should be by ballot, and that the fee on admission should be raised; because I would say this: the Dublin Society is a society which before the Union was composed of the first men in Ireland, lords and commoners, men of great rank and property; many of these continued members afterwards; and there were men, remarkable for station, character and intelligence, who became members of the society even after that; and there are many persons who would be very desirous of getting admission into the Dublin Society, from the character which being a member of the Dublin Society is supposed to impart; and if the test were the money, paying 20 guineas, we might have persons whose presence would be very detrimental to the society; gentlemen of rank and character, if they met persons of low and vulgar habits, merely because they were able to pay the admission fee, would not be desirous to seek admission into the society, and in that way men of low station and low habits might be very injurious to the society.

2616. Have any persons of that description found their way into the society?—There are some few persons who have been remarked.

2617. They are not persons in any way connected with scientific pursuits?—No, I cannot say they are in any way.

2618. Have any persons of that description become connected with the committees?—No.

2619. Persons not in any way connected with science?—Many persons not connected with science may be members of committees.

2620. For example, the museum committee or the library committee?—They are all persons of general information who are upon the library committee,

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persons conversant with the character of works, and capable of judging; but we consider them strictly limited as to what they should purchase.

2621. *Chairman.*] Do you consider that a society of this kind, administering a large public grant for the benefit of the nation, should be of an aristocratic character?—I rather think so, that is my feeling; at the same time I consider it is the decided duty of that society to throw open its doors and departments for the benefit and instruction of the public; that I consider to be perfectly compatible with its aristocratic character; because when the society, in obedience to the mandates of the Lords of the Treasury, formed a different class of annual subscribers to be admissible on payment of an annual sum, I would say the persons to be admissible in that manner could, without the payment of any sum, be admissible easily to all the same advantages.

2622. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] The principal objection to those persons was their frequenting the news-room, was it not?—No, I do not see any great objection to any person who goes there frequenting the news-room.

2623. But that is the only place of meeting in the society where a person of the habits you describe could be objectionable?—No; in the meetings of the society. With respect to the news-room I would say any number of persons might be there; there is no intercourse between the parties; there is no conversation; a more silent and quiet room I never witnessed than the news-room of the society.

2624. Then what could be the objection to an industrious tradesman frequenting the society for the purpose of improving himself?—I do not see any. With respect to access to the news-room, or the meetings of the society, there can be no objection to such a person coming in; but it is quite unnecessary to his own improvement, and I would say it is very probable the admission of one low character might tend to the exclusion of many of high character. We all know with men there is more or less of an aristocratic tendency; be their station what it may, they do not like to see at the same table and in the same room persons of different grades or habits; and with a view to the improvement of that individual, it is unnecessary he should be admissible as a member.

2625. *Chairman.*] Supposing a tradesman in the lowest class, or in the humbler walks of life, has addicted himself very much to science, do you think there could be any objection on the part of the members of the society to sit with him at the same table with a view of promoting science, in one of the committees, for instance?—No, there would be no objection; but that is a different thing from a meeting in a news-room or mixed meetings. You may have such persons at a lecture, or in the museum, but it is a different thing to having intercourse with them in the news-room and at weekly meetings.

2626. Then suppose the news-room and the weekly meetings were abolished, your objection would no longer prevail?—If they were to be suppressed, I think it would be very destructive of the society; if the society is to be guided by those principles which appear to be laid down by the Government. I beg to say the society feels quite at sea, and have felt so for many years, as to what the real settled views and wishes of the Government with respect to them are; and that is a point I consider of the weightiest importance. I do not like to trouble the Committee with instances; but I can show, from the Treasury Minutes and Orders, that the society are disposed at all times to bow to the Government as submissively as their judgment will permit. If they have received commands they felt they could not, without detriment, comply with, they have remonstrated against them; the remonstrances have been, to a certain extent, yielded to. There have been other orders; and the society have been left, up to the moment these occurrences commenced, in utter ignorance of what the real views of the Government were with respect to the society; I take the liberty of mentioning that with special reference to the news-room. There is a Treasury Minute, which directly confirms the Report of the Select Committee on Irish Miscellaneous Estimates in 1829. It will be seen in an instant, from the Report of the Select Committee in 1829, they make certain regulations for the government of the society; and they accompany the approval of Parliamentary aid to the society by the recommendation of certain regulations, by which, in their opinion, the private funds of the society might be increased, and its claim to Parliamentary aid become more unobjectionable. The recommendation was made evidently from a desire of increasing the private funds of the society, and rendering their claim upon Parliament more unobjectionable. That is followed by a Minute of

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the Treasury, referred to in the Report of the Select Committee on the 12th October 1831, in these words: "And it also appearing from a Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, referring to the Report of that Committee (which Minute is dated the 31st of December 1830, but did not reach the society until the 22d day of last September, and then only in consequence of its having been printed by order of the House of Commons), that Government have decided to make local contribution the test of the utility of the Royal Dublin Society, and the condition to be uniformly insisted on, in order to justify the grant of public money." In fact, that was a Minute of the Treasury made in December 1830, which never reached the society, except through its being printed by the House of Commons. Now, in what way was the society to regulate its proceedings? It was told by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, confirmed by the Government, stated to be approved by the Lords of the Treasury, that they must take such measures as would increase their private funds; it was only on the increase of their private funds they were to look for any claim on the public money. The society strongly remonstrated against that, and they remonstrated against a principle of that kind; it was quite impossible they could act upon it; and the 7th Resolution, adopted by the meeting of the 12th October 1831, I will take the liberty of reading:

"That, influenced by these considerations, it is confidently hoped that neither Government nor Parliament will enforce the principle of that Minute against the society; but should they be disappointed in this expectation, they are of opinion that it will be more becoming the Royal Dublin Society, and the rank and station which it now holds, and in which it was placed by the Parliament of Ireland, to submit to be at once annihilated by the Imperial Parliament as a national institution, than to drag on, under the operation of this Minute, a precarious and feeble existence, until, stripped one by one of its valuable institutions, its lectures, drawing-schools, gardens, museums, &c., it, too, be at length finally extinguished."

The 10th Resolution is, "That therefore His Majesty's Government be earnestly requested to favour the society with such information on these points as may enable the society to steer a safe and creditable course; whilst at the same time every assurance be given, on the part of the society, of its sincere anxiety to comply, in every practicable respect, with the wishes of Government and Parliament."

These Resolutions were transmitted to the Government.

2627. Will you describe to the Committee what you conceive to be objectionable in the Treasury Minutes to which you refer in the Report of the Select Committee?—What I consider objectionable is this, that local contribution is made the test of the utility of the Dublin Society; that is, if in one year it received 1,000 *l.* as local contribution, and another year 1,500 *l.*, that 1,500 *l.* was to be deemed a more creditable year to the Dublin Society than the 1,000 *l.* a year. That was the test of its utility, whereas the test should be quite the reverse. We might not receive 100 *l.* in local contributions, and yet be much more useful and more deserving of support by the community than when we received 1,500 *l.* a year from that source. We therefore objected to it as a test; it was quite of an erroneous character; it did not depend upon us whether the public were willing to join us or not. The public have supported the society of late years very fully and freely, and they are ready occasionally to act with us. The Committee of the House of Commons confirmed the decision of the Government by telling us they approved of the resolution; the committee of the society remonstrated against both these points, from their consequences. We are told the support of the public is to be the test of our utility; we remonstrate against that; we are left in ignorance of the impression our remonstrance makes, and in order to supply the test required by the Government, the society increase and maintain the news-room; they know it is an attraction; they know it never has been detrimental to the society, except in as far as it costs 70 *l.* a year; but in order to act as an attraction, they not only kept up the news-room, but they rather liberalize or extend the class of books which go into the library, to make it a lending library, so that they have in both respects become a society more attractive to new members, and, whatever may be the cause, new members have flowed in more freely; but the society was reduced to that from the situation in which they were placed between the Resolution of the House of Commons and the Minute of the Lords of the Treasury.

2628. Have not the number of members increased very much since the report of that Committee and the Treasury Minute to which you refer?—They have increased,

increased, but decidedly not in consequence; for it is quite clear, by referring to the statement of the society, in answer to Mr. Drummond's letter, there was a falling off in the amount of admission, and when the society, in compliance with the Report of the Select Committee, abolished newspapers as supported by the funds of the society, and left it to private subscriptions, it would be seen that members fell off largely; there was scarcely any private funds derived from the admission of members. In the year 1831 there was a statement given: 1831, four new members; 1832, 14 new members. We then abolished the private contributions for newspapers, and restored the news-room at the public expense, and immediately new members flowed in: 1833, 73 new members; 1834, 65 new members; 1835, 63 new members; and I say if we had done nothing with respect to newspapers,—I myself make scarcely any use of them, but I never could perceive any detriment from them, and they certainly contribute to draw local funds.

2629. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Has not there been a news-room in the Dublin Society for a long time?—At all times it appears there have been newspapers taken in.

2630. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Do you attribute the increase of members to the establishment of a news-room?—In part.

2631. The news-room has existed for many years, and yet during the existence of the news-room they had not increased?—The news-room existed up to 1831, and there were few admissions of members. But there is another cause to be taken into account; we did, in compliance with the wish of Government, reduce the admission fee from 30 *l.* to 20 guineas since 1824. That contributes very materially, and as I stated, we have also liberalized, as it were, the character of the books received into the library.

2632. May not the increase of members be attributed to a growing conviction in the minds of the public, that the Government were determined to make the society generally useful to the country, and put an end to any abuses or alleged abuses that existed?—I think it had no such effect; on the contrary, I would say there is nothing so injurious to the society as putting it in a dilemma. On the day the propositions of the Lord Lieutenant were received there were seven candidates to be balloted for, and their friends withdrew their names, and but one member has been admitted since that ballot. Not an individual will be proposed, unless it be an odd one, until the whole question between the Government and the society is finally adjusted.

2633. Was that before or after the rejection of Dr. Murray?—It was when the Lord Lieutenant's propositions were sent to the society. On that day there were a number of candidates for the ballot, and their names were taken down.

2634. That was since Dr. Murray's rejection?—Yes.

2635. Might not that have some effect on the admission of members?—I do not believe it had; and certainly it could not have any. This is to be considered: that a vast majority of the society has been, and probably ever will be, Protestants; it is of that class (without any disrespect to any other person of a different persuasion) all the institutions of Ireland in the beginning have been constituted, and very naturally. When they have been established, our Roman-catholic brethren seek admission, and have always freely found it; and I would say, if there be a disposition in the Dublin Society to give a preference one way or the other, it would be to give admission to Roman-catholic candidates; their decided wish is, and their desire would be, to encourage it. I do not mean to say that persons obnoxious on one side or the other would not be excluded, I think they ought; and I am sure if obnoxious characters, considered politically, are admitted into the society, it would be detrimental to it.

2636. Do you conceive the opinion you have just given to be the opinion of the public?—I am sure it is the opinion of every person who knows the society at all; I cannot answer for the opinions of those who are ignorant of it. It is quite clear to me, that for many years back the Government and Parliament have been ignorant of the real character of the society; and in the minutes there is a petition which they presented to the House of Commons when that Treasury Minute was under discussion, and they concluded that petition (which was a valuable one, as containing within it undeniable facts) in these words: "They humbly and earnestly implore that your Honourable House may institute whatever inquiry you may think necessary into the truth of the foregoing statements, confident that the more rigorous the investigation, the more complete will be their vindication;"

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vindication;" and I do say, on the part of the society, there is nothing we have so earnestly sought for as the strictest investigation. It has long been my opinion, that the only chance of permanent safety and peace the society had was in a reference of this sort to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, who might fairly adjudicate upon it; and it is my conviction that this Committee, upon fairly and fully inquiring into the circumstances, will feel the society has been labouring under a prejudice as to its character, constitution and working, which it did not at all deserve.

2637. Do you conceive if the news-room were abolished it would drive a great number of the members out of the society?—Certainly not; though it holds out an inducement to many persons to subscribe. I know no harm the news-room ever did; and I am sure if local funds be desirable, it does good. The numbers in that society do it no harm. They do not stand in each other's way, and nothing but the great excitement of recent discussions made the meetings of inconvenient bulk. Before that the meetings varied from 30 to 50 or 60 occasionally. I never saw any inconvenience from numbers except in the recent discussions, and then no person can wonder that there was inconvenience.

2638. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson*.] I think you stated that Mr. Weld, the honorary secretary, was not a person in whom the society would feel confidence as to the expression of opinions on his part affecting the society?—I did say so, because that is my own opinion, and that I know to be the feeling of many others.

2639. I think you made reference to some occasion on which he had been employed on a public mission, which gave rise to that want of confidence in the society?—Yes; on that very occasion, when the last reduction was made in the grant, the society came to those resolutions, some of which I quoted; and, acting under the influence of that last resolution, in which they express their anxious desire to know the real views and wishes of the Government, when the society re-assembled in November they commissioned Mr. Weld, for the purpose of distinctly and fully understanding how they stood with the Government, to visit London; and his communications were with Mr. Spring Rice, who was then Secretary to the Treasury. Mr. Weld went over under special circumstances: the selected committee had agreed to an estimate reducing the expenditure of the society to the sum specified by the Lords of the Treasury, 5,300*l.*; the selected committee presented that report to the society, and the society refused to confirm it; they re-committed it, and said they could not work the society efficiently on that reduced grant, and that the estimate should go over for 7,000*l.*, the original grant: "we can only go on efficiently with that sum; we cannot work it efficiently on the reduced grant, and therefore let the estimate be for the full sum" (this was before it was voted by Parliament); "and if they will reduce us to a lower ebb, it is better we should die of our own accord than be gradually extinguished and die discreditably." Mr. Weld therefore was sent over after the rejection of the report of the selected committee. He went over with the estimate of the society at 7,000*l.*, as approved by the society; he also brought over with him the report of the selected committee, which had been rejected, at the scale of 5,300*l.*; and in his communications with Mr. Spring Rice he let out that reduced estimate, made as it were by a committee of the society, and Mr. Rice eagerly seized upon it, as Mr. Weld represented to us, and was delighted to get an estimate framed by the society or one of its committees on the reduced scale. Mr. Rice took it, according to the report made to us, and gladly adopted it; and that formed the estimate sanctioned by Parliament, the heads of which are contained in the Minutes of the Lords of the Treasury; and the society were tied up to that estimate on the reduced scale, which they objected to because of the wrong it did their professors.

2640. *Chairman*.] On what ground was the Parliamentary vote reduced, was it on account of a lavish expenditure in any one department, or was it with a view to general economy?—It was understood to be without reference to the working of the society, part and parcel of the system which has been acted upon for so many years, of reducing the Irish Estimates.

2641. It was not stated by the Treasury that it was agreed upon from their being dissatisfied with the mode in which the affairs were administered?—Never.

2642. Nor was any dissatisfaction urged against the scale of payment to the officers?—Not in the least; and the Lords of the Treasury, in confirming by their Minute that estimate brought over by Mr. Weld, and which had been rejected by

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by the society, accompanied their approval of that with this recommendation only: "My Lords are also of opinion, that in order to give to the public the greatest benefit that can be derived from this institution, annual subscribers should be admitted to the use of the rooms and collections without any election, the property and the government of the society being still vested in those who are members of the society itself." After we anxiously sought to know what was the opinion of the Government on different points, the only recommendation that accompanied the estimate was that we should make a class of annual subscribers, which we did; and the intimation conveyed to us by Mr. Weld was this, "The grant has been reduced to 5,300 *l.*, and you may do what you please with it."

2643. Then the society felt that Mr. Weld had been guilty of an indiscretion in exhibiting this estimate?—Yes, that Mr. Weld had indiscreetly put Mr. Rice in possession of the possibility of carrying on the society by a reduced estimate, by an estimate the society had repudiated, and which they had repudiated on the ground that in agreeing to it, they would be doing a gross wrong to their professors.

2644. Did that occur previous to or subsequent to the publication of that little pamphlet by Mr. Weld, which was published at the expense of the society?—This was antecedent.

2645. You have stated that Mr. Weld was not the organ of the society: you are aware that the pamphlet in defence of the society which he published was printed at the expense of the society?—Yes, and it was considered a very creditable statement; it was the field in which the society would place confidence in Mr. Weld, that he would give a fair and true statement of the details of the society; with his opinions they by no means concur; but at the same time his election as honorary secretary is a proof that when the society met with a person earnest and zealous in the service of the society, be his opinions what they may, they would elect him to an honourable station.

2646. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] You mentioned as a source of income the admission of annual subscribers; will you state your own opinion whether you consider that an eligible source of income to the society?—I have no doubt it would be very injurious to take anything but a life subscription. I state that most positively, from long experience in my own day, and from my knowledge of the past; and from the beginning of the society nothing appears more extraordinary than this, that the society making such expenditure of money, in the third year of its existence, in 1733, was nearly ruined by arrears of subscriptions, and nothing saved it but Dr. Madden's liberality and activity in raising funds from private sources; after that it was chiefly supported by the Royal grant of 500 *l.* a year before it got a charter, and since the charter there has been no end of arrears. I have heard witnesses examined who stated it must be the fault of the society that such arrears were allowed to accumulate; I say, on the contrary, that nothing is more clearly proved by the proceedings of the society, than the most extraordinary pains taken by them every year to enforce the payment of arrears. They not only stigmatized the individuals in arrear, ordering their names to be printed in the proceedings, and in the almanacks in italics, but they got an Act of Parliament enabling the society to sue them; they sued numbers of them, and compelled many to pay; they drew up a bond, which a member on his admission was compelled to sign, by which he subjected himself voluntarily to a penalty of 50 *l.* if he did not pay his annual subscriptions, and yet all was unavailing; and with the amplest experience on the part of the society against annual subscriptions, I did at last with difficulty induce the society to abolish annual subscriptions altogether, and there has been in that respect nothing but quietness and order since; the money is paid when the member is admitted; and I have no doubt the society has made money by having life subscriptions, and nothing else.

2647. Then I understand your only objection to life subscriptions is to such life subscriptions being the only qualification for members, but I do not understand you to object to receiving an annual sum to pay for the use of the society?—I do not consider that really necessary, because there is no person with any taste for science, who cannot have access to all the society's establishment without paying anything; at the same time, if it be desired by Government and Parliament, I, as a member, should be very slow to object to it; but I would rather give gratuitous admission on the part of the society, than take from any man so small a sum as 20 *s.* a year.

2648. There have been objections stated to the society by reason of the cum-

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brous machinery by which it is worked, and its possible cost to the society in printing their Proceedings; do you feel that practice to be objectionable, or do you think there is any advantage accruing from it?—I am satisfied there is advantage accruing from it, and I speak from ample experience. I am satisfied, that without the printed Proceedings a number of important propositions would be carried while the whole body of the society was in entire ignorance of them; it therefore prevents serious inconvenience; and as whatever is to be proposed must appear in the Proceedings, which circulate among the members, it enables them to say, "I will go to the society next Thursday, there is something important to be discussed;" or if they see nothing important for discussion, they will not give themselves the trouble, but will stay away. With respect to the so-called "cumbrous machinery" of the society, it is necessary to its purity and well-working. Formerly, the most important reports of committees, involving any principle even in the appointment of a new officer, or any amount in the expenditure of the funds, were presented and confirmed at the same meeting, and as soon as a report was presented, if there were a party present desirous of carrying it, it was put to the vote and carried. No such thing can take place now. If a report is presented it must lie on the table for a week, and it brings an attendance which ensures a full consideration and a fair decision, and in the shortest way; for though the weekly meetings are not indispensable, I mean every week, (there are not 30 in a year), yet these weekly meetings are a check upon all the officers and departments of the society, and I do say, with respect to the news-room, it is very useful in another respect, as it is a motive even with some members to go through the society's house, and by sitting there they form a constant check upon officers and servants and every other person.

2649. Is it your opinion that the society is fairly chargeable with any desire to acquire or exercise patronage at the public expense, or at the expense of the funds of the society?—I think there are many transactions on the Proceedings which would show the very reverse. For example, on the death of Mr. Lysaight, who was registrar to the society, in opposition to an active canvass on the part of members, and of influential members of the society, they decided to combine the offices of housekeeper and registrar in one person, with a saving of nearly 100 *l.* a year to the funds of the society, though there was a strong canvass to keep the offices separate, in order to uphold patronage.

2650. Is it your opinion that the offices of registrar and assistant-secretary might be united with advantage to the society?—Certainly not with the business which the society has to perform, as the agent for distributing the Parliamentary grant. It would be impossible; the business could not be done; the registrar has an immensity of business in his way, and the assistant-secretary, when he does his duty, as the present secretary does, has at times more to do than a man can well do.

2651. Do you think the present assistant-secretary is a good and efficient officer?—I consider him a most valuable officer; I never knew what a good officer in his department was, until Mr. Hardman filled the office. We had, under the old system which prevailed in the society, two bad officers in those departments, but the registrar and the assistant-secretary we have now are two as correct and as efficient men as can be desired; better I could not desire either in one or the other department. They are perfectly unobjectionable.

2652. Is the time of your assistant-secretary fully occupied?—It is not only fully occupied, but I am satisfied if he himself were to be the person to write out all he has to write, it must occupy not only the whole of his time at the society, but a large portion of his evenings must be occupied in writing at home.

2653. Is it your opinion that the gentleman who fills that office now is possessed of all the qualifications necessary to enable him to discharge all his duties efficiently and advantageously to the society?—I do not know any qualification in which he is deficient, except that in a few years I should wish him more youth and better health; but as regards correctness and efficiency, he is as desirable an officer as the society could wish; and I say that without having been one of those who voted for him; I never did; I even objected to the recent grant of 50 *l.* a year for his clerk, but on grounds inconnected with his merits.

2654. You objected to his salary being augmented?—It has been augmented in this way: he has been allowed 50 *l.* to enable him to maintain a clerk, there has been so much writing to execute.

2655. Is it your opinion, in order to fulfil the duties incumbent on the assistant-secretary, that the individual ought to be a man of science?—He has nothing to

do with science; I think if he were a man of science it might rather be an impediment in his way; he ought to be a gentleman of general information; the secretary's department has nothing to do with science. He could discharge every duty with which he can be entrusted without being what is called, in the usual phrase, "a man of science."

2656. Is he a man of sufficient general information and intelligence to qualify him?—Yes; and he is a man of business, which is above all other qualifications for his office.

2657. Was there competition for the office?—Yes, there were several candidates. Mr. Weld offered himself as a candidate for the office, but such was the estimate of Mr. Hardman's qualifications that he was preferred.

2658. Were there other competitors likewise?—There were other competitors whose names I do not remember.

2659. A reference has been made to the Geological Society of London as a sort of model for the Dublin Society, and we have had the opinions of other witnesses upon that; is it your opinion that the Geological Society is a model in any respect for the Dublin Society to be established upon?—I have read the charter and bye-laws of the Geological Society, and I think them a very good model for a society like itself or any similar society; but the Dublin Society in no respect resembles the Geological Society, and what might be very good for one might be quite unsuited for another; and there is this obvious difference, that the Geological Society has one single object, and has very moderate funds; the Dublin Society has a great number of objects to cultivate, and has very ample funds, both of the public and of their own, which require a degree of surveillance and strictness of distribution which cannot be necessary for the distribution of a small private fund. I therefore cannot consider the Geological Society or any other as a model for the working of our society which now has been brought to a very good bearing after 100 years experience.

2660. Are you aware of any very strong testimony which has been given in favour of the Royal Dublin Society when acting upon its own resources, as compared to when it was acting under the resources of Parliament?—There is the testimony of an individual whom every body recognizes as a very competent judge, and who at that time investigated the proceedings of the Dublin Society, taking the liberty of finding fault with several of their schemes, and very justly; I allude to Mr. Arthur Young, who visited Ireland in 1776 and 1777; and in speaking of the society, he says, "Great honour is due to Ireland for having given birth to the Dublin Society, which has the undisputed merit of being the father of all the similar societies now existing in Europe. It was established in 1731, and owed its origin to one of the most patriotic individuals which any country has produced, Dr. Samuel Madden. For some years it was supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the members forming a fund much under 1,000 *l.* a year; yet was there such a liberality of sentiment in their conduct, and so pure a love of the public interest apparent in all their transactions, as enabled them with that small fund to effect much greater things than they have done in later times, since Parliament has granted them regularly 10,000 *l.* a Session. A well-written history of their transactions would be a work extremely useful to Ireland, for it would explain much better than any reasoning could do, the proper objects for the patronage both of the society and Parliament." That was the opinion given by Mr. Arthur Young, in his Tour through Ireland in 1776 and 1777; at the same time severely censuring them, or rather the Irish Parliament, with respect to their patronage of the silk and woollen manufactures of Ireland; but although he does censure them in that way, this is the general opinion he gave of their former proceedings, and the society ordered a dozen copies of the Tour with those observations censuring them.

2661. Is it your opinion that all desirable changes in the constitution of the society could be effected without trenching upon the provisions of the charter?—I am not only of opinion that could be done without trenching on the charter, but that it is only necessary for the society to see that there is a feeling of confidence in them, that there is no distrust of them, that there is a fair and reasonable estimate of what they have done and what they may be capable of doing, and there is no desire on the part of Government or Parliament which the society would not most cheerfully comply with. At the same time, I must say this, that the society not only recently but upon the other occasions to which I have referred, have protested against the conditions imposed upon them; and why? because they

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they were imposed in real ignorance of the state and condition of the society; but let any fair desire be expressed on the part of the Government, that the society would look into itself, and see whether either with the existing grant its machinery could be made more convenient or more efficient for the proper distribution of the Grant, the society, I have not the least doubt whatever, would cheerfully sit down to such a task. Nothing can be more desirable to a body moving at a regular pace than giving it an occasional spur, and some motive for fresh exertion; but of late years the society have been kept in utter ignorance of the opinions of Government, while they only want to know them, to act upon them as far as possible.

2662. Are you prepared to suggest any such improvement or modifications in the system of the society as you think would really improve it and keep it in harmony with the charter?—There are a great many things that could be proposed, I have no doubt, with the most desirable result, if we had the means. Let the grant be what it had been. I think 10,000*l.* a year would enable the society to build what is necessary, and to add to their establishment, and make the Dublin Society approach as nearly as might be to the efficiency of the British Museum. Of course it could not go to the same extent, for we could never calculate upon such munificent grants, but it might be made a most valuable institution. As it is, if the present rate of grant continues, it must struggle on without any great credit to the country or itself.

2663. Have you any suggestions to offer with respect to improving the machinery of the society?—I have stated some respects in which it could be improved, and be made to work advantageously in the estimate of the scientific gentlemen who, as far as I can understand, wish to monopolize everything to themselves. I think every deference should be shown to them; but I have no doubt, from what I have witnessed, that men of general information and sound sense are quite as competent to regulate such a society, if not more so.

2664. The question was calculated to draw from you any suggestions, if you had any to offer, for improving the machinery of the society, or for its management and government?—I should say if a larger grant were made to the society, there might be a previous understanding and communication with the Government as to the objects to which it should be applied, and upon what grounds Parliament made the increased grant, and I have no doubt they would find the society ready and eager in forwarding their views.

2665. It has been stated with reference to the library, that a good many books have found their way into the library which are unfit for such an institution; what is your opinion of the selection of books for the library?—I think, generally speaking, it is quite unobjectionable. There are some books which now and then get in, which I have entirely dissented from; for instance, I remember laying my finger on one, Scott's Life of Napoleon, I thought that not a suitable work; but I have known the society reject the report of the library committee, because they disapproved of some books purchased by them, which is sometimes unavoidable: an auction takes place of valuable books, and they entrust a discretionary power to the librarian, or one or two members of the library committee, to attend that auction, and they will, without the deliberate counsel of all their brethren, purchase books, which do not seem to be quite appropriate; but as long as you have a lending library attached to it, and it is desirable to hold out that inducement to persons to become members, I do not see that that is very objectionable.

2666. But taking the strict view you have been submitting, has the selection appeared to you to be unsuitable or improper to any extent?—I should say it is very trifling, it has gone to no extent that is worth notice.

2667. Are you familiar with the collection of books?—I am. I was three years a member of the library committee, and it was upon my proposition the titles of books purchased by the library committee were inserted on the minutes of the society. I wished it done for the purpose of bringing them under the cognizance of the society in the Proceedings, and in that way there is an efficient check; and I think it very desirable that every article of property the society has acquired should be stated in its printed Proceedings.

2668. Have you any reason to know that suspicions have been entertained by disinterested persons of the proceedings of the Agricultural Society, as being hostile to the Dublin Society?—I think the society had some grounds for suspecting some of the views with which individuals were supposed to be making representations

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representations to the Government of Ireland; for there is an agricultural association which was first working in conjunction with the Dublin Society, and the members connected with that association, were two of the parties then making communications to the Government. I have a document in my possession which shows that that agricultural association at first memorialed his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, eulogising the efforts of the Dublin Society; but subsequent to the collision of the Government with the society, the association presented a second memorial, of a different character, to which they have sought the support of respectable persons*.

2669. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Are you acquainted with the appropriation of the grant, as regards the botanic garden, and other departments of the society?—Yes; I have been a member of the society many years, and I am well acquainted with it.

2670. With reference to the allocation of the funds of the society, are you able to state to the Committee your judgment as bearing upon the propriety of that allocation?—I know this from long experience, which is of a double kind; I have my own personal experience for 28 years, and I have also my experience of the society from a familiar knowledge of all its past transactions. I have taken an interest in the society; I have purchased the old printed volumes, and I have read over and examined them latterly, and I can state, for the information of the Committee, that when the society formed a botanic garden, they purchased the ground, part of which was church property, from the dean and chapter of Christchurch; they purchased the interest of Major Tickell, who had a lease, for which they paid 1,400 *l.*; and they purchased the interest of the Hume family in the ground, to the amount of 1,250 *l.*, entirely out of their own funds.

2671. When you say out of their own funds, do you mean the funds derived from private sources, as contradistinguished from the public grants?—I do; and it is not amiss to bear that distinction in mind, in speaking of the private funds and property of the society; they did not enter the subscriptions of members in the same account with the grants; the society kept distinct accounts; they kept their own funds separate, and when they received the Parliamentary grant, it was a grant appropriated by Act of Parliament to specific purposes. They distributed that Parliamentary grant; it never entered into, and was not mixed up with, their own accounts. On many occasions, instead of receiving the money from the Treasury, as they have of late years, the orders for the various purposes were paid by the Treasury themselves, upon the certificate of the Dublin Society, so that each was quite distinct. When Parliament decided that there should be a botanic garden, the society purchased the interest in the ground out of its own funds, and Parliament granted the money for the buildings that were erected, the hot-houses and other buildings; but the interest in the ground itself was purchased out of its own funds, which were kept separate until the time of the Union.

2672. With reference to the Parliamentary grant, the society might be considered an agent in applying that grant according to the estimate?—Certainly.

2673. With reference to its own funds, it exercised the right of applying it to such purposes as the society thought fit?—Yes; Parliament voted money for specific objects, and the society said, "To enable us to apply the Parliamentary grant according to the will of Parliament, we must have a certain establishment and a certain number of officers; the original establishment, which was well suited to our own funds, was quite unsuited for the purposes of Parliament, and therefore we were compelled to build, and appoint a number of officers which would not otherwise have been necessary, and therefore it was the society have so acted, and we feel that there has been wrong and injustice done us; that when we have been forced into greater extravagance, and a more expensive position for distributing the Parliamentary grant, we should be left unsupported with all that establishment, and all that machinery which we have been obliged to construct as agents.

2674. Does anything further occur to you as useful or necessary to mention to this Committee, by way of information, touching the Royal Dublin Society, beyond those subjects which the members of the Committee have already examined you upon?—I dare say there are other matters which I might wish to mention, which the Committee may be otherwise fully informed upon, but my anxious

* *N.B.*—The document was handed in, and its insertion on the minutes subsequently sanctioned by the writer, but since withdrawn.—*W. H.*

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anxious desire is, to impress upon the Committee my own conviction, that the Dublin Society is not the body which it has been generally represented to be; that the Dublin Society is, and always has been, most anxious to stand well with Government and Parliament, and act in compliance with their views and wishes when they fully understand them; at the same time they must feel themselves at liberty to remonstrate, if orders or conditions are imposed upon them inconsistent with their charter or bye-laws, or which, being against their judgment, they could not comply with; but that their disposition is to comply, and they are reluctant to refuse.

2675. Are you able to say the feeling of the majority of the society, from your intercourse with its members, is that the Government has intervened in this matter improperly, or that the Government has been misled by misrepresentations on particular points, and has fallen into error?—Unquestionably the feeling is that the Government have been misled, and misled, as we consider, by persons, who are in the first place ignorant of the constitution and working of the society, and, in the next place, have views of their own.

2676. *Chairman.*] That observation applies to recent proceedings, subsequent to the Committee on Irish Estimates?—Yes; for instance, we conceive Mr. Naper and Mr. Hamilton are agriculturists who would run expensively into that department, and who have misled the Government. As to Mr. Hutton, we consider he has a favourite hobby, which hobby he would ride at any cost or expense: that is our feeling with regard to Mr. Hutton, who has been at times an active member of the committee of mineralogy, but not an active member of the society, and very little conversant with its working or details.

2677. Do you think the feeling that exists on that subject among the great majority of the members of the society would tend to facilitate an amicable and satisfactory arrangement of this matter?—I have no doubt of it whatever; and I entertain no question of this, that it was not from any competence which the special committee might consider me to possess, from my acquaintance with the proceedings of the society, that they proposed my name, so much as from the desire I have evinced from the beginning to endeavour to accommodate matters. Although my disposition was to make an independent stand upon any question in which I thought I was right, I evinced a desire on all occasions creditably to accommodate matters.

2678. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] Do you not think a large portion of the public anxious to join the society have participated in many of those opinions of Mr. Naper, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Hutton?—I would not say a large portion; there may be many who do, but I am quite certain it is an erroneous impression. What can the public suppose or conclude, when they have known from year to year that the Dublin Society has been regularly maligned in Parliament? for long before 1829, whenever the grant was under discussion, there was not a year when the society was not misrepresented and, as we consider, calumniated in Parliament; there was then no one Member of the House conversant with the society or competent to take its part, and it was no wonder the public should take up an unfavourable impression respecting the society.

2679. Do you not think the letters of Dr. Meyler are very likely to injure the society in the opinion of the sober-minded public?—Not the letters; but that letter of the 24th of February is one not calculated to serve the society, if the society could be held answerable for it. The society cannot consider themselves answerable for it, though individually they disapproved of that letter, much as their feelings were excited on the occasion. The other letters were quite of a different cast and character.

2680. *Chairman.*] But if the public should know that Dr. Meyler, after having written that letter, was deputed by a special committee to come over here to represent the feelings of the society, might it not be very likely to identify Dr. Meyler's spirit with the spirit of the society?—It would be an erroneous impression, because he was not sent over or named as a person authorized to represent the society, nor was I authorized to represent the society. When I was named myself, I named Dr. Meyler, not as representing the sentiments of the society or the committee, but as a person well acquainted with the society, who was competent to answer for every thing he did, and Dr. Meyler did not seem to have any objection to come over and meet the scrutiny.

2681. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Is he a gentleman who has taken much interest in the business of the society?—He has at all times been an active member.

2682. He is a doctor of medicine?—Yes.

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2683. And he has taken some part in practical science?—The chemical department he has always devoted himself to.

2684. Were not a great many members of the society surprised at his coming forward as he did in print on that occasion?—Not with respect to his first letters, but certainly there was a good deal of surprise, and more than surprise, expressed at the letter respecting which I have been examined.

2685. Mr. *More O'Ferrall.*] As to your opinion with respect to the news-room, are you a member of any other society in Dublin besides this society?—I have been a member of some for a great many years, and am a life subscriber to the Dublin Library.

2686. Are you a member of any of the societies connected with your profession?—Yes certainly, the College of Physicians.

2687. Not the College of Surgeons?—No.

2688. Are you aware there was a reading-room connected with the College of Physicians?—In an indirect way. There is the College of Physicians, and there is also an association of the members of that college who have apartments in College Green, and who have a library there, as well as newspapers and periodicals. The College of Physicians itself has no such thing; they have a library, but they have no newspapers or periodicals.

2689. Was the establishment of a news-room found prejudicial to the college?—The very reverse; if the newspapers were abolished, though the physicians who enter there are of every variety of religion and politics, the funds would very speedily fall off.

2690. Did it not lead to disputes?—No. I heard of a scene that did surprise me certainly, which took place lately; that was from a member exciting a discussion about some sentiments which appeared in a newspaper, upon the subject of Dens' Theology, and he moved, that the newspaper should not be received; but he was left in a minority upon that question, for the answer was, if we abolish one paper for its opinions, we must abolish another for its opinions. I should say, that in the Dublin Society the mass of papers are decidedly on the liberal side; there is every paper of that description taken into the news-room. There are two periodicals on the opposite side, which are the only articles I should say are at all objectionable, if there is any great strictness to be observed, viz. Blackwood's and Frazer's magazines. I consider them merely in the same light as newspapers.

2691. Does the society conceive that it is empowered to appropriate any portion of the public money in allowing pensions to servants in the establishment?—Certainly, with the concurrence of the Lord Lieutenant; we always sought and always obtained that concurrence.

2692. Has it been much practised?—No; the only instances I have seen upon record are, that of Mrs. Lister, the widow of the assistant secretary and registrar for upwards of 30 years: she was pensioned with the concurrence of the Lord Lieutenant; and when Mr. Underwood, as head gardener, was put upon his retiring allowance with the concurrence of the Government, he died of cholera about four months afterwards, and the widow would have been left desolate, but that the society allowed her 25*l.* a year as long as she lived, provided the concurrence of his Excellency was obtained. A representation was made to his Excellency, who cheerfully expressed his concurrence, and that 25*l.* a year has been paid to her since her husband's death.

2693. By what rule are the servants of the society superannuated?—The only instance of superannuation of servants that I have known, is one of the disabled labourers in the botanic garden, a man who has been in the garden about 30 years; and in consideration of his being one of the labourers who has been there from the beginning, he has been employed for the last two years in weeding.

2694. Do you think it desirable that superannuations should be settled by some disinterested department?—As to any abuse that has ever arisen in that respect, I know of none, because there is an efficient check; unless there is a fair cause shown to Government, the Government will not allow it; and in the few cases that have occurred they have been cases of clear and unquestionable right. There was one case in which the society voted a pension which was not fairly called for, and his Excellency negatived it. I am sure of this: it would be a matter of more satisfaction to the society that it should be regulated as it is elsewhere, and that the society should not be under the necessity of making application to his Excellency. It is for Parliament to say whether they will leave it with

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with his Excellency, or vest it in some other department; the society would be pleased to be relieved from such applications.

2695. Do you think if the scale of superannuation were known to the servants of the society, that scale depending upon the good conduct of the individuals, it would be a great inducement to them to discharge their duties satisfactorily?—I am sure it would, and therefore it must be desirable, so far as that could be accomplished; I am sure in the society there is every wish for such a regulation.

2696. *Chairman.*] Are you decidedly opposed to the reduction in the amount of members' admission fee?—Unquestionably; I think it is at the lowest possible scale at which it ought to be.

2697. You would object to a change, by which persons paying three guineas annually, and 5*l.* entrance, were admitted?—I think it would be decidedly prejudicial, and a source of loss ultimately, as has been proved again and again.

2698. Do you conceive that any member once becoming a part of the Dublin Society does not subject himself to forfeiture of the advantage of being a member, in case he does not pay up his annual subscription when required by the bye-laws of the society?—That I understand has been the opinion of the law officers of the Crown upon one or two occasions, when their opinions were taken upon the subject; that the members of the society do not forfeit their character, and that being in arrear merely deprived the member of the right of voting; that is, if there should be any question for the ballot in the society, they would say, "you must stand aside, you are in arrear;" but otherwise he would not be deprived of his membership.

2699. Do you think he would be subjected to the forfeiture of his membership on entering into an engagement to that effect upon his entrance into the society?—I mentioned that there was formerly a bond, under a penalty of 50*l.*, to that effect; but I wish to convey to the Committee the strong feeling of the society on a point which to the society at large is a matter of utter indifference, whether for the future members should come in upon a life subscription, or upon a small admission fee, or an annual payment; but there is the clearest and strongest conviction on the minds of the society at large, that it would be highly injudicious, and disadvantageous to the society in a financial point of view, ever to revert to annual payments on the part of members, while there can be a life subscription.

2700. Do you not consider that the present scale of payment is at so high a rate as to prevent many persons who are not of the wealthy classes of society, such as Protestant or Catholic clergymen with very small incomes, from entering the society?—The question is, whether for the accommodation of a particular class any reduction is to take place in the amount of admission, which would throw the doors open too wide, and be detrimental to the society; if you reduce the amount of admission you must increase the difficulties upon the ballot. If you change the system of ballot so much as to make the payment of the fee sufficient for admission, the amount of the fee ought to be increased; but I have no doubt whatever of this, that any clergyman of moderate means, be he who he may, in Dublin, who desires access to the premises of the Dublin Society, has only to request it, and the concession would be made.

2701. Do you think that any inconvenience would arise from allowing the lawn to be open to the public?—I do not see the value of such concession; the lawn is of too insignificant dimensions to be of any advantage to the public at large, and I think it would be a source of very great inconvenience to the society, if the doors were thrown open and any person could walk through, and much damage done: if they walk into the lawn they have power to go through the house, unless there were servants stationed at a pretty considerable public expense in various directions. At present members and their families go through the lawn and may pass into the house at once. There is a door at which every person enters the house on that side, and if the public at large could come in, the house would be exposed too much.

2702. Is there no porter at the door?—Not on that side.

2703. Do you mean to say it is the practice at present for maid servants and children to walk through the house?—No, there is a side passage through which they go; but any person might walk through the house if they please, and, as we may suppose, if it were open to the public, improper persons could get into the lawn, and if they had improper designs, would get into the house. The lawn was

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open more than it is at present when first the society came to Leinster House; but unpleasant circumstances occurred; in fact, improper characters used to make their appointments there, and a stricter limitation was necessary.

2704. The expense of the lawn is very considerable?—£. 300*l.* a year, I believe.

2705. Has the rent been reduced lately?—I understand a proposition has been favourably entertained for a partial reduction of the rent; but this I will say for the society, when they removed to Leinster House they made every effort to obtain an Act of Parliament to square their ground; they made repeated attempts in two or three sessions; but there were legal difficulties to encounter in the House of Lords. The boundary runs most irregularly, and in some parts quite close to the house, and until it be better regulated, we could not give up the lawn; but we offered to resign so much of our ground, if they would resign so much of theirs; and it would be a beauty if, instead of building across Merrion-square, this was made a place, so that the society's house would terminate the street, which could run upon each side of the lawn.

2706. Then, in point of fact, buildings on each side of the lawn would be rather ornamental than detrimental?—I think so, to a certain extent; if there were an iron railing marking the bounds of the society's ground, so that no erection should be made opposite the house.

2707. Under such circumstances, you think it would be desirable that the lawn should be as open as the square?—Yes; the lawn is as open now as the square.

2708. Supposing funds were placed at the disposition of the Dublin Society for the purpose of building, which should you consider the most necessary under the present circumstances, a room for a museum, or one for the exhibition of manufactures?—There is no doubt the museum is the great desideratum.

2709. Then you think the general feeling prevalent in the society is, that it is very desirable the buildings should be enlarged in such a manner as to adapt them for the reception of an adequate museum?—Yes, we have not adequate means to accommodate the museum we are in possession of.

2710. Supposing the Parliamentary grant were to be withdrawn in consequence of a difference of opinion as to the mode of administering the fund between the Executive Government and the Dublin Society, what do you imagine would be the result?—Many persons entertain an opinion that the society would fall to the ground at once. I think it would depend very much upon the energy of a few members to keep the society together, and enable it to revert to its original position. It certainly could not then do the good it does now.

2711. Do you think the society could be supported without annual subscriptions on the part of its members?—All I can say is, that I do not think the society would necessarily become defunct. I must say, for instance, with respect to the botanic garden (we have a right to that, because we purchased the ground with our own money), I think the garden might be made to contribute materially to its own support.

2712. By requiring from the public fees for admission?—No, but by the sale of plants; they might sell the plants, as they do in Glasgow and Liverpool at present.

2713. Is not that source of gain open at present, and ought it not to be rendered available?—I do not know whether it ought or not; I think under judicious arrangement it might be, and it is very remarkable that the society commenced the botanic garden with a determination to sell, and I have before me an account of sales of plants from the botanic garden to the amount of between 300*l.* and 400*l.* in the course of a year and a half; but for some reason which does not appear upon the minutes, the sale of plants was discontinued.

2714. Do you think it desirable it should be resumed?—I think it might be advantageously resumed. I am quite sure, from the accommodation which the garden has afforded, there are many plants which the curator must either sell or give away; and I think it is much better the society's funds should be benefited by a legitimate sale of plants produced there, allowing a certain per-centage to the curator as a stimulus to his activity.

2715. You have spoken of the private funds of the society as contradistinguished from the Parliamentary grant; are you not aware that in several years of the existence of the Dublin Society since the Union, the total receipts from private subscriptions has been so insignificant as not to be sufficient to pay even

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a single officer of the society?—There have been years when the receipts have been quite insignificant; for instance, upon the only occasion I recollect that may be called an attempt to approximate the Dublin Society to a club; when after their removal to Leinster House certain individuals induced the society to raise the admission fee to 50 guineas. I thought that was limiting the society too much, and approaching to an attempt to make it a club; the good sense of the society saw that, and compelled a reduction; it came down to 30 guineas, and on the representation by Government in 1829, we reduced it to 20 guineas; but with regard to the amount of money received, I know that for many years after the Union upwards of 1,800 *l.* a year has been received from the subscriptions of members.

2716. Are you aware that for three years consecutively only 51 *l.* was received?—Yes, that was when the admission was 50 *l.*

2717. In another year only 57 *l.* was received?—Yes.

2718. And that in three years consecutively the highest amount derived from private sources was 220 *l.*?—Yes.

2719. And that in another year the receipt was 126 *l.*?—Yes.

2720. Now the object of the question is, to ascertain from you whether you think that private subscriptions would have enabled you to have maintained the Dublin Society upon any footing whatever, and at the same time to purchase the property which you have acquired since the Union?—The private funds never could have enabled the society to have maintained the establishment that has been maintained since the Union, or to purchase what they have purchased; but if the society looked to raising funds, and did not know they had ample resources in the Parliamentary grant, they never would have raised the admission fee so high as to have debarred the whole community from seeking admission into the society. If the society wanted funds, it would have accommodated itself to circumstances in order to have raised them.

2721. But in point of fact, the society has been kept in existence by the Parliamentary grant?—Unquestionably it has been kept in existence in the state in which it did exist. If the society were thrown upon its own resources, of course it must at once dismiss the professors, and reduce everything expensive in that way, which has been maintained for the benefit of the public out of the fund which Parliament granted for it; but I think it might maintain its botanic garden, and its botanic garden might be made to contribute very essentially to its own support.

2722. Supposing, in case of a reluctance on the part of the society to accede to the reasonable suggestions of Government or Parliament, the Parliamentary grant were withdrawn, do you conceive it would be consistent with justice that Parliament should deal with the existing property of the Dublin Society as if it were national property in any regard?—I would say, in the first place, the society would evince no reluctance to accede to any reasonable suggestions of the Government or Parliament; but supposing under any circumstances the society did refuse its assent to conditions, reasonable or unreasonable, my impression is, that the society, as a chartered body, has, under all the circumstances of its case, a title both legal and equitable. I can only speak to the equity of the case, but I feel myself that we have a right to our property, such as it is, whether consisting of houses, land, furniture, the museum, the garden, or otherwise. I think that as a chartered body, considering the ample expenditure we have made ourselves, and considering we were only the agents of Parliament in distributing its bounty to the public, if that grant were withdrawn, so that we could not continue in our previous position, then we have a right to the property as it exists; I mean to say that, as a member of the society, I should be very slow, without a struggle, to relinquish it.

2723. Looking to a period which we may suppose to be 10 or 20 years hence, at which such a collision might arise between Government or Parliament and the members of the society, in which a wrong-headed majority, consisting of comparatively a small number of individuals, might refuse to accede to the reasonable suggestions of the Government; do you not think that in granting national funds, more particularly if those funds should be increased, it would be right to provide against such a possible contingency?—Yes, I fully and cheerfully admit that; I think it would be very fair, if Parliament increase its grant to enable the society to do certain specific things; say, to add to its permanent property in any given way, in its museum, or otherwise, I think it would be very fair, so far as the grant

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grant goes to those specific objects, that provision should be made to meet such a contingency; that if a collision did take place as to the property so purchased with the public-money, clearly and unequivocally under the direction of Parliament, it should be the right of the public to legislate for it as Parliament should think fit.

2724. In what way would you suggest that the contingency should be provided for?—I think the Act of Appropriation granting them the money might very readily do that. Suppose 10,000 *l.* were granted, not only for the society as it is, but to increase it in certain departments, a clause could be introduced, I presume, under legal advice, providing that any specific property purchased by grant of Parliament should be guarded and protected for public use hereafter. I should say the society could have no objection to such a condition under such circumstances.

2725. I think you stated you thought the existing charter was such as enabled you to make all due provision for the maintenance and efficiency of the society, with a view to the public interest and the interest of the Dublin Society, without a new charter and without an Act of Parliament; do you not conceive such a change could be effected under the existing charter, by vesting, for instance, the permanent property of the society in trustees, subject to such conditions as might be thought reasonable by the society at large?—I doubt very much whether the society would consent to relinquish the right they conceive they possess to the existing property, unless there was a fair consideration to induce them to do that.

2726. The question implies, that the administration should still be subject to the society?—Yes, but I doubt whether the society would relinquish it. They consider themselves the trustees of the property so far. I am sure a sufficient ground of their reluctance would be, that the desire to do such a thing would be an unequivocal imputation upon their own characters, and upon that ground they would not assent to it.

2727. But inasmuch as the Dublin Society is and must remain, under the existing constitution of the society, a self-elected body, is it not possible that it might become such an association as would entirely forfeit the confidence of the public, and might it not have a right, looking to the property, to provide against such a contingency when they are about to continue very large annual grants?—I doubt whether there is any risk whatever of the society forfeiting the confidence of the public when they are once fairly re-established in the good opinion of Parliament, which I trust this inquiry will lead to; and there is no danger of such a contingency arising, because Government would at all times have the power of control over that society. It has only to approach the society in a way not offensive to their feelings (as circumstances on this occasion unfortunately so tended), and the society, though composed of most independent gentlemen, would be found perfectly complaisant to the Government, for they know the Government could at once withdraw the grant, upon which their extent of utility depends.

2728. Do you think it desirable then that the Government, through the Treasury or the Lord Lieutenant, should exercise a certain financial control over the administration of the Dublin Society's affairs; would you go so far as to say they ought to have a recognised veto upon any portion of the expenditure of which they disapproved?—I think it would be quite unnecessary to have or exercise such a power, because the estimates in Parliament apportion the distribution of the money by the society, and the Commissioners of Audit would never sanction the expenditure unless it be agreeable thereto, and therefore there is a virtual veto.

2729. The grant to the society is never, therefore, diverted at all from one department to another, but is strictly confined to the particular object for which it is asked in the estimate?—It is strictly confined to the objects in the estimate. There are heads of "contingencies" which can never be anticipated in the different departments; the contingencies of one department may not require the whole amount appropriated to it; the society exercises a general right, under those heads of contingencies, to apply the balance of one to the other.

2730. But supposing the balance to remain wholly unexpended in one department from its not having been required, would the society feel itself justified in applying that balance to objects other than such as are included in the original estimates?—It must be for some of the other objects included in the estimates that I should feel myself at liberty to divert the balance which remained in one department to the purposes of another. It is very right; and it would be a source

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source of mischief if they could not do that, for these estimates are merely problematical. We say "so much for contingencies;" we may be under the mark in one department and over the mark in another; and it would be to the detriment of the establishment if we did not apply the balance of one department to the deficiency of another.

2731. That appears to be contradictory to your answer, in which you say, that unless the fund was applied according to the estimates sent in, the Commissioners of Audit would not allow the account?—That is so; several of the heads are quite specific; for instance, salaries to the officers in the different departments; there is a specific allowance, which can neither be more or less; there are other departments in which it may be more or less, and it is only a guess which can be required; but where the expenditure is merely for other objects, the Commissioners of Audit would not exercise that literal strictness which would compel them to depart from the real spirit of the expenditure.

2732. Have you any observation to offer to the Committee with respect to the officers of the society?—In answer to other questions, I have stated that the two chief paid officers of the society are most efficient men, and that I do not know of any improvement in their department.

2733. Have you observed that the circumstance of one of them having a farm in the neighbourhood of Dublin has interfered materially with the performance of his duties?—I know very well that his having a farm has been in no way detrimental to the society, in his character of housekeeper. He has been in the service of the society upwards of 30 years; he had been in service abroad as an officer of marines; he has served in the West Indies, and his health requires occasional attention; and he has had leave to be absent so far as to sleep out of the house, which he never does without leaving his son, who is a grown man, to sleep in the house. It is in his capacity as housekeeper only that his absence in that way could be detrimental. Such absence as registrar is unobjectionable, as he is at h is post during the day.

2734. Do you desire to submit any observations to the Committee with reference to the professors?—It is such a very wide field, and dependent upon this further question: what would you require of them with the salaries they have, and what would you require of them if they were better paid?

2735. Do you think they are underpaid?—I certainly do.

2736. Do you think their salaries ought to be increased?—Yes. I said I did not vote for or concur in the vote of 50*l.* to Mr. Hardman, the assistant secretary. The reason I did not do so was, that I would not vote for an increase to any officer while the professors remained at that reduced rate. I considered Mr. Hardman was entitled to it, but I would not vote for it while the professors were so underpaid; and let me say, in defence of the society, that the reason the professors were left in that position, and the assistant secretary was placed at a rate above them was, that the assistant secretary had nothing to look to but his salary. The professors, besides their salary, were to lecture to auditors who were then required to pay them; and therefore, besides their salary, were to receive the amount of their tickets.

2737. Do you think the lectures ought to be gratuitous, or not?—My own feeling is, that if the society be for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and if you consider the state in which Ireland yet is, there does not exist that love of knowledge which would enable the society to acquire a price for their tickets.

2738. Do you consider the department of the schools perfectly efficient at present?—I do not think they are; there have been complaints of some deficiencies, but I think they are owing to the age and infirmities of some of the masters.

2739. You think one of the masters ought to be superannuated?—Yes, undoubtedly; the right of superannuation ought to exist in the way which has been proposed, and it would be very desirable to exercise it in this department.

2740. Do you think the amount of time given by the masters in the school is sufficient, considering the salaries they receive?—I think, considering the salaries they receive, the time is very adequate and perfectly sufficient, where so many of the pupils are pupils of the different schools.

2741. They give not more than nine hours per week each?—No; but the pupil is generally in two or three schools, and therefore he has full occupation for his time; and we have the testimony of every one, whether connected with

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with the society or otherwise, that inefficient as some of the masters may be, it is a most valuable and important department to Ireland.

2742. Do you approve of the mode of instruction in those schools?—I do not consider myself competent to give an opinion upon that subject; Mr. Weld was highly competent to give an opinion.

2743. Do you consider the library of the Dublin Society open as a matter of right to the public?—Certainly not as a matter of right; nor does the society recognise the right of its members to take a book out, except by special permission.

2744. Do you not think in a society of this description, supported almost entirely by Parliamentary grant, the right, subject to regulations for the preservation of order, might be as distinctly admitted as in the case of the library of the British Museum in London?—I should not object to that, and I should suppose the society would not, provided that Parliament supplied the means of so accommodating the public; for there must be separate rooms to read in, which the society are very desirous of getting, and more attendants; rooms in which strangers can read.

2745. Has there not been an increase to the library, by taking in some of the upper rooms?—Yes, there is a gallery, but it should be in contact with the librarian and his servants. There is an order, which will be found in the Proceedings of the society, to appropriate a particular room for strangers, and their liberality was evinced by ordering that no greater number should be provided for each person than 10 books at a time.

2746. Do you think that books ought to be lent out of the society?—Under the circumstances of the society, I think it a very desirable accommodation; at the same time let me say, there is great strictness as to the class of books which are allowed to go out of the library, and valuable books are not permitted to be taken.

2747. At present application is made to the librarian, and he gives them out?—Yes, under the regulations of the catalogue.

2748. Would you leave the power still with the librarian?—To admit the public as of right, and to throw it open upon any conditions under existing circumstances, unless there is accommodation, would be very detrimental to the society, and to the public themselves, if the society were willing.

2749. You think it desirable the Dublin Society should, after increased accommodation has been afforded to it by enlargement of its buildings, for the library to be open to the public, in the same way as the British Museum in London and the libraries abroad are open to the inhabitants of the respective towns?—I am not exactly aware of the limitation under which the admission to the British Museum is granted; if I were exactly aware of those conditions at present, I should be able to say how far they would be applicable to the Dublin Society.

2750. Have you any suggestions to offer with respect to the museum?—I think I stated on the last day sufficient with respect to the mineralogical department, and the other departments; unless increased funds are granted to make a museum of natural history, it does not deserve the name of a museum.

2751. With respect to the sculpture gallery, would you give any opinion?—I do not consider myself competent to give an opinion.

2752. Have you any additional observations, with respect to the botanic garden, you are desirous of submitting to the Committee?—It is a department I take a good deal of interest in, and I have views about it; for example, upon that question about the sale of plants.

2753. Do you consider the exhibition of manufactures has been extremely useful in Dublin?—It has been so deemed; and I am sure, if persevered in, might be made still more beneficial.

2754. Do you approve of the mode in which that exhibition was carried on?—It was conducted much better than any one could have anticipated *à priori*, and only required an adequate space. I do not approve of the way in which it was conducted in one respect; I think it is quite clear there should be a price which could exclude no one, say 6*d.* for admission

2755. Was there any other defect in the arrangement?—No defect which was not unavoidable under the circumstances of its exhibition, but I am quite clear there ought to have been a price which would have excluded no decent person.

2756. Do you conceive the Dublin Society might be made more instrumental than it is in the advancement of agriculture in Ireland?—I doubt very much whether it could, except in the way I have mentioned; by encouragement and

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connexion with agricultural schools, and by the efficient establishment of a veterinary institution.

2757. The scientific meetings that have been held in the evenings have been productive of considerable excitement in the society, have they not?—The members of the society who live at all in the vicinage, and who are disposed to scientific intercourse, have been very much gratified by them, and they are very likely to tend to the cultivation of scientific taste in Dublin if persevered in.

2758. Do you think it desirable that the Dublin Society should publish Transactions annually or periodically?—I think it quite unnecessary, because I am sure the parties who read their papers at those scientific meetings have made their arrangements for the immediate publication of them in other journals.

2759. You have stated, however, you think it desirable that the reports of Proceedings, which have been already published, should be continued?—Yes.

2760. Do you think it necessary, in publishing those reports, that the names of all the members present should be added, increasing the bulk, and increasing the expense of publication?—The old habit of the society was to say "30 or 40," or so many "members present," and then, without any reason assigned, an order was made, that the names of members present should be printed, and so the usage continued: very lately, when our attention was called to the printer's bill, a discussion arose upon the subject, and we pointed out several ways in which the expense of printing could be diminished, and, among others, I suggested that we should revert to the old mode of saying merely 30 or 40 members present; but persons are gratified by seeing their names in print, and the proposal did not seem to be acceptable.

2761. Do you consider it is a legitimate mode of expending the public money to gratify the vanity of individuals?—So far as that expense goes, the amount is quite inconsiderable, except on one or two occasions in the year, when the names may occupy two or three pages. I think the printing of the proceedings is a source of great economy to the society, and the additional expense of printing the names could not be 2*l.* or 3*l.* a year. If the printing of the Proceedings, therefore, is desirable, any additional expense of that sort is quite insignificant.

2762. Do you approve of the statistical proceedings of the society, and do you think they ought to be continued?—The original statistical surveys were useful when they were promoted by the society 50 or 60 years ago, or more, when Dr. Rutty's Natural History of Dublin County was published under the society's patronage; and Parliament encouraged these publications, which, if they had been executed at the time the premium was granted, would have constituted a valuable series. Of late the wish of the society has been to encourage these statistical surveys; but on account of the paltry sum awarded by Parliament, they could induce few men to take the labour or trouble. The way to obtain a valuable survey, is to get a person acquainted with the county to assist their professor of botany, their professor of mineralogy, and their mining engineer, when they had one, who ought to add the result of their labours to the general labours of a person well acquainted with the county, and possessed of general information.

2763. Are you acquainted with the statistical tables which are submitted annually to Parliament by the Board of Trade, called Porter's Tables?—Yes.

2764. Do you not think it would be desirable that the Dublin Society should take upon itself the duty of collecting, from all the separate localities of Ireland, such statistical matter as would enable it to submit periodically, say annually, or otherwise, a tabular view of everything connected with Irish statistics?—I am quite sure it would be strictly within the scope of the society, and would be very desirable, if they were furnished with the means of doing such a thing.

2765. Has it ever been suggested that there ought to be a committee appointed in the society for carrying that into effect, which would place itself in communication with the Statistical Society in London or Paris, or of the Board of Trade?—It has been talked of in the society; but nothing specific has been done with respect to anything new, the means for carrying on efficiently the old objects have been so inadequate.

2766. Do you conceive the procuring such information as might be procured through a chamber of commerce, by reference to Parliamentary or other documents, or from a variety of sources which are already open to a society such as the Dublin Society, would be attended with any beneficial result?—They should employ confidential persons to do it, and so far it would be an addition to the staff of the society, which the society are very reluctant to make under existing circumstances.

2767. Do

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2767. Do you suppose, among the members of the society, there are not persons competent to constitute a committee?—Yes; but the question is, who will take the labouring oar.

2768. Suppose such a committee were in existence, assisted by a secretary, do you think there is sufficient energy among the members of the society, with reference to that particular object, to effect a purpose which would be attended with so beneficial a result?—I am perfectly satisfied, the stimulus once given, there are persons fully adequate and willing to do it. Statistics is a favourite pursuit of my own; and as far as I am concerned, I should be very willing to lend my aid in that department.

2769. Is there any other observation, upon any department of the society's affairs, which you wish to submit to this Committee?—I do not recollect anything further at present with which to trouble the Committee.

Veneris, 3° die Junii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien.	Mr. Anthony Lefroy.
Mr. Dunbar.	Mr. Sharman Crawford.
Mr. Villiers Stuart.	Mr. More O'Ferrall.
Captain Jones.	

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN, IN THE CHAIR.

Samuel Litton, Esq. M.D.

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Samuel Litton, Esq., called in; and Examined.

2770. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you are member and professor of the Dublin Society?—An honorary member and professor of botany.

2771. Have you been long professor?—I was elected professor some time in May 1826.

2772. You preside over the botanical department?—Yes, I am professor of botany; I had been librarian before I was professor.

2773. How long were you librarian?—I was elected librarian in January 1815, and after being elected professor I resigned the other office.

2774. You are in the habit of giving lectures in the botanic garden?—Both in the botanic garden and what we call the theatre of the society in town.

2775. How many courses in each year do you generally give?—Generally I give two courses each year.

2776. In each place?—No; one course at the theatre of the society in Kildare-street, and the other in the Glasnevin garden.

2777. What is the usual length of the course in each place?—I think my lectures in town have been, on the average, about six weeks; and the lectures in the country vary much more. The last course I gave only 24 lectures; that was a short course, because the expected visit of the British Association made me break off earlier than usual. Occasionally I have given, to the best of my recollection, as many as 50 lectures in the garden in one year.

2778. How often in a week are the lectures held?—Three times a week generally. Towards the close of the course, I may give four lectures a week; and I have occasionally even given five.

2779. What is the average attendance on the lectures in the society and in the garden?—I find it difficult to give a precise account of the average number of attendance on the lectures in town, because we have not adopted any plan of registering the persons who come, but my brother professors and I make it out in this way: the room is calculated to hold between 500 and 600; when they lecture it is generally quite crowded. I am not quite so well attended, and therefore I must make some deduction. How much I ought to make I cannot exactly say. I would say perhaps a fourth or fifth.

2780. Is there any difference in the character of the lectures you give in the theatre and in the garden?—Yes; the lectures I give in town are theoretical, upon the physiology of plants, applying the theory as I go on, as far as it is susceptible of such application, to the purposes of agriculture, and other useful arts. I beg to hand in to the Committee a syllabus of one such course, as a specimen. They vary somewhat, however, in different years. The characters of the course deli-

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vered at Glasnevin may be learned from a syllabus of one of them, which I also beg leave to exhibit to the committee. I have besides these given short courses expressly confined to agriculture, of one of which I also hand a syllabus.

2781. What is the usual attendance of persons at your lectures at the garden?—They have been gradually increasing every year, with an occasional exception; so that the room is becoming quite unfit for the accommodation of the classes. Last year, in particular, I was so much crowded that we were obliged to make alterations in the arrangements of the rooms; and it was even proposed to build a temporary addition to it.

2782. What should you say was the maximum attendance; is it 200?—I have often had more than 200; I recollect one day lately having at least 230. Of course some merely came into the room, for it was too crowded to permit them all to remain.

2783. Do you illustrate these lectures in the garden by producing plants?—Yes, very extensively, both in the town and country. I would observe also, that two or three years I have given an intercalary course of lectures at the garden, upon the grasses used for agriculture, selecting the intermediate days of ordinary lectures for these.

2784. Do you find the same persons who are in the habit of attending the theoretical lectures in the theatre, attend also the practical lectures in the garden?—I find it difficult to tell what proportion of persons attend both; some undoubtedly attend both; but there are others who attend only one course.

2785. Of what class, for the most part, are the persons who attend your lectures; are they persons desirous of becoming gardeners, or are they amateurs?—Some have attended me who are desirous of becoming gardeners; I have certainly had some of that class attending me. Some are young men who have finished, or are about finishing, their medical and surgical courses. Many persons of the middle ranks of life come to me often in the mornings, and there are many ladies. Occasionally there will be some medical men rather advanced in the profession. I should find it difficult to characterise my pupils, they are of so miscellaneous a class.

2786. Do you find the bulk of the persons attend your lectures not so much for pastime as to acquire solid information?—I am certain they do; I know this particularly in the case of the country lectures, because, having registered their names, I can see how punctually many of them attend; and though my courses of lectures are so long, sometimes fully one-half of the class will attend perhaps every, or nearly every lecture.

2787. What number of young men do you suppose, who intend becoming gardeners, are in the habit of attending that course?—I should think not many, but I have no means of knowing.

2788. Would you say 10 each course?—I should think not so many.

2789. Do the labourers and pupils of the garden attend?—Yes; and if I include these I should have 10, or more. They attend by turns, as of course some of them must be occupied in the garden; others attend alternate weeks, and some of them constantly.

2790. Do you encourage the attendance of those persons who are practically occupied?—I wish to do so.

2791. Is there a class of students who apply to you for private instruction?—No; I have, at least, not had many such.

2792. Have you ever attempted to form such a class?—I have not.

2793. Do you conceive that if you had held out any inducement to forming a class, that you would have been able to effect it?—I think it is possible I might have, but this is all I can say. The persons who would be most likely to attend a course of private instruction would be young medical students; but these, I should think, generally prefer being connected with the different schools of medicine.

2794. Has the Dublin Society's botanic garden sent out into the country a great number of well-qualified gardeners; young men who have studied and derived all the advantages of initiation into the science in that garden?—As far as I can learn, some such men have been sent out of our garden at all times; but I should think that, from the activity of our present curator, the number would be likely to increase. Latterly Mr. Underwood, who was the predecessor of the present curator, was rather inert from age; but I believe, taking the whole period of time that he was curator of the garden, there were a great many very well informed young men sent out. I have myself heard of some who distinguished themselves and did credit to the society.

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2795. Is it the disposition of the committee of botany in the society to encourage such pupils, and to entertain the idea that this garden should be considered a school for young gardeners for the whole of Ireland?—Certainly.

2796. Has such been the feeling of the society?—I do not recollect the subject ever being distinctly brought before the society at large, but I believe it to be the feeling of the committee to promote the diffusion of botanic science among that class of persons who can turn it to the most profit.

2797. Are you aware that throughout Ireland, in a large proportion of the principal gardens in the country, Scotch gardeners are employed?—I am aware that is the case.

2798. And therefore if the botanical committee of the Dublin Society were enabled to make this a good school for young Irish gardeners, it would be conferring upon the country at large a very considerable benefit?—We have always wished that; and it has been particularly charged upon the present curator, who, as a Scotchman might be supposed to be partial to his own countrymen, to look rather to taking Irishmen to educate than strangers; and at present, I believe all, or by far the greater number of pupils are Irishmen.

2799. Have you ever given lectures in any other town than in Dublin?—Not in any other town.

2800. Have you ever been invited to do so?—No.

2801. Has it ever been suggested to you by the botanical committee that it would be desirable to do so, in order to excite a feeling in favour of botanical science in the large towns of Ireland, such as Belfast, Limerick, and Waterford?—I do not known that it has. In Belfast they have a lecturer on botany, and in Cork also they had one at the Institution. I am not aware of any other town in Ireland in which there have been lectures on botany, but I never heard the committee suggest anything of that kind.

2802. Do you think the operations of the Dublin Society in general ought to be confined to Dublin, or that they ought to be extended, as far as possible, through the whole of Ireland?—That should be the object of the society, to extend knowledge as extensively through the country as possible.

2803. And you apply that observation to botanical science as well as all others?—Certainly.

2804. Do you think it desirable, then, that the Dublin Society should have the power of sending their professors on invitation to those towns in which such advantages do not at present exist, for the purpose of giving a temporary course of lectures, on their providing what might be considered an adequate remuneration?—I should think, generally, it would, if they were invited.

2805. Suppose, for instance, in a town like Tralee, Ennis or Galway, where there is at present no opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of physical science at all, a considerable portion of the inhabitants, either a mechanics' institution or any other association, were to form a fund to defray the ordinary expenses of the professor in travelling, would you think it desirable, looking to the general interests of the country, that the Dublin Society should be provided with the means of sending down either one of their own professors, or a person whom they should think competent to give such lectures, to meet that demand for useful instruction?—I cannot see that there would be any objection. Sometimes difficulties might arise which I do not see at present; but I do not immediately perceive any objection.

2806. Do you conceive that your whole time throughout the year is occupied in attendance on the Dublin Society, and that the society in consideration of your salary, which perhaps is inadequate at present, has a right to demand your services throughout the year?—I have never heard that question mooted, and therefore it is difficult for me to give an answer. I should conceive the salary is at present too small to expect that any professor would give his time completely up to the society; but I should find it difficult, perhaps, to refuse any request made to me by the society.

2807. Is it not understood that there is an allotted portion of the year which the professors are to consider as vacation?—I do not think a question of that kind ever came before the society. With respect to my own professorship, the time in which I am chiefly occupied in lecturing is the summer, which is usually the vacation with the other professors.

2808. Are you of opinion that your present salary is inadequate?—I am, certainly.

2809. And that is the opinion of the other professors?—Of all the other professors.

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2810. They think 150*l.* a year is not a sufficient remuneration to encourage any very great zeal on the part of the professors, unless they have themselves a warm attachment for science?—Whatever zeal they have must arise from their own temperament, and not from the pecuniary compensation they receive.

2811. What should you consider, if not an adequate remuneration, at least, under all the circumstances of the case, a competent remuneration?—If I were to speak from my own feelings, I should be perfectly satisfied with double the salary. I should not wish to decide for my brethren.

2812. Restoring it to what it was originally?—Not exactly that, though I should be satisfied with that sum, which was 300*l.* Irish.

2813. When you speak of a salary of 300*l.* the Committee understand you to mean, that if the salary should be augmented to that amount, the society would have a right to command your whole time as if you were an officer of the establishment?—Yes.

2814. Would you have any objection to receive that additional amount of salary to make up the sum you have named as a remuneration for courses of lectures in the country in the manner described?—The only objection to it would be, that if I did, I must give up every other regular source of income.

2815. Would you object to such a mode of increase, supposing that Parliament were of opinion that it would be a desirable thing to encourage the diffusion of scientific knowledge throughout Ireland?—I should say I could not consider it a liberal compensation, but I probably would accept it.

2816. It would be gratifying to your own feelings, as an enthusiast for science, to feel that you were spreading throughout Ireland a knowledge of your favourite pursuit?—Yes, undoubtedly that would be my feeling; and, from the number of lectures I give, I hope the Committee will believe that I have a pleasure in doing my duty; but speaking of it as a business transaction, I think the sum is not an adequate compensation.

2817. You think, from the personal inconvenience the professor must undergo in travelling, separating himself from his family, and so on, 300*l.* a year would not be an adequate remuneration under such circumstances?—I think it would be scarcely a reasonable remuneration, for I must expect to give up every other mode of receiving support. For instance, I must altogether relinquish the practice of physic as a profession.

2818. Do you practise as a physician now?—Of course I should wish to do so; but when a person in my profession is much occupied with any unprofessional pursuit, he cannot expect much private practice. I would, however, not like to renounce a profession at once honourable and lucrative, but it would be equivalent to renouncing it were I obliged to leave Dublin whenever and as long as the society might require.

2819. Your colleagues in the professorships are able men, and men enthusiastical in the pursuit of science?—I believe so, they are considered by the best judges to be able men, and I can answer for their zeal for science.

2820. Do they severally concur with you in thinking that any arrangement which had the effect of disseminating science more widely in Ireland would be highly beneficial to the country?—Yes; there can be no doubt of that.

2821. And provided no unreasonable sacrifice were required of them, they would have no objection to being made instrumental in promoting that object?—I know them so well, that I think I may say it would.

2822. In reference to your particular duties, what is your opinion of the state of the museum of the Dublin Society; is there such a collection of objects bearing upon the botanical studies as would be desirable in the museum?—There is very little indeed bearing upon botany.

2823. Have you a collection of dried plants?—No, no perfect collection.

2824. Have you attempted to form one?—We have formed partial collections. It is one of the objects we are constantly proposing to ourselves.

2825. But hitherto you have not formed a satisfactory collection?—No, not a complete one. We have formed two or three horti sicci of Irish plants, and sent them to different countries.

2826. Have you received in exchange from other countries specimens of their plants?—But few.

2827. Do you not conceive you could enrich your museum, as far as regards reference for botanical studies, by supplying to other museums elsewhere specimens of Irish plants, and receiving from them the plants of the particular country to which you send them?—Undoubtedly, and I recollect a hortus siccus of Irish plants

plants being made and sent over to America for that purpose, but we have not yet received any in return.

2828. Was there an understanding that you should receive any in return?—A member of the society undertook to have it done. The hortus siccus was made, and we have reason to believe it was sent over, but we have received nothing in return. Of course, I do not consider a single instance of that sort furnishes an objection to attempting so desirable an object.

2829. But hitherto it has not been done?—No, except so far as I have stated.

2830. What do you attribute that to; is it from its not having been suggested?—Partly from our not having much foreign correspondence, and partly from its not occurring to me as a systematic object. I have had collections made at different times, but the one I am chiefly desirous to form is a complete collection of grasses, these being more especially connected with the practical objects of the Dublin Society. The formation of extensive herbaria requires a great devotedness of time, besides a continual supply of plants.

2831. Might not that be the business of the curator or his assistant?—Yes; the person who did undertake it formerly was the under-gardener, Mr. White, who was very well acquainted with the native plants of Ireland, and he has made partial collections of such at different times; but the thing has not been kept up with as much spirit as perhaps it ought to have been. It is one of those desirable points of improvement which we look to.

2832. Do you think the committee of botany in the Dublin Society is very efficient, and gives you, in fact, any practical and useful assistance in superintending that branch of science?—They do in many respects; they are extremely attentive; there is, in fact, no committee of the society more attentive than they are; many of them are good practical horticulturists, and acquainted with everything that relates to the details and management of a garden; they are useful, therefore, as between the society and the curator, in controlling or assisting him; but with respect to any direct assistance to me as professor, they do not give me any; nor do I know what I could expect of them, except procuring for me the *materiel* of instruction, as plants and different apparatus. In reality, if they provide a good botanic garden, and what is connected with it, they do all that the professor requires; the choice of plants and the systematic arrangement should, in a great measure, be left to himself.

2833. Should you say, in making the selection of the botanical committee, that those persons are chosen by the society who are most conversant with the subject of botany, or is the selection made with any preference of persons of distinction, or of persons who might be flattered by the circumstance of being named on a committee?—Such selections will no doubt be occasionally made in all committees, but I am not aware of any persons on the botanical committee of the Dublin Society who are not known to have a love for plants, some of them very good florists, for instance, and well acquainted with the expense which should attend different horticultural operations and improvements; I am not aware of any who could be considered as very profound botanists, or who have paid much attention to botany as a science, except one of them, who is himself a physician.

2834. Do you find that persons who are efficient botanists, and are especially zealous in favour of botany, are left off these committees?—No; on the contrary, there is always the greatest anxiety to have them, but such persons do not seek it; and in botany particularly we have very few professed botanists members of the society, at least resident in Dublin.

2835. As botanical professor, are you perfectly satisfied with the present practical arrangements of the botanic garden with regard to the mode in which it is arranged and classified?—With the mode I am; I am not certain that I could point out any distinct objection. In the year 1831 I gave in a report to the Dublin Society of my views with respect to the garden; and if the Committee will allow me I will hand that in. Some plans that were proposed then have since been carried into effect; I believe most of them; to some of my suggestions further experience may have made me attach much less importance than I did at that time.

2836. Do you consider the present curator a skilful botanist?—Not a learned botanist, but sufficiently so to qualify for being an able horticulturist.

2837. He is a good practical gardener?—He is an admirable cultivator of plants.

2838. Is it your opinion the botanic garden is too large?—No, I do not consider it at all too large.

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2839. Is it your opinion that too much of the space is devoted to any one particular department of botanic culture, to the exclusion or diminution of other branches?—I am not aware of any such thing.

2840. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Do you consider that sufficient space is given up for the purposes of agriculture, for instance?—I think, for any advantage that the garden can afford to agriculture, there is sufficient space given up to that object; my opinion is, that agricultural experiments require a large space to perform them in; if you wish to have results on which you can place any confidence, you should have a good deal of space to try the culture of plants under a variety of circumstances, otherwise such experiments are more adapted to mislead than enlighten.

2841. Is there sufficient space to carry into effect your wishes?—Indeed, I think so: one thing I hold in my view is, to make the garden useful as an arboretum, as an exhibition of trees and shrubs which may be cultivated in Ireland; and for that purpose the space which we have, though it is perhaps more than sufficient for the trees we have at present, would not be more than sufficient in a very short time. For instance, one of the most interesting departments of trees is very much crowded even now; the trees, I mean, of the pine family. We have a tolerably good collection of them, and some beautiful specimens; but in a very short time they will suffocate each other. It is necessary, therefore, to plant other trees of the same kind in different parts of the ground; I think our garden is particularly well adapted for experiments of that kind, better perhaps than any other botanic garden I am acquainted with. We have a great variety of aspect, soil, and elevation, and therefore I think one of the best uses we can make of our garden, is to render it as far as possible a depository of all the trees which may be cultivated with advantage in Ireland, to give an opportunity of seeing them under the most favourable circumstances. I may mention that the late Lord Oriel, who was generally admitted to have been extremely well acquainted with the means of developing the physical resources of Ireland, wrote some years before his death a letter to the Dublin Society, recommending them to take, I think, seven acres more in addition to their ground, for the purpose of having a more enlarged arboretum. Large plots of ground are also required for exhibiting agricultural and other useful plants.

2841*. *Chairman.*] Will you state generally to the Committee your views as to the best mode in which this space of 27 acres can be employed?—The first department to be provided for is the systematic, and for this of course it is difficult to assign any exact limit, as new species of plants crowd upon us so rapidly, that for the purpose of having them in their proper places, it is necessary to set apart a considerable portion of ground. I mean by the systematic department, the collection of plants according to some philosophical principle; such a department is required for the student of botany as a branch of natural history. The other departments are adapted to the practical objects of the Dublin Society; thus one was allotted originally for a cattle garden, meaning by that a garden for exhibiting plants either useful as food for cattle, or dangerous to them. The space occupied by the cattle garden, the hay garden, the esculent garden, and the dyers' garden, and orchard, is about two English acres.

2842. In the cattle garden do you include all descriptions of grasses?—The cattle garden was intended to include the grasses among the plants of the character already mentioned. This department had been neglected previous to my appointment; and I have not been anxious to renew it until we have more certain data for forming one, than those given by Linnæus, according to whose statements the department had been filled up. He is known to have been hasty in his conclusions on this subject.

2843. Then you have not been able to ascertain whether such a plant as mangel wurzel, for instance, grows with advantage in the climate and soil of Ireland, or what is the greatest amount of produce which a given quantity of land will supply?—I am not aware that any suite of experiments on that plant particularly has been instituted in our garden. Several varieties of the beet have recently been introduced there, and the attention of our curator is directed to making such experiments. He has, for example, recently made several experiments on the culture of potatoes.

2844. Can you state any instance in which the garden has been instrumental in reference to the general introduction of any particular description of useful plants?—I cannot, at this moment, recollect any instance. With the early history

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of the garden I am not much acquainted; and the late curator, since my appointment, had become less efficient than in his youth.

2845. Have your experiments upon grasses been useful?—Yes; for instance, last year the curator introduced a grass called the Italian Rye-grass. The opportunity afforded in our garden for learning the species, cannot fail to have been attended with use. Thus different varieties are often mistaken for the fiorin.

2846. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] What steps are taken by the society to give the public the benefit arising from experiments in the agricultural department?—We have generally reports sent in by the committee upon any particular point; for instance, last year there was a prize question proposed upon the causes of the apparent failure of the crops of potatoes in Ireland, which brought out two or three interesting essays on the subject, the best of which obtained medals and have been printed, and abstracts given of the others, forming altogether a small pamphlet, which has been published.

2847. Was it printed for sale?—Yes, partly.

2848. And widely distributed?—Yes, I believe so; in general the works the society publish, they give to the members; but I believe this has also been given to the booksellers for sale.

2849. *Chairman.*] Has the botanic garden done anything in the way of introducing valuable grasses into Ireland, which have been cultivated with advantage?—I am not aware that any grasses have been actually introduced into agricultural practice through the medium of the garden.

2850. Has it made any experiments with reference to flax, and productions of a similar nature; such as the plant which has been brought from New Zealand?—Yes; we have reared the plant, and it succeeded pretty well with us; and flax has been manufactured from it. I have occasionally exhibited specimens of it.

2851. Has any useful result been obtained from experiments connected with that description of production?—I am not aware of any that have been made with any advantage in Ireland. We cultivated the phormium tenax in the first instance in different parts of the garden, to see how far it would bear the climate, and what site or station appeared best suited to it.

2852. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Were the experiments conducted under your inspection, or that of the curator, or the committee?—They are rather under the direction of the curator, as the assistant of the committee of botany, and a committee expressly called the committee of agriculture; but I cannot say they have done much.

2853. *Chairman.*] Supposing you were called upon to give a practical opinion, in consequence of your experiments upon the phormium tenax, could you state whether or not it was a plant likely to be useful for the purposes of manufacture?—That involves a good many topics; a great many things must be taken into consideration: first, as a botanist, I could only state the circumstances under which it was likely to grow, and its mechanical or chemical constitution: the facility with which it may be prepared and manufactured, and its durability afterwards, are other points for consideration; financial topics must also be taken into view.

2854. You stated that experiments had been made with respect to that and other plants; the object of the question is to ascertain whether any practical result has arisen from those experiments, such as might be communicated to the public, with a view to practical adoption?—I do not know that experiments have been made of sufficient importance in our society. The plants which can be used for thread form a very prominent subject, upon which I always devote a portion of my lectures, as will be seen by a reference to the syllabus of the three courses I have given to the Committee, and they have always excited much interest in my hearers.

2855. Do you think the culture of vegetables in Ireland has been improved by anything that has been done in the botanic garden?—Unless in an earlier period of its history, I conceive not much; I think our present curator is likely to be of use in that way.

2856. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Do the committee, or the parties who make these experiments, always make a report to the society of the success or failure of those experiments?—Yes; if they should make any set of experiments they would report it; but I do not recollect at present any suite of experiments of great importance made by the committee of agriculture. I have occasionally made such experiments myself; for instance, I have tried some experiments upon the symphytum asperrimum, or prickly comfrey, and other plants of the same natural family.

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2857. *Chairman.*] Then it must frequently happen that the ground devoted to agriculture is not made use of, if experiments are not made?—For some time past the object has been to exhibit the plants themselves to those practical persons who wish to become acquainted with them. For instance, one plot of the ground exhibits the various kinds of grass, another the culinary vegetables, another the plants useful for cattle; that is what we have chiefly proposed.

2858. More to satisfy curiosity than any other purpose?—In part to instruct the botanists; but agriculturists and horticulturists, however, derive advantage from this.

2859. Do you not think that the agricultural department should be more devoted to practical experiments?—I think so certainly, as far as our ground will permit.

2860. And that your ground should be constantly made use of for experiments, and that reports should be made of every experiment?—Certainly, of any instructive experiment.

2861. That is not now done?—It has been done, and I think it is in a state of progress at present. There was a report made on the subject of potatoes last year, and there are similar experiments performing now. We made trial of that plant, which it was thought possible to introduce as a substitute for the potatoe, the oxalis crenata. We have reported on the subject of potatoes; I do not know whether there is any report on the subject of the oxalis or not.

2862. Do you conceive that if the botany committee were in a state of high efficiency, they would be constantly making experiments upon everything connected with botany, which could by possibility be made available to the useful arts of life, and that they would take every pains to disseminate and diffuse throughout the community the result of their experiments?—That appears very plausible in theory, but I do not know what means we have of reducing that to practice; for this an entire devotedness would be necessary, and it is rather to be desired than expected that such a committee could be formed in any society; they should, in fact, each member be qualified to be a professor. As to the diffusion of knowledge, every possible means should be taken to this end, which I conceive to be the primary object to which the society should direct its attention. I quite agree with some observations that have been made, that the principal fault our society falls into, is the want of keeping steadily in their view this one primary object, and allowing themselves to be carried away with varying and plausible schemes of improvement.

2863. It appears by your report that the fifth division is a portion of the garden called the "Dyer's Garden;" of what practical utility is that?—Similar to that of the other subdivisions already mentioned, namely, to afford tradesmen and manufacturers the means of knowing the plants which they employ, and of obtaining specimens for experimenting on them.

2864. But you have not found that to the manufacturers of Ireland this particular part of the garden has been of any practical utility?—I am not certain; I find it very useful in my lectures to have those plants, as when I speak upon them I point out their application in dyeing; and this, I think, is of practical utility.

2865. Has the "Hortus Medicus" been extremely useful to students of medicine in Dublin?—I cannot tell to what extent; it has been rather neglected of late. I believe it, however, to have been once very useful. We are now projecting a new arrangement for the purpose, and I have given in a list of plants for the purpose. I propose chiefly to form a collection of the native plants of Ireland, which are used in popular practice, for it is absurd to attempt a complete collection of plants used in the regular practice of the profession, for three-fourths of the most active of those cannot be cultivated in our garden, such as bark, columbo, and ipecacuanha.

2866. Hitherto that particular part of the garden has been defective?—It is defective in one sense, for if you propose it to be a complete collection of medical plants, you cannot have half the useful plants; but it has been so far useful that many medical plants have been cultivated, and the common people have applied to us for medicines, besides its affording instruction to medical students.

2867. In this report you state, "that ample provision will be made for bog and water plants." Now with reference to bogs, which are peculiar in some measure to Ireland, has the society ever experimentalised with a view of discovering what description of culture best suits the bogs of Ireland?—They took a good deal of pains formerly on the subject; they had many meetings of a committee appointed for

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for that purpose, who examined several persons and drew up reports on the subject, which they published.

2868. It does not appear that these experiments have been very recent?—They did not propose to make experiments themselves, but to collect the results of the experience of others; the committee acted during the period I was librarian, but I do not remember the year.

2869. Has it ever occurred to you to undertake or suggest such experiments, with a view to the improvement of large tracts of land in Ireland?—I have not much practical experience in those things, and I should be afraid to give an opinion.

2870. Do you think it would be desirable to make such experiments?—I do not see how the society could undertake to do it.

2871. Have you no soil that would suit the undertaking such experiments?—Not what may be called a boggy soil; we have a low soil, but it cannot be considered a boggy soil.

2872. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] How much ground should you think was absolutely necessary for botanical purposes?—It will depend upon what objects you propose; if it is merely for illustrating the classification of plants, according to the Linnæan system, a very small space will suffice; if you wish to have a complete collection of plants, suited to a national establishment, it is impossible to say what space will be required, as plants are discovered every year; if it be an object to have all trees that may be naturalised in the country, a space like our own is not more than sufficient for the purpose.

2873. *Chairman.*] Have you a nursery for trees?—We have no distinct nursery for trees.

2874. Have you room enough for a nursery?—I am not aware whether we have room enough or not; if you mean to extend trees throughout the country, I do not know that we have; and that would be a new mode of proceeding, which would require a good deal of consideration before I could give an answer whether it would be desirable or not.

2875. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Has the society ever imported fir-seed from Norway?—It may have done so formerly, but I do not think they have done so latterly.

2876. Would you think it a proper object of the society to import fir-seed from Norway, in order to diffuse it throughout Ireland for the benefit of the country?—It is a very good object, but it is adding another to the already numerous objects of the society; it is a desirable thing no doubt, but the question is how far it is desirable for the society to undertake it.

2877. I believe the fir trees planted in Ireland for the last 40 years are of a very inferior description?—Yes.

2878. And it would be desirable for the society to take the means of introducing better?—Yes; but the question is, whether they should convert themselves into a society for such purposes generally, that is giving a new direction to the society which I am not very certain would be profitable; it is a matter of opinion; but my general view of all such matters is, that whatever a body of men undertake, as in the case of an individual, they should take care to do it well; and it is better to do a few things well than to diffuse our attention through a great many aims, not succeeding, perhaps, perfectly in any of them; that is the peculiar feeling of my mind. It is impossible to deny that the object proposed is very beneficial; but whether desirable for the society as part of the system, I should like to pause before I gave an answer, for it would require a new mode of proceeding, with which I am not familiar.

2879. *Chairman.*] Do you conceive it is impossible for the society to combine both objects, namely, that of having a garden, which may be called a systematic garden, and that in which experiments shall go on; the one having for its object the diffusion of knowledge already acquired, the other the acquiring new knowledge and applying it?—I have no objection to making use of the portion of the garden we can devote to the purpose, for the purpose of performing experiments. I mentioned two or three instances of that; for example, we adopted the cultivation of the prickly comfrey at one time, when it was a little popular, and I got a friend, in whom I could place confidence, to make some experiments with regard to it; we also tried to introduce the white mulberry, and purchased a multitude of trees for that purpose; experiments of that kind are constantly made. In speaking of the importation of trees with a distinct object, the question is as to the extent to which it can be carried; some of those things which I have proposed have been effected.

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2880. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] It was stated you were in the habit of giving agricultural lectures occasionally; I wish to be informed whether those lectures are attended merely by botanical students, or whether the farmers from the country ever attend them for the purpose of gaining information?—I said I had occasionally given agricultural lectures; I gave, for instance, two courses (of which I hand in a syllabus) during the period the cattle show took place, and it was generally supposed that the gentlemen who came up to town for the purpose of seeing the show and of attending to their cattle, would attend those lectures. There was a course given at the same time by the professor of chemistry, on the subject of soils and other parts of the science. The first course was attended by a few gentlemen, a few of the practical gentlemen I mean, and a few also, I believe, of the middle class of farmers; the second course I do not think was attended by so many. It was rather attended by the same class of persons who attend the ordinary lectures; and therefore, as they were not found to answer the purpose for which they were originally instituted, the society discontinued them.

2881. Do you think it was sufficiently well known that you were giving those agricultural lectures?—I think, perhaps, it was not sufficiently advertised; but I beg to say, in answer to the question, that some inquiry was made on the subject by one of the then secretaries, of the gentlemen who attended the show, and they thought the lectures were not likely to answer the purpose; that the gentlemen who came up to town were so occupied with the pursuits for which they came, namely, the cattle show, that they had no leisure to attend to agricultural theories in general. One of the complaints I have to make with respect to agriculturists is, that they seek so little to improve their science by the application of principles.

2882. *Chairman.*] Is it your opinion that an inordinate proportion of the general funds of the society is applied to the maintenance of the botanic garden?—No, I should think not.

2883. Do you think, with relation to the other objects, it is of such importance as to require the large proportionate expenditure which is now applied to it?—Yes. It is natural I should think so; a good deal must depend on the importance we attach to the science?—As professor of botany I naturally think it is an important science; but leaving that out of view, I think there is scarcely too much of our funds appropriated to it.

2884. What amount of expenditure do you consider to be necessary to maintain the botanic department in efficiency?—I am not much acquainted with the details. I have received from the curator some items, and he proposes to augment it by about 150 *l.*, chiefly to be laid out in the purchase of plants, and a small proportion in additional labour.

2885. Does that include an increase in his salary?—No, that is not mentioned; that is merely the actual expenditure upon the garden itself.

2886. Do you conceive him to be adequately paid?—I think that difficult to state. I should think he is entitled to more salary than he gets from the society. I think that is quite inadequate to his merits; at the same time, he has means of income from his pupils and apprentices. His salary is 100 *l.* Irish, and the emoluments arising from apprentices appear to be 30 *l.* He informs me that the salaries of the curators in the Edinburgh, Liverpool and Glasgow gardens, are not less, if I recollect, than 170 *l.*

2887. Does he get anything from the sale of plants?—No; the plants are not sold.

2888. Is that rule rigidly enforced?—Yes, it will not be allowed. I mean it would not be done with the present approbation of the society; but it would be a very fair question whether the plants ought not to be sold.

2889. What is your opinion upon that point?—I am inclined to give my opinion, with some degree of hesitation, that the plants ought to be sold. The reason I hesitate is, that it was the practice of the society for two years to sell them; that a good deal of money was brought in; and I find upon the minutes an order given to discontinue the sale.

2890. Upon what ground?—There was no ground assigned. When they got as much as at the rate of 7 *l.* a week, I cannot think they would order the sale to be discontinued without some strong objections. What they are I have not learned; I can conceive there are two objections to it: one is, that it might lead the curator rather to the cultivation of showy plants, which would bring him money, than plants adapted to the more sober and useful purposes of the society; another is,

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they might afford temptations to dishonesty. These may have been found to have impeded the practical good; but I myself confess I am favourable to it.

2891. Seeing they have the effect, in a very satisfactory manner, of diffusing throughout the country those productions cultivated in the garden?—Certainly; that is one of the advantages I should expect to arise from the sale of plants. It is also desirable that whatever public funds are entrusted to any body, the public should be secure that they are used as economically and profitably as possible. There are also other advantages in it.

2892. With a man of character in the garden, and subject, as he must be, to the very vigilant inspection of a number of persons, who co-operate with him in the garden, do you think no arrangement could be made to secure you from all risk of dishonesty in the sale of these plants?—I only mention that as a possible objection; the present individual, as far as he is concerned, I have the utmost confidence in; but rules should be laid down not for a single individual, and therefore I do not think it is very easy to say what check should be over him, especially as every person in the garden is the servant of the curator, and is entirely dependent upon him for his future advancement in life; and therefore there could be no check, as far as I can see, given to him upon the present system of management; but I wish to repeat distinctly, that it is from no distrust of the present curator I can conceive a difficulty of this kind would arise.

2893. The sum of 60*l.* or 70*l.* was spent by the society in the purchase of some orchidius plants; do you conceive that, in reference to the expenditure, full value was obtained on that occasion, as regards the objects which the Dublin Society has in view, compared with the amount of funds at its disposal?—That is a point upon which a good deal may be said on both sides; because this is to be said in favour of giving large sums of money for such plants, that they are very scarce, and very desirable to have in a public garden, because you cannot easily get access to them in a private garden; and therefore students have no opportunity of becoming acquainted with such plants, except through institutions like the Dublin Society. It might consequently be worth the while of the society to go to a little extra expense for the purchase of plants of that kind.

2894. That purchase was made on the responsibility of a private individual?—Yes; I am not exactly able to state that for the same sum of money plants might not be procured more suited to what I consider the object of the society; but still they are plants which, as a botanist, I am exceedingly happy to have. I am sure it was made very honestly and with the fairest intentions, as plants that were considered desirable to have in our garden.

2895. The plants were bought honestly, no doubt; but from your statement it does not appear that there was that consideration of relative value bestowed upon the purchase, which would be desirable on all such occasions?—That is a matter of opinion.

2896. Did the society, or any persons representing the society, take into consideration all the circumstances of the case?—Having been in the country during that time, from the necessity of attending a relation, I was not present at the meeting of the committee when the subject was brought forward, and what passed there I cannot tell; but I think it is one of those points on which there may be a very fair difference of opinion. One gentleman may say the great object of the botanic garden is to have plants you cannot get anywhere else; and another may say the object of the botanic garden of the Dublin Society, is to procure those plants which are most useful to the country, and not for a mere botanical garden.

2897. Captain *Jones.*] Can you recollect the number of plants that were obtained on that occasion?—Yes; I believe we have got 114 distinct pots.

2898. Are they of a rare species?—As far as I can judge they are generally rare; we have not got any of them in flower, some are coming into leaf. Some are apparently new species, and on that account a greater price was required.

2899. *Chairman.*] Have you any observation to offer to the Committee, tending to increase the efficiency of the botanic department of the society?—Yes; the first is what I believe was proposed by Mr. Nevin also, but which I subscribe to with some little hesitation; that is, a fund for supporting travelling botanists. There can be no doubt of the advantage of having a constant succession of new plants in our garden; the only doubt about it is, whether our society, chiefly seeking for the propagation of useful plants, it would be so necessary for them, as other institutions, to go to the expense of bringing over plants which for some time must be mere

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mere matters of curiosity. There can be no doubt, if they had funds for it, so that it would not interfere with the application to other objects, it would be a very great advantage to have a part of that fund appropriated to the support of travelling botanists.

2900. Would not the adoption of that suggestion involve the society in very considerable expense?—No, I believe not. I think Mr. Nevin, who is well acquainted with the details of these things, considers that about 150*l.* in addition to what we have at present, would be sufficient for supplying us with plants from all the different sources, including that of travelling botanists. I should scarcely think so, but he is a better judge than I am.

2901. The travelling expenses of an individual in such case would be very considerable?—Yes; but it is generally persons who are supported by a number of different societies, and also by individuals in conjunction with them; then each society and each individual would pay a certain share of his travelling expenses, and would get a proportionate share of the plants brought home by the botanists.

2902. So that, in fact, the Dublin Society might in that respect co-operate with the Glasgow and Edinburgh Societies, and might not have to pay for a travelling botanist more than the sum of 20*l.* or 30*l.*?—Yes, or less than that.

2903. What is the next suggestion you would offer?—The next thing I propose is to have a museum in the garden, which is one of the improvements which I proposed in the report I alluded to. I say, "it would add to the value and interest of our establishment to form a botanical museum for exhibiting suites of seeds, fruit (preserved, when necessary, in spirits), specimens of wood, vegetable products unaltered by chemical processes, as the different gums, oils, resins, colouring material, articles of elementary vegetable manufacture; *e. g.* thread from nettles, mulberry, New Zealand hemp, &c. A small library might be attached to this, of works, not only on systematic botany, but also in illustration of the articles contained in the museum." Such a museum would obviously be a good depository for herbaria.

2904. There is no library at present in the garden?—A very small number of books, not sufficient to answer the present demands of the scientific student. I would also enlarge the plan of such a museum; I would make it, not merely a botanical museum, but a natural history museum. It would serve to relieve our museum already established in Kildare-street, which is both very inefficient, and at the same time very crowded, and would be a very convenient place for studying natural history generally, especially Irish natural history. I would, more especially, make it an entomological as well as a botanical museum.

2905. Would you include zoological specimens?—Yes, I would include specimens of some classes of Irish animals.

2906. Then, as you would throw into that museum all sorts of specimens of natural history, do you not conceive that would confuse the attention of persons who were interested in those matters, by having to consult two museums instead of one; would it not be desirable to have them all consolidated into one?—There is not room for a botanical museum in the society's house, and I think it desirable to have one somewhere.

2907. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Would it not interfere with the classification to have two museums?—Yes, in some cases. The mineralogical department should be made under the eyes of the professor of mineralogy; but if we form a zoological museum, of which there is no professor, I think there would be an advantage in having specimens of Irish zoology in the museum of the garden; but what I am chiefly solicitous for, is to have a botanical museum; and I think it might be made extremely interesting, both to the public and to the students. For instance, the series of seeds arranged according to the most improved views of scientific botanists. I think it might contain also, at least it would be extremely interesting to have it so, specimens of wood, partly in its raw state, and partly in its manufactured state, as planed, cut, and so on, and even specimens of its appearance under turning, and things of that kind.

2908. *Chairman.*] Supposing that the museum at the Dublin Society's house was very considerably enlarged in point of space, which should you consider most desirable, that the whole of the collection in natural history should be lodged in an enlarged museum in the society's house, or that a portion of it should be transferred to the botanic garden into a building erected for that purpose?—I am partial to having, when each forms a particular subject of the professor's study, all the specimens illustrative of it under his own eye.

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2909. Then be so good as to state distinctly what description of specimens you would assign to each museum?—I would assign to the one in the garden all botanical specimens, such as I have already mentioned, with a library connected with it. I would also have, perhaps, an entomological collection there. Then, with respect to the zoological collection generally, I am not prepared to give so decided an opinion upon that.

2910. Would you have shells in the botanic garden of the museum?—I think it is not so necessary, unless you went upon the principle of having the whole of the museum of natural history in the garden; but for my purpose, which was originally to have a museum for subjects which would interest botanists, I think it would not be necessary to go farther than to have an entomological collection. Of course I have no idea what the expense of that would be.

2911. What is the next suggestion?—The next is the library in the garden. I have mentioned also an increased allowance for the purchase of plants. There is a thing also which is of some importance, that if any portion of any allowances is unexpended, it may be reserved for future applications. The plan hitherto adopted in the society, I believe generally under the direction of Government, was, that if any portion, supposing 100*l.*, was allowed for the purchase of plants, and only 80*l.* was actually expended in that year, the 20*l.* unexpended should go to the general funds of the society, and was not to be called upon next year for botanical purposes. Now, that appears to me to be an inconvenience which runs through other departments; for instance, in the library committee there is great inconvenience from it. Every body of men like to use all the money they can for their own objects; and it affords a temptation, towards the latter end of the season, if they have not already provided for the entire fund, to lay out the overplus on objects which would not otherwise deserve it. I am not aware that has been done in the garden, but I know occasionally in the library they have laid out a few unprovided for pounds upon books which they otherwise might not have bought.

2912. What other suggestions have you?—I would also suggest the propriety of having the lecture-room in the garden enlarged, and an increased sum of money to be appropriated for the purchase of works on natural history.

2913. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] With reference to works of natural history, in your opinion is the present library of the Dublin Society furnished sufficiently with works of natural history in general, and botany in particular?—With respect to botany in particular, there is a very good and expensive collection; there are many desirable ones still wanting, as botanical works are extremely expensive; but upon the whole it is a valuable library. It is also valuable in other departments of natural history, but not so much so as botany. I was a long time librarian, and having been naturally looking to my favourite department, I was more solicitous to have that department filled than any other; and it will be found, I believe, that we have a good collection of botanical works; but still its deficiencies are very great, and must be so in every establishment that is not very rich. It is not any extraordinary thing for a work on natural history to cost 100*l.*, and there are some works which cost more than that.

2914. What sum would you say would be sufficient to be applied to natural history every year for the purchase of books?—I believe 1,000*l.* has been suggested, and I am far from thinking 1,000*l.* too much; but I do not like to state so large a sum. I think that if 500*l.* a year were regularly and judiciously applied to this purpose exclusively, in a few years we should have a good library.

2915. *Chairman.*] When you stated just now you wished to establish a botanical library in the garden, did you mean that you wished to remove botanical works from the library of the society, or to establish a new library altogether?—No, I meant a collection of books for the students to consult whilst they were examining the plants in the garden, chiefly a collection of what we call systems of plants, or descriptions of the different plants: such as Smith's English Flora, the general system of Linnæus, and so on. I mean a collection of that kind; not a collection of expensive books, but such as might be read by all the students who have access to the garden.

2916. Have you any other suggestion to offer?—I also wish to have a fund for getting drawings upon a large scale to be exhibited in the lectures. Though we have already many books of anatomical plates of plants, yet they are very expensive, and handing them about in the room is attended with a good deal of injury to the books; I have often wished that some fund was granted for the purpose of enabling me to get persons to make various drawings according to my directions.

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It is very expensive getting such drawings in Dublin; I could not do it out of my own purse, and I could scarcely call upon the society unless their funds were larger. I got a scientific drawing of the vessels of a plant, which cost, I think, 1*l.* 12*s.* That would be one of the points upon which I think some increase might be made to the fund appropriated to the botanic garden.

2917. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Do you think it impossible to have such drawings executed in the schools belonging to the society?—No, I do not think it impossible to have them drawn; the only question is, whether they could be drawn without the masters or the persons drawing them requiring remuneration.

2918. *Chairman.*] Do you think the masters would have any objection to set the scholars to work upon such drawings?—I cannot say so, much must depend upon the character of the masters.

2919. Have the masters any objection themselves?—I cannot say; I think they might require to be paid.

2920. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] But a less sum would satisfy them than a person who had nothing to do with the society?—I think it ought to be the case from a feeling of gratitude; but where money is concerned we do not always allow that principle to operate.

2921. *Chairman.*] Is there any other suggestion?—I do not think there is anything more connected with the garden that I wish to lay before the Committee.

2922. How often in the week is the garden open to the public?—It is open to the public twice a week.

2923. Do you think it might be open oftener?—I think it might.

2924. How many times a week do you think it might be open?—I find it very difficult to say; the more it is open to the public the better.

2925. Do you think it might be open every day?—Yes, except Sundays.

2926. Why would not you have it open on Sundays?—Because a class of persons would come who would be injurious to the garden.

2927. Is it not desirable to provide for the recreation and the rational amusements of the poorer classes, to withdraw them from intemperate amusements by providing innocent ones?—No doubt it is; but you would not have the same power of checking them from doing mischief; that is my feeling, and that is the important consideration.

2928. How many hours a day do you think it ought to be open?—It is very difficult to limit it; the general principle I go upon is, that it should be as open as possible to the public.

2929. Do you think there would be any objection to its being open on a summer's evening until eight or nine o'clock?—I think it should be open till six; after that the men must leave their work, and there is no one to look well after the garden.

2930. Could not an arrangement be made to have a relay, with a view to the preservation of order in the garden during those hours?—I have no doubt it might be done.

2931. It would afford great recreation, great amusement, and great instruction to the poorer classes, who have no portion of the day to devote to it except the evening?—Yes; I have always been of opinion it should be thrown as open as possible consistently with its security; and generally speaking, it is my opinion that all public institutions are more secure from being injured in proportion as they are public. It is however but fair to say, that though theoretically the garden of the society is closed on two days of the week, there is no day on which there is not the freest access to any respectable person appearing at the garden, but I would not answer for any poor man being admitted.

2932. With respect to the lectures, at what hour are they at present held?—The botanical lectures in town have generally been held at a quarter after three; in the garden at eight o'clock in the morning.

2933. What do you consider the most desirable hour for the town lectures?—I see no objection to the time mentioned; perhaps I should make it three o'clock for the future.

2934. Does not the practice of holding lectures at that hour, prevent those persons who are engaged in the practical operations of life, being in the middle or humbler classes, from attending the lectures?—I do not think it does.

2935. How is it possible for a shopkeeper, or artisan, who is engaged about his business the middle of the day, to attend these lectures?—I think they generally come to the morning lectures, and there is thus a time for two different classes. I think, as far as I can judge, the same class of persons who attend the lectures

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lectures in town do not in general come to those in the country, though there may be some. I think there may be one-fourth who attend both, but I speak this uncertainly.

2936. Do you think six o'clock in the evening is a preferable hour, or say seven or eight o'clock?—If you are speaking of our professors generally, I would rather the Committee would consult them on the subject; but with respect to botanical lectures, it is not my opinion that the common people would attend them at night. There is but little interest among the common people of Ireland for botany; it has been so considered by the society, and they have always excepted botanical lectures being given in the evening. It is not a convenient hour for exhibiting the specimens. Chemical experiments can be as well exhibited in the evening as at any other hour, and perhaps those on natural philosophy, but not in botany. Perhaps I way be permitted to remark, as an evidence of the interest taken in the subject of the lectures, that I know many persons walk about four English miles to the lectures; I have known some of them attend the whole of the course and scarcely miss a single lecture. I dare say my colleagues could give a similar statement.

2937. Do you think that fees should be taken for admission to the lectures or not?—I am very strongly against that.

2938. Do you think there is not a sufficient zeal for the attainment of scientific knowledge in Dublin to induce any considerable number of persons to pay even a small sum for attending these lectures?—I believe not.

2939. And that, in point of fact, exacting fees would act as a prohibition on the attendance of a considerable proportion of your present auditors?—I have no doubt about it, on the classes I should wish most to attend. It is my opinion that persons who do not pay for the lectures are the most punctual in their attendance. I have given lectures on two or three subjects, chemistry and natural philosophy, at another institution, and I have been long a lecturer at the Dublin Society; I think I can state most confidently that those who receive tickets gratuitously attend the best; and medical students, who might be supposed to attend constantly, do not attend so regularly as the others do. I might give a reason for it, but I can state the fact most confidently.

2940. Do you think it would be desirable that the committee of botany should offer premiums for essays on botanical subjects with the view of ascertaining what had been the attention of students during their attendance on your course?—I have sometimes thought of that, or rather giving premiums for good answers; but I have found it in my classes very difficult to reduce that into practice. It is not difficult to do it in such classes as attend professors in London; for instance, at the University, King's College, and also the university in Dublin, because generally speaking the same students will rarely attend more than one or two courses; but in my lectures I shall, perhaps, have students who will have been with me four or five courses, and some even a longer time, and if I should propose dry subjects for prizes they would have an undue advantage; because one of the objects of prizes is to ascertain the scholars' diligence; whereas they would be rewarded rather than others who may have paid more attention.

2941. Do you keep a list of the persons who attend your course of lectures?—In the country, not in town.

2942. Might not your object be attained by separating your audience into classes, and stating that in the distribution of those medals, as the question supposes that prizes are given for essays, they should only be given to persons who have attended a certain number of courses; one or more courses?—The others might object and say, "I have no reward for my diligence, for I think it a remarkable proof of diligence that I have attended so many courses." I only feel the difficulty in reducing it to practice; the thing, I think, is desirable.

2943. What objection would there be to an arrangement which would produce distinct essays from both classes; that those who attend two courses of lectures should be eligible to compete for a prize by an essay in writing on a particular branch, and that those who had attended one course should in like manner be qualified to compete for another prize, and so on?—I cannot see much objection to it myself.

2944. Would it not stimulate the zeal and industry of your audience?—I am not certain of that, when I find them attending so readily at present. So far as it is a sign of diligence the purpose is answered already, but it might make them devote their minds more completely to it.

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2945. Might it not bring forward into notice young men anxious to advance themselves in life as gardeners, or persons looking to practical employment in after life?—It might have that effect, but those difficulties I have mentioned occur.

2946. Has such a proposition ever been considered by the botanical committee?—That of giving prizes for attendance has.

2947. But not prizes for proficiency on examination?—Yes; giving prizes on examination has been suggested; and I ought, perhaps, to have acted upon it, but I found the difficulties very great.

2948. With reference to the general administration of the affairs of the society, it has been suggested to the Committee by several witnesses that it would be very desirable that the Dublin Society should cease to conduct all its affairs by the body at large, and that it would be a much preferable course to vest in an executive council the administration of all matters of ordinary occurrence; what is your opinion, if you have formed any, upon that proposition?—Upon the whole I am inclined to think that a council well formed and well controlled, would be an advantage, and we should, no doubt, endeavour to unite as much as possible the celerity and activity of a council with the safety arising from the steadiness of a large body; but I do not look upon it with the same sanguine anticipation of good which I know several other persons do, whose opinions are worthy of attention.

2949. Do you think the present mode of administering the affairs of the society has had the effect of deterring men of the greatest eminence in particular branches of science in Dublin from taking a part in the internal management of the Dublin Society?—I dare say it has sometimes had that effect. There are many members of high scientific character unconnected with our society, and it is very probable one reason may be, that they cannot take the same active part in it that they could in a society differently constituted.

2950. They find in the meetings of the society the most active debaters overpower the retiring men of science?—No doubt that is occasionally the case; but I do not think so generally as is represented. I have found that in our society when a man of science has come forward he has always been listened to, and I think he has very generally succeeded in carrying his point.

2951. You have stated that you do not object to the principle of vesting in an administrative council the management of the ordinary affairs of the society; in what way would you consider it desirable that that council should be constituted, and how elected?—I can state what I think should be its constitution theoretically; how this should be secured it is not easy to say. It should consist, of course, of a due proportion of men of science, of men connected with the fine arts, and of men of intelligence generally, and especially men with habits of business.

2952. In constituting such a council, would you consider it desirable that it should be formed by deputations from the standing committees of the society in the same manner as the selected committee is now formed, or would you have it elected directly by the society at large?—I would propose that it should be formed somewhat in the same manner that the council of the Royal Irish Academy is; the council of the year that is expiring gives a certain number of names, out of which the academy at large may fill up the vacancies which occur in the council, or may substitute a member for any person who may be objected to.

2953. In the case of the Royal Irish Academy, does any proportion of the council go out in rotation?—No; it is necessary a member should attend a certain number of meetings; if he does not attend seven meetings, as a matter of course he goes out, and he cannot be re-elected until after the interval of a year.

2954. You are a member of the Royal Irish Academy?—Yes; a member of the council and a vice-president.

2955. Do you consider that its affairs generally are managed in a very satisfactory manner?—I do.

2956. And considering the amount of its funds, it is highly conducive to the interests of science?—I believe so, indeed.

2957. You have not found that any party has existed in the Royal Irish Society, political or religious?—Neither; I believe they are as free from political or religious bias as any body of men.

2958. Would you make the same observation with respect to the Royal Dublin Society?—Yes, taking the whole of its conduct together; as far as my observation has gone, it has been remarkably free from political or religious bias.

2959. In

2959. In forming that opinion, you have arrived at the conclusion from its general conduct; but you would not apply the remark to the special case which has occurred lately, and has been brought before this Committee?—With respect to that I would say, in the first place, under the most unfavourable view, it is an exception to the general rule; and therefore I believe, and am fully persuaded, it was not the result of any intention on the part of the minority of the society, either to express disapprobation of the political or religious opinions of the individual alluded to, or as a part of a system of exclusion, or from preferring one party to another. I believe it arose out of circumstances which met in the case of that one individual, which probably never will arise again.

2960. If it did not arise from party or religious feelings, from what did it arise?—It arose, as far as I can judge, from a combination of various circumstances, as I have learnt from speaking with the members themselves. One reason was, that this individual never having come forward as a candidate until he had become somewhat a political character, it was thought his coming forward at that time had a political object. Of course it is impossible for me to tell whether that was the case or not, but that was the feeling with a good many members who, I believe, voted against him, because they set themselves against making the society a means of promoting political views, not acting from political views themselves. That, I believe, influenced a good many.

2961. What other motive was there?—I may add, that the two gentlemen who proposed and seconded him had, I am persuaded, no such political views; I am only speaking of the feeling of the minority who opposed his admission.

2962. What other motive was there?—There were some who seem to have taken alarm at the active interference of a particular party, in order to bring in that gentleman; and everybody who knows bodies of men, must be aware of the jealousy they have of any attempt to impose upon them an individual. In clubs, for instance, I have heard of their rejecting an individual with whose political sentiments they had the most entire concurrence, because it appeared as if there was an effort made on the part of those in authority to have him put in; and I believe a great many were induced to give a black bean in this case, because their pride was alarmed; but I do not deny there may be a few individuals who are influenced, on both sides of the question, by feelings which they ought not to allow themselves to be influenced by.

2963. Do you think that many persons in the society were influenced by a supposed interference with the government of the society?—So I have heard; I was not present, and therefore I can only say what I have heard.

2964. Or a supposed menace on the part of the Government?—Yes, there was an appearance of effort made to put him in. I do not mean to say that this opinion was perfectly well justified; but some members of the society took the alarm, and were offended at it. I was not present myself on either of the days, and can only judge from the representations made to me by those who, I think, might not improbably have voted against him.

2965. You are not able to state any circumstance which would justify you in supposing that Government had really intimated that they intended to pursue any particular course in the case of Dr. Murray's rejection?—I can only say what I heard; what I heard named was, that persons came forward, as if on the part of the Castle, stating that the grant would be taken from the society if he was rejected.

2966. But you have no means of knowing whether those persons were justified in holding out that menace?—No, I have not any means of knowing that, and it is my opinion they were not; they were, most likely, volunteers; I know it is generally the officiousness of volunteers that makes mischief in such cases. I would say, as librarian I had ample opportunities of knowing the feelings and opinions of the members of the society; they had the most confidential communications before me, and I never heard anything like political or religious feeling expressed. It was quite surprising to me, and I always considered it one of the most honourable traits of the Irish character, that they could so readily lay aside their political or religious animosities when they came to the Dublin Society or the Royal Irish Academy. I may mention, as an instance of this good feeling, the care taken by the library committee to exclude all books which could by possibility hurt the feelings of any party whatever.

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whatever. I recollect one very extraordinary instance of that: a gentleman made a present to the society of a book in vindication of the Established Church; I, of course, took the book, and I announced to the society that I had received it; but it gave rise to a very warm discussion on the subject. I was censured for receiving it, and an order was made that the book should be returned, and no book should be brought into the society, except through the medium of the library committee. I was therefore obliged to return the book; and I can say that during the whole time I was librarian, 11 years, I do not think it would be possible to name a single book that was introduced which could be considered of a political character. No doubt historical works were purchased, and the historians would express opinions on one side or the other, but no book was got the subject of which was polemical, religious or political.

2967. With reference to the library in general, you have had yourself opportunities of observing the description of works that have been generally purchased; is it your general opinion that they are of a character which do credit to the selection?—I do, upon the whole; I speak now of the period when I was best acquainted with it. I must say so, because the selection of books was in a great measure left to me. I have no reason to think there has been any great alteration since I was librarian; but I believe rather more books have been admitted of what we may call a popular character than was the case in my time. There were very few books of a popular character admitted; the society was very strict in excluding them. For instance, there was an edition of Shakspeare purchased, and the circumstance produced a good deal of angry discussion.

2968. Do you think there was more taste, zeal and ardour for the promotion of science in the Dublin Society 20 years ago than there is now, or than there was 10 years ago?—I do not think there was 10 years ago; 20 years ago I am not sufficiently prepared to say. It was a period when such a person as Lord Oriel took an active part, and he was a man of very large scientific views, and a very useful member; but certainly ever since I have been an officer there has been a very constant, and, I will say, a rapid improvement in the intellectual character of the members of the society, and the zeal shown to promote its legitimate objects.

2969. Great interest was excited with reference to science by the meeting of the British Association in Dublin?—Yes.

2970. On that occasion did the members of the Dublin Society come forward in the manner which was worthy of a body professing to be at the head of everything connected with the diffusion of practical and experimental science in Ireland?—I am not aware of anything they left undone which it was in their power to do.

2971. You think a stranger going to Dublin on the occasion would not have had cause to complain that the Dublin Society manifested an indisposition or incapacity to carry forward the objects in which both those associations were interested?—I should think they had no reason to complain; on the contrary, I think the society showed very great zeal to promote their objects.

2972. With respect to the officers of the society, do you think any economy could be effected by the consolidation of the offices of assistant-secretary and registrar?—I dare say they might be, but how far their efficiency might be impaired I am not prepared to say.

2973. Do you think the duties could not be performed by one person?—I cannot say. I can only say with respect to the office of assistant-secretary, it is a very laborious office.

2974. Is the office of registrar also laborious?—I should think it must be, but it has not so constantly come under my observation as the office of assistant-secretary. The present officer does his duty in a very satisfactory manner, and has lessened the expenses of the society by uniting this office with that of housekeeper.

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Lunæ, 6° die Junii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien.	Mr. Serjeant Jackson.
Mr. Jephson.	Captain Jones.
Mr. Villiers Stuart.	Mr. Vesey.
Mr. Dunbar.	Mr. Robert Steuart.

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN, IN THE CHAIR.

Samuel Litton, Esq., M. D., called in; and further Examined.

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2975. Mr. *Jephson.*] HAVE you any observations to make in explanation of your former evidence?—A question was put to me how far I conceived the society had a right to the whole of my time. I should perhaps answer that by saying there is something of legal nicety in the point; but I should myself conceive the only portion of my time which the society could legitimately claim would be so much of it as would be necessary for performing the duties which they required from the professor when they advertised for him.

2976. Did they not advertise for a gentleman who would perform all the duties that were incidental to the situation of professor of botany in the society?—Yes, but I cannot exactly state how much they implied by that; they implied that I should give certain lectures on certain subjects. I do not think that is the mode in which they put it in their advertisements; but I do not recollect the form of the advertisement, and therefore I cannot at present state what duties they would demand.

2977. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Was there a specification of the duty at the time?—No, they required from me, and all the candidates, an abstract of the subjects which I thought the professor of botany should touch upon, and of course I sent in a syllabus of that kind.

2978. Mr. *Jephson.*] You appear to consider yourself only bound for such an extent of duty as you originally contracted for?—Yes.

2979. If that contract was not specific as to the extent of duty to be performed, should you not feel yourself honourably bound to perform all the duties which could fairly be considered as incidental to the duty of a professor of botany of this kind?—Yes, all that could be honourably understood, certainly.

2980. Should, by the extension of the science, or the extension of the supposed usefulness of the science, the duties of the professor become more extensive and more continuous, should you not consider yourself bound to give the additional time requisite for these additional duties, though not anticipated by yourself on first undertaking the duties of the office?—I scarcely think I should, if it were required to act upon new plans not contemplated then; things of this kind have always had a degree of vagueness. The term professor is generally more or less understood. In its application to the duties connected with the office of professor there is generally a certain lax interpretation of it, and the honourable feelings of a man of science would not lead him to make it a rigid one.

2981. *Chairman.*] The election of professor is annual, is it not?—Yes, it is nominally annual.

2982. Then it is strictly a contract only for one year?—Yes.

2983. Have you any other observations to make in explanation of your former evidence?—No.

2984. Mr. *Jephson.*] Do you consider that it is the duty of the professor of botany to ascertain, by experiment, how far the climate of Ireland is favourable to the growth of particular vegetables or plants which are cultivated in other countries, such as beet-root, as connected with the question of the quantity of saccharine matter that is contained in it, liquorice, madder, dipsacus, and plants of that description?—I think it is the duty of the professor of botany to

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attend generally to all objects of that kind. He must have the assistance of the curator or gardener.

2985. Presuming that you may have seen tables of the result of the cultivation of the beet-root in France, as connected with the obtaining of sugar from it, have you ever ascertained directly the quantity of saccharine matter in beet-root grown in Ireland compared with that in beet-root grown in France, or in what proportion it is inferior to it?—I should think, as the question is stated, that it is rather a part of the duty of the professor of chemistry. The professor of botany would see to the actual cultivation of plants, under different circumstances, in the garden, and then he would leave the professor of chemistry to draw the ulterior conclusions.

2986. Between the two professors has that been done in the Dublin Society?—I do not think it has in the case of beet-root; it has in the case of tobacco.

2987. Beet-root is a subject which is now exciting some attention?—Yes; and I have mentioned that as one of the objects which it is desirable to attend to.

2988. In the case of liquorice, there appears to be no occasion for the interference of the professor of chemistry; have you tried how far the cultivation of liquorice could be carried on profitably in Ireland?—No, I have never made any experiments upon the profitable use of it.

2989. How far the climate is adapted to it?—No, I have not.

2990. Have you made any experiments upon madder?—I believe experiments have been made formerly, but I have not tried any myself. I would say with respect to that it is a subject which has been attended to by some of our calico manufacturers; but I am not aware that the society has done anything on the subject of madder for a long time.

2991. The manufacturer is scarcely presumable to have any time to turn his attention to the peculiar cultivation of plants?—I mean dyers. I think when you consider that it is the duty of the professor of botany to follow the progress of botanical science, he can hardly have time to attend to the cultivation of particular plants; it belongs rather to the curator; the professor should only superintend it as far as he can, and perhaps draw up reports.

2992. Should you consider that such duties, whether belonging to the one officer or the other, should be incidental to the botanical department of the Dublin Society?—I think so, at least in some degree; for, to have satisfactory results, experiments should be performed on a larger scale than our garden admits, and under a variety of circumstances not in our power to command. I think they are objects of investigation for persons who have a variety of soils, and who can compare the results of numerous trials.

2993. Can you state whether such general views have been acted upon at the garden, either with respect to the curator or the professor?—There have been at different times plants cultivated under the direction of both officers, and reports have been made on the result.

2994. Do you conceive that such experiments should be among the principal duties of the curator and the professor of botany?—I think it should be a principal duty. I should not say the principal duty; for in my view the first object is to have the garden in such a state as to enable the professor to give useful instructions; and, next to that, I should think such experiments very desirable. I should say, after the professor is supplied, the next object of attention is the cultivation of trees; and then such experiments as are alluded to. I would add, that the same question might be put with regard to the other arts and sciences.

2995. What do you consider your duty as botanical professor of the Dublin Society; should you be satisfied if in the course of your lectures you spoke simply of the classification of plants, their localities, with general illustrations of their properties, or would you consider it also necessary to superintend, if not actually to put in operation yourself experiments such as you have been examined upon?—I should consider, in the first place, in botanical and other scientific lectures the object is to lay down the elementary principles, which, in the physiological lectures I give in town, I do to some extent; and in doing that I apply it as far as I can to practical objects. For instance, when I speak of the bark of trees, I speak of the chemical substances which are contained in the bark; one of which is the tanning principle. That leads me to speak of the different foreign and native trees which contain the tanning principle, and from which it is to be obtained in the greatest quantity, the various means of testing it, and so on; and whatever other knowledge occurs to me connected with the subject, and in the same manner with

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with every other branch of vegetable physiology. Then in the country I generally give a short view of the principles of classification, which I illustrate by referring to different families. The families I select are, as far as possible, those which contain the species most susceptible of useful application. For instance, if I am endeavouring to illustrate that family which botanists call the leguminous family, I would particularly select the artificial grasses, such as lucern, &c.; and, as far as popular lectures would permit, I would go largely into the mode of cultivating these plants, and the circumstances under which they might be profitably cultivated. I generally select those families which contain plants which are employed in the different useful arts, or what the French call "plantes usuelles." I enter very largely into the subject of forest trees, especially under their aspect as sources of national wealth. I have in particular given very full courses on the willow, oak, pine, and other genera of the like character. As already stated, my lectures on the grasses are adapted to the practical agriculturist.

2996. Are your lectures of such a nature as to be attractive to persons unacquainted with the subject, or do you seek to make them scientifically useful so as to attract manufacturers and persons connected with manufactures?—I endeavour to unite the two as well as I can.

2997. Does that seeking to unite the two have a tendency to repel the lowest class, who would be likely to attend them; inasmuch as being drawn by one subject they would be deterred from attending to the other?—There may, of course, be some difference of opinion on that subject. I do not think the lower classes would be generally disposed to attend lectures on botany; but I think the middle classes do; and I think by the mode in which I endeavour to apply the principle I have alluded to, a greater quantity of useful knowledge, which may be applied to the various practical departments, is diffused by this society than any other mode that I know of. Therefore my course of lectures is not strictly scientific, such as would suit a cultivated class; nor is it merely a popular course for supplying a refined amusement; but I endeavour to make it useful to all persons who seek to acquire knowledge for the purposes of life.

2998. Do you consider it your duty to keep up the knowledge of geographical botany always to its newest point of ascertainment?—Certainly; I presume the question refers to what the French call "Geographic Botanique."

2999. *Chairman.*] Is it your opinion that the garden under the management of the present curator is in a very high state of efficiency?—Certainly; considering how short a time he has been in office.

3000. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Will you be good enough to inform the Committee whether any improvements have been made in the garden in point of classification?—In point of classification there has not been any improvement, because the Linnæn classification having been hitherto adopted, the garden is very well arranged to illustrate that system; and, therefore, there could be no improvement under that head. We might have an addition to the number of plants, but the system is one not capable of improvement.

3001. Will you state whether any improvements have been made by the curator, under your direction, in the general arrangement of the garden?—As regards the scientific portion, the strictly Linnæan arrangement has not been essentially altered; but, in what we may call the useful portion, there has been a good deal of improvement. There has been an orchard formed, containing a good collection of the most interesting standard fruit-trees; there has been a collection of useful plants, in sufficient quantity of each to illustrate their agricultural character; such as grasses, and different species of leguminous plants, or what are called popularly artificial grasses; and a great variety of the recently introduced esculent plants. There has also been a very interesting addition made of a complete salicetum, altogether dividing it into an orchard; the grass part, an agricultural, and what we may call the culinary or esculent part. There have been considerable improvements, and a great many new species introduced; using the word "species" in the popular sense of the term.

3002. Is it your opinion that that is a very useful improvement which has been lately effected?—Certainly; I should say it existed before undoubtedly, but it had been greatly neglected.

3003. Now there appears to be a great deal of attention paid to it?—A great deal; and it is a part to which we shall more particularly direct our attention.

3004. It appeared to me, from a conversation with the curator, to be a favourite object with him; and he seemed to consider it a very useful object to establish a sort

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sort of experimental farm, connected with the botanic garden; not perhaps immediately in juxta-position with it, but to have a piece of land for the purpose of exemplifying improvements in practical farming; what is your idea of that?—I should say first, upon general principles, there is no abstract reason why the society should not have an experimental farm, or why they should not have an experimental tan-yard, or any other practical workshop, if I may use the expression. There can be no doubt the thing itself is desirable; but I should fear that an experimental farm, if small, would be very inefficient to answer any real practical purpose; and, if large, it would add to what I think is a great inconvenience in our society, that is directing its attention to too many objects. A large experimental farm, I conceive, would require the undivided attention of an individual who must be well paid; and also of a distinct committee of practical men to superintend it. The thing itself, therefore, in the abstract is very desirable; but I beg leave to express my doubts how far the society should take it upon themselves.

3005. Considering the present state of Ireland with regard to agriculture, and the connection of agriculture with the original objects of the society, do you not consider that is a subject deserving of peculiar attention on the part of the society, and likely to be productive of peculiar advantages to Ireland?—I should, I confess, express my doubts upon it on the principle I have laid down. I cannot deny the great utility of it. I can only question whether it is advisable for the society to undertake it. Another objection, which is a supreme one in Ireland, is, that it appears to me that a mere Normal or central school of agriculture in Dublin would be of comparatively little use. Such things should be spread over Ireland, to be of much utility.

3006. What would be your opinion of having such things established in each province, if you could not have one in each county town?—It would be greatly more useful, and that would meet my views; but one in each province of Ireland would be scarcely sufficient; there should be one connected with every great town. There was formerly a farming society in Dublin; the North of Ireland Society, and Wexford Society have had objects like that.

3007. Do you think it would be a good thing for the society to turn its attention to the promotion of district agricultural societies, which should follow out that object?—I think it is a very fair object for our society to direct its attention to.

3008. And you would think it a better mode of carrying out the object, than they themselves undertaking the care of particular gardens or farms?—Yes; it is seldom the same individual can unite the cultivation of theoretical and practical philosophy, and still more difficult is it to expect that a body like the Dublin Society should unite them. But, though difficult, it is certainly not impossible.

3009. Is it your idea that there should be any general superintendence over, or correspondence with, such local societies distributed over the face of Ireland, on the part of the Dublin Society?—I think that would be exceedingly interesting.

3010. Do you think it would be useful as well as interesting?—It involves political considerations; I do not mean political in the common sense, but considerations connected with the general principles of political economy; and I must confess I am not prepared, from my knowledge of that science, to give an answer in which I should place much confidence. It seems, at the first blush, to be very desirable; but there are difficulties in the execution of those things which can only be appreciated by persons who have directed their attention particularly to the subject. I would reason in this way: it is very desirable that there should be an experimental tan-yard, to try experiments upon the various modes of improving that useful art, but I do not think it would be wise in the Dublin Society to do it; yet tanning is a subject which has frequently attracted the attention of the Dublin Society; and they have, I believe, published upon the subject.

3011. *Chairman.*] Do you consider there is any objection to making the Dublin Society instrumental in exercising a general supervision over all local associations, and over all local agricultural societies, and, for the purpose of enabling it to do so effectually, that it should be empowered to assist them; for instance, a local association subscribing, say three-fourths of a particular amount, for the distribution of premiums for agricultural improvements, that the society should be able to add the remaining fourth out of the public fund; so that they would, in fact, be in that way dispensers of the public bounty for the encouragement of agriculture in Ireland. Do you conceive such an arrangement would be advantageous to Ireland or not?—That such a thing, generally, would be desirable; and that there should

should be such a body, I presume there can be no doubt; but how far it is desirable in the case of the Dublin Society, I do not know. Upon the whole, I should say, it would be desirable; but I do not feel very strongly upon the subject.

3012. You think the object itself is highly desirable; but you doubt whether the Dublin Society ought to be made the instrument for carrying that object into effect?—I do not doubt its utility; but it involves a great many considerations. The Dublin Society has a great many objects to attend to; and I prefer, according to my own views, that whatever they undertake they should do well, rather than distract their attention by applying to a number of different objects. With respect to the case before us, I think it involves two or three considerations. One consideration that suggests itself to me is, that it may be doubtful whether particular bodies in different parts of Ireland would not act with more spirit, if left to themselves, than if controlled by any central body. That is a question which depends on principles of political economy, which I am not prepared to give an opinion upon. It would strike me that local bodies, well formed, would be better if uncontrolled.

3013. Do you not conceive it would be a great advantage to such local bodies that they should be in correspondence with the central body, to which it should be their duty to submit reports of their proceedings, and from which they would receive communications as to what was done elsewhere, and what were the latest improvements in any particular branch of agriculture, with a view to their adoption of it?—I cannot hesitate to give an affirmative answer to that proposition; but if the society is to have increased funds, it must be for the purpose of distributing those funds, and give them a control over the local societies. But I feel some doubt whether the control of the Dublin Society, however well intentioned or even enlightened, would be useful.

3014. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] That might be a damper to local zeal, you think?—Yes.

3015. Mr. *Jephson.*] What you would recommend would be rather to see the Dublin Society collecting and concentrating information, and diffusing it again?—Yes.

3016. Do you think that the Dublin Society, in its present formation and constitution, would be competent to fulfil that duty which you have just given an opinion upon?—I should think it is. I think there is activity and intelligence enough in the Dublin Society to enable them to do that.

3017. *Chairman.*] Do you not conceive that the Dublin Society, by lending itself to the active encouragement of agricultural associations, and the diffusion of agricultural knowledge, would have the effect of attracting to itself a great number of country gentlemen who do not now belong to it?—I dare say it would; but the question is, how far that is desirable. My feeling is, that the agricultural gentlemen of Ireland are very likely to draw to themselves all the resources of the other departments.

3018. Then you think the other departments of the Society are more interesting, and more valuable to the country than agriculture?—No; I think quite the contrary. No object is so interesting to me as agriculture, connected as it is with botanical science for its improvement.

3019. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Do you think, upon the whole, reference being had to the state of Ireland, and its comparative backwardness in agricultural improvements, that in the view you have been taking, it is a matter of so much importance to the improvement of agriculture in Ireland, that it is worthy the attention of Parliament to direct a portion of the public funds, through the Dublin Society, or by means of some other machinery, to that object?—It is very difficult for me to give an answer to that question. I believe it has been found that different agricultural societies which have been successively formed have not answered the expectations; why, I do not pretend to say; but I think there is an impression on reflecting minds that the various societies of that kind which have been formed in England have not answered the purpose.

3020. Have you travelled much through Ireland?—Very little indeed.

3021. You are not able then to give us the result from your own observation as to whether, in the instances where landlords have been resident in Ireland, and have turned their attention to agricultural improvement, conferring upon their tenantry, particularly the rising generation as connected with their estates, a knowledge of the art of agriculture, with a view to the improvement of agriculture; from your own observation you are not perhaps able to give us an opinion whether

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it has not, particularly on the farms where such has been the case, been productive of the best possible effect?—I have no doubt of it, from what I have heard; but I have seen too little to speak from my own observation.

3022. Have you ever passed through Queen's County?—No; or at least very rapidly.

3023. Questions have been put to the witnesses with reference to the administration of the society itself; is it your opinion that the present constitution of the Dublin Society is defective, and what improvements, if any, might be effected with regard to that. For example, the manner in which the business is transacted at the meetings of the society which are held weekly; do you consider that to be a good mode of transacting the business, or do you think it ought to be improved in that respect?—There is scarcely any institution which is not susceptible of improvement; and there are, no doubt, considerable inconveniences arising from the present mode of doing business; and, as far as I am acquainted with the evidence given already upon that subject, it appears to me to be on the whole correct; but I think the gentlemen who object to it considerably exaggerate the inconvenience.

3024. Will you be good enough to specify what you consider to be the inconveniences arising from that mode of transacting business?—One of the obvious inconveniences, is where there are a number of persons assembled together; there is often a tendency to its being more or less of a debating society. I can speak only from what I have heard, for I do not often attend the meetings of the society, but I have heard that objection made. There is also, perhaps, some foundation for another objection made to it, inasmuch as men of science, who are usually retired in their habits, are somewhat deterred from taking that active part in the business of the society which they would perhaps otherwise be disposed to do. I have heard that stated, and I do not doubt there may be some ground for it; but I think it is also exaggerated, for I never found any man of science whom the society had confidence in as a person who had no selfish object; I never found, I say, such a person come forward in the society that he was not only well received, but he for the most part carried the society with him. I think the complaint is not altogether without foundation, but that it is very much exaggerated.

3025. Have you any definite idea of what you would substitute as the machinery for transacting business in lieu of that which at present exists?—One of the great complaints is, the tediousness which arises from the necessity of referring subjects from one committee to another. Now I think there is a very simple plan, which would considerably remove that objection, without making any very great alteration in the constitution of the society. Instead of necessarily referring everything which relates to the expenditure to the committee of economy, as it is called, and then the committee of economy being obliged to report to the society, and then the society taking a week to consider of that proposal, I think the simple circumstance of there being every day a statement laid before the society of how much was expended in each department, and how much remained to be expended, would at least lessen the delay. Now that alone would in my mind be a very great improvement. The delay arising from the meetings of other committees would certainly still remain; but, as all these things are proposed under the hope of improving the society with reference to some change that is to take place, I would take the liberty of observing that I have had a good deal of experience in councils and small bodies of men, and I do not think they are more remarkable for expedition than large bodies. There are certainly long speeches where a number of persons assemble, but where there is a very small number, in committee, for instance, there is often such a reciprocation of captious objections and replies, that I think the business is more delayed by that than a single long speech; and there is this reason why it should be so,—in a large body they can make rules that no man shall be allowed to speak more than once on a subject, but in a small body it is difficult to prevent a gentleman from speaking as often as he chooses. Some gentlemen, for whose opinions I have a great respect, who have complained of this tediousness in the society, have not sufficiently reflected on the tediousness which takes place in smaller bodies when subjects of importance are brought before them. I have known many more adjourned meetings in such than in large ones.

3026. Is it your idea that supposing the question to be with regard to the expediency of a particular expenditure for a particular object, that that would be better disposed of by being brought before the society at large, than referring it to a particular committee to consider of the expediency of the expenditure, and to report

report to the body at large who are to confirm it, if they think fit?—Supposing for instance, it was as to the expediency of applying 100 *l.* to promote agriculture; I think that should be the mode adopted.

3027. The question I would put, arising upon that, would be this: do you think the question as to the expediency of that particular outlay would be more advantageously considered and decided by the society at large taking it up and disposing of it in the first instance, or by reference to the committee of economy to report in the matter; leaving it to the society at large to confirm that report or not?—I think that the plan I suggested would remove that difficulty, for it would show the society from day to day how much money was at their disposal.

3028. They would see the amount of their available funds; but my question does not go to the capabilities of the funds of the society to meet or not meet the objection; but it embraces a great deal more, namely, the prudence and advantage of making a particular expenditure. Supposing the society to have ever so much disposable funds, is the society a competent body to decide such questions?—Yes; I think the kind of questions I speak of are the questions which the society is competent to decide, for there are persons who represent the different classes of society; some who represent the agricultural, another the manufacturing, and another the purely scientific; and they are very well calculated to come to a fair conclusion as to the useful application of any particular sum of money.

3029. Do I understand you, then, to be of opinion that, generally speaking, the society at large, consisting as it does of all these different classes of persons, does exercise a more beneficial judgment by taking up questions in the first instance, and then apportioning them out into different committees?—Yes, I do.

3030. *Chairman.*] You were understood, in your last examination, to say that you did not consider it objectionable that the general administration of the ordinary affairs of the society should be confided to an executive or administrative council?—I do not consider it objectionable, if well controlled. It might be tried with safety, and some advantage.

3031. Would you then desire that the process should be, that all ordinary business should be managed by this administrative council; and that in the case of any special application for particular expenditure, say of 100 *l.*, or of anything that was beyond the ordinary course of occurrences, a reference should be had to the body at large upon the report of the administrative council?—That, in my mind, would be a very good plan.

3032. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Would it occur to your mind that it would be good to have a standing distinction acted upon as between what might be considered the ordinary and current expenditure and object of the society, and those which might be considered the more particular and special causes, and circumstances; referring the former class to the society generally, and without any reference to particular committees, or any selected body, and transferring the latter to the consideration of a particular selected body?—I am certainly of opinion that the executive council would be extremely desirable; but that it should be very strictly controlled by the society at large. I think a plan, something similar to that of the Royal Irish Academy, might be adopted with advantage.

3033. Will you state what is the course of proceeding there?—We have first a council, which is elected by the body at large, and that is divided into three portions or committees; one a committee of science, the other of the belles lettres, and the third of antiquities; and all the routine business of the academy is transacted by these three committees jointly.

3034. In other words, by the society at large?—No, it is the selected body; there are six in each committee, selected out of the body at large, or rather there are four, who are called a council, and this is divided into three portions, called the committees; and the routine business is, of course, transacted by them. They are at liberty to spend, I think, 20 *l.* money; but they are not at liberty to spend more than 20 *l.* on any one object, without getting leave of the society. The three committees meet together, under the name of a council, every Monday except one in the month, and the Monday on which they do not meet the academy at large meets; and thus the council constantly appear before the whole body; and if they have any measure to propose it is submitted to the society; and, therefore, whilst they have full liberty to act within a certain limit, they are prevented from deviating from it.

3035. Are these committees which you have been speaking of elected by the body at large?—Yes.

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3036. Are they elected annually?—Yes.

3037. Is it your idea that a similar constitution would be a beneficial one for the Dublin Society, as a substitute for the present one?—I think it would; it might at least be tried, without danger.

3038. *Chairman.*] The committees are elected as committees by the body at large?—Yes; the council consists of these three committees.

3039. Is the council elected *eo nomine* annually by the body at large, or are the committees elected separately?—The whole council is elected.

3040. The council is elected by the body at large, and then resolves itself into three committees; or are the committees elected separately?—The three committees are elected, and they form a council.

3041. Mr. *Jephson.*] I understand you to say that in each year the Royal Irish Academy elect three several committees, consisting each of a certain number; how much is that number?—Seven.

3042. And these three committees have each of them assigned objects to follow out as you have described, they being so appointed annually by the three committees acting together in the way you have described?—They have.

3043. Checking, in fact, and controlling one another?—They exercise in fact no distinct functions, except occasionally; for example, in determining the proposals of the publication of mathematical papers, it would be some members of the committee of science who would be selected to give their judgment on the value of that paper, which would naturally direct the opinion of the rest; or if it were proposed to purchase certain books, if they were scientific, it might be referred to the committee of science to see whether they were proper books; or if they were books of antiquity it would be referred to some members of the committee of antiquity.

3044. Are there any particular branches of science for which the particular committees are elected?—We suppose the council formed consisting of the three committees; the immediate business before going out is to give a list of a number, equal to their own, of members, out of whom the academy at large may choose persons to substitute, instead of those who are just *functi officio*. If the society choose to put out any member who has not been active during the last year, they can choose the member out of the list given to them by the council, and can put him in his place. I believe they are at liberty to change the whole except three in each committee; but if a person has not attended seven meetings out of the whole of the meetings of the council he cannot be re-elected for the next year.

3045. Is it your opinion that evil arises to the Royal Dublin Society in the way it is at present constituted, from persons becoming members of it with a view to its being a debating society?—I confess I do not think that is the case, at least in a very slight degree.

3046. Will you have the goodness to explain everything in detail; what is the course of the proceeding of the Royal Irish Academy on questions of publication; who decides upon what is to be published in case there are a great many different papers sent in to them?—In the first instance the paper is sent in by the author to the council, and then it is referred by them to the academy at the next meeting. The academy refer it, almost as a matter of course, back again to the council, for them to decide whether it should be published or not.

3047. You understand the course is that the council, in the first instance, decides only this; that the paper is a proper paper to be read to a particular society, and that the society approve or disapprove of that paper; and, if approved, they refer it back to the council for a second consideration as to whether it is fit for the public?—Yes.

3048. Who are the persons, or what description of persons are they who compose the body of the Royal Irish Academy; are they not persons who have devoted themselves more or less to scientific or literary pursuits?—They are always supposed to be persons of a literary or scientific character.

3049. Would it be considered as a justification for not receiving an individual into the Royal Irish Academy that no member could vouch to the society for his being addicted to science?—Yes; he would not be received. The mode is this: the name of the person must be proposed by some member of the academy, and there must be three other names besides the proposer's; and it must be hung up for a month. They separately vouch that they consider him a person well qualified to be elected a member of the academy.

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3050. From that voucher, a member of the academy is understood to be a gentleman of a certain degree of literary or scientific qualification?—Yes.

3051. Have you ever known any person refused admission?—Yes, they are more strict than in the Dublin Society.

3052. That character for requiring scientific qualifications would deter persons, who do not feel themselves competent to mix in a society of that kind, from being proposed, would it not?—It ought, certainly. There are a few of course who get in, who have no qualifications.

3053. Such being the constitution of the great body of the society, there could be no comparison drawn between the acts which might be fairly done by that body, and the acts done by the Dublin Society, where no such qualification is required?—There is very little analogy.

3054. *Chairman.*] Do you think the Royal Irish Academy is a body which can be described as one in a high state of efficiency?—Yes, I think so, particularly in the scientific departments there are some individuals of the very highest character; and it continually publishes very interesting papers on antiquities.

3055. You have never heard complaints of the capricious exercise of the power of exclusion, which you conceive to be rather rigid, as compared with the practice of the Dublin Society?—I do not think I have; rigid as they are, I think persons do too easily get admission.

3056. Considering that the society receives Parliamentary grants, which of course are given not with a view to any particular class of individuals but for the public at large, do you not conceive that every possible facility should be given to the introduction of persons who are willing to co-operate in the scientific objects of the institution?—The academy has a distinct object from the Dublin Society. The object of the academy is the extension or improvement of science and literature by the publication of original papers. Now, no person is qualified to be a member of such a body, unless he is at least capable of appreciating the value or importance of the paper on some one of the subjects that come before the academy; which is not the case in the society.

3057. Do you not conceive that a desire to join the society is sufficient evidence itself of anxiety to co-operate with reference to the scientific objects of the institution?—I think that is not at all a presumption, for it frequently happens that the worst qualified persons are those who are most desirous to enter, with a view to have the letters M. R. I. A. attached to their names.

3058. Mr. *Jephson.*] Are you aware in the literary societies in London that the admission or rejection of papers, and the entire decision whether they shall be published or not, is left to the council, and the body at large has merely the privilege of electing those who decide on the paper, but they do not themselves decide on the paper before it is published?—Yes; I would observe, however, the difference is very slight between the two. The only difference is, that the society at large listen to the paper in the one case, and they have the power of deciding whether it shall be referred back.

3059. In the one case they have the power of rejection?—Yes.

3060. In your society they have no power of rejection?—The academy have certainly the power of rejection.

3061. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] At the Dublin Society are scientific subjects discussed at the weekly meetings of the society?—No, I cannot say they are properly scientific subjects; scientific subjects, as such, would not be proper matter for discussion in the society.

3062. Where would you have any matter of science discussed?—We never have thought for an instant of discussing in the society whether the system of Linnæus or of Jussieu should be adopted.

3063. Who does decide these questions in the Dublin Society?—Suppose, for example, any person were to get up in the society and state his opinion that a different arrangement of plants should be made in the garden; that would be referred to the botanical committee.

3064. Do you not think that would be the best mode of doing it?—Certainly.

3065. Mr. *Jephson.*] Might not a person force on a question of that sort in the society at large, and force on the decision of that question by the society?—It is contrary to the practice.

3066. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] If an individual proposes such a question as that,

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that, do the society act according to its usual course of proceeding, and refer a question of that sort to the particular committee?—Yes.

3067. Might not the individual who brought forward the question originally force that question into discussion, and make the society at large decide one way or the other upon it at its meeting?—I do not see how he could do that consistently with any of the rules of the society.

3068. Do the rules of the society require that such a question as that should be referred to the committee?—Certainly; I am not aware that there is any rule of that sort in the books; but I never heard of any instance to the contrary.

3069. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Suppose the committee reported a favourable answer, would it not be referred back to the society at large and be put to the vote?—In the case of such a question as, whether the system of Linnæaus or Jussieu should be adopted, that is referred to the committee; and I suppose the committee would leave that to me as professor. If I should say I prefer the Linnæan system should continue, then the committee, I presume, would state my opinion to the society, and take their opinion whether they approved or disapproved of my view.

3070. Then, in point of fact, the society would decide eventually what system should be adopted?—I think it might eventually; but in general I think a thing of that kind would be left to the committee.

3071. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] According to the usage of the society it follows almost as a matter of course that the society would be governed by the opinion of the committee to which the subject is referred?—Yes, in a point of this kind.

3072. Mr. *Jephson.*] Does it often occur that a fashionable scientific mania rages in Dublin, and that the body at large would be apt to run away from the recommendation of the professor?—I do not recollect anything of the kind.

3073. *Chairman.*] Was not there a recent instance in which the committee of the society recommended that particular proceedings should take place with respect to agriculture, which recommendations were not adopted by the society?—Yes; that involved a principle of political economy. It was not a decision on a point of theoretical science, but a point of practical utility, upon which, I think, our society is perfectly well qualified to decide; much better, I should say, than a committee. A committee has its favouritism in science; whereas the body at large, composed of practical persons of all classes in society, appears to me to be peculiarly well qualified for a question of that sort. In the instance in question the society appears to me to have acted wisely; and some concurred with it who are unfavourable to its present constitution.

3074. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Has it ever occurred in your experience that you have heard that the society has brought into discussion matters of politics?—Never.

3075. Is it your opinion that the present constitution of the society itself has a tendency towards such an abuse as that of becoming political?—I cannot conceive it possible.

3076. Is it your opinion that having newspapers there is productive of any injurious consequences?—I never saw anything like it; on the contrary, at the time I speak of, I should say, which would appear paradoxical at first, that having newspapers has a tendency to repress political discussion. In the library I have heard not a political discussion, but two gentlemen speaking on politics; but in the newsroom I never heard a word of politics; and I think, on the contrary, persons of opposite political sentiments, meeting there with the courtesy of gentlemen towards each other, has a tendency to lessen the asperity of party spirit.

3077. Has it ever occurred in the society to your knowledge, or that you ever heard of, that any unpleasant collision whatever has arisen between the members of the society on political subjects?—I never heard it in my life; on the contrary, I see persons of the most opposite political sentiments uniting harmoniously together in the different committees. In my own committee, for instance, there is a person on the extreme right, and another on the extreme left; and there are all shades of opinions among the members; but, though they may differ in opinion on scientific points, there is the most perfect good-will between each other.

3078. Did any collision ever arise between members of the committees of different religious or political sentiments?—I never heard of such a thing as political or religious sentiments in the society. When I say never, I do not mean to say that, in 31 years, I have never heard a gentleman express a political sentiment; but it is a very rare thing.

3079. Considering the society constituted as it is, seeing that a great number of

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of members of the society differ in all shades of political opinions, and differ in point of religious faith, meeting there continually, and conducting themselves in the manner you have been describing, in perfect harmony on all subjects, and no collisions occurring, do you not consider the existence of such an institution as that, conducted in that manner, and so formed, must be beneficial to society, particularly in a country like Ireland?—As a philanthropist and a patriot, I would say the society, in that point of view, is a great blessing to the country. It is one of the points for which I have always valued the society; that I thought it a sacred ground on which, when people entered, they left all their political and religious animosities outside.

3080. *Chairman.*] Do you think the general impression out of doors, with respect to the Dublin Society is, that, at present and in past times, it has been free from all party or religious, or sectarian feeling?—I cannot tell that. In Ireland people so rarely consider these things in an unbiassed manner, that it is difficult to say.

3081. Do you not distinctly know that there is at this moment a strong impression in Dublin in the minds of a number of persons against the society, as a society which has strongly indicated political and religious prejudices?—I think at this moment there is.

3082. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Do you think that just, or unjust?—Unjust.

3083. *Chairman.*] Has such a feeling existed in former times?—I think not.

3084. You never heard a suspicion of the society having, to a certain extent, an exclusive bias cast upon it before the recent occurrence?—I never heard it, nor can I conceive how it can be the case. I look to every circumstance of its history as opposed to forming such a conclusion. I look to the persons appointed officers, whether honorary or paid officers; and I look in vain to see any religious or political bias.

3085. Mr. *Jephson.*] Suppose the society are satisfied with their own purity and exemption from political bias, do you think the public, since the rejection of Dr. Murray, are aware of the reasons you have given for that rejection, and are satisfied with those reasons, as showing the absence of political feeling?—I do not know; great pains are taken in Ireland to make every subject a matter of political agitation. I am not speaking with reference to one side more than the other, but the thing has been taken up by the newspapers on both sides; both sides, for their own sakes, endeavour to keep up a spirit of excitation; but, speaking among moderate men of both ways of thinking on politics, I do not think the opinion prevails that the society is influenced by political feeling.

3086. Do you think at the present time a respectable Catholic would feel perfectly sure of not being rejected by the society if he happened to take a part in political affairs?—I am perfectly certain. The only thing which could cause a Catholic or a Radical in politics to be rejected, would be that he was one whom the society thought would bring his politics with him into the society.

3087. *Chairman.*] Do you think there would be any danger of a very ardent Orangeman's being excluded from the society?—I know instances from my own experience. As it is generally not approved of by the society that its officers should interfere in the election of candidates, I never interfered but twice; in the case of two persons for whom I was interested, both of whom being what we characterize of high Orange politics. The reason I interfered was that they were friends of mine; and I found from conversation there was every reason to believe that they would be black-beaned. I inquired what the reason of that was, and found that it was understood, with respect to one of them, that he was supposed to be a busy man, who would bring his politics into the society; and with respect to the other, besides the same feeling towards him, he was suspected of some moral irregularity.

3088. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] I understand you to say that a Protestant, or what might be called an Orangeman on the other side, would not be rejected *qua* Orangeman; and, on the other side, a Catholic gentleman, *qua* Catholic; or a high Tory, *qua* high Tory; or a Radical, *qua* Radical; whether they would each and every of them be held objectionable by the society at large, if it was considered likely that each or any of them would introduce into the society with themselves their peculiar political or religious feelings?—Certainly that is my opinion that that would be a prejudice against them.

3089. Is it your opinion that the objection of the society to the admission of these several and respective classes would be equal, no matter whether he was Orange or Catholic, Tory or Radical?—I am fully persuaded of it; and I give as

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instances of it these gentlemen, who were what is called of high Protestant principles, and one of them particularly was a very useful man in supporting them. I believe it was my exertion saved them; and that a single black-bean more would have turned them out; at least I know this to have been the case with one of them.

3090. Then the preponderating feeling of the society is to preserve the peace and usefulness of the society by the exclusion of these objectionable classes of persons, to whatever party they belong?—Certainly.

3091. Mr. *Jephson.*] In the instances you state, the feeling of the society against one man was that he was an immoral man, besides being an Orangeman; and therefore, in a society of gentlemen, fathers of families, and so on, would not like to associate with him?—Yes.

3092. And in the other case, besides being an Orangeman, the gentleman was an exceedingly busy and troublesome person, who would create some trouble to the society, and therefore the society thought it better not to have him?—Yes; I mention that to show the mere politics of individuals, however they might make them desirable to many members of the society, would never save them if they were considered unfit in other respects.

3093. That is to say, mere political principles, highly agreeable to the general body of the society, might still be rendered unpalatable to the society by the possession of some fault, counterbalancing to his disadvantage the political principles which otherwise would have rendered him eligible to the society?—Yes; I mean to say they consider, in every case, the qualification of the individual rather than his political character; and I could give instances of the rejection of persons as honorary members, who were highly acceptable on account of their able advocacy of Tory principles; and the admission of others equally powerful in the support of Whig principles.

3094. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Do you mean to say the society do not care what a man's politics are out of the society, so that he does not introduce them into the society?—Certainly.

3095. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Do you mean to say that the holding of ultra-Orange principles, connected with the probability of the individual holding them bringing them into the society and causing a disturbance, would be sufficient to bring about his exclusion, without its being coupled with his being an immoral character?—Certainly.

3096. The mere holding of ultra opinions, and the disposition of bringing them into the society, making them the means of disturbing the peace and good feeling of the society would be sufficient to exclude them, although he was a man of moral character?—Certainly; I have no doubt of it.

3097. And would not you hold that a man being of bad moral character and disagreeable to gentlemen, husbands, fathers of families, and so on, would be sufficient to exclude him, whether he was the most neutral politician or religionist that ever existed?—Certainly.

3098. Did you ever hear of an Orangeman being excluded from the society, as an Orangeman?—No, certainly not.

3099. Have you ever heard that several Catholics have been excluded?—I never heard of more than three.

3100. In how many years?—In 31 years; and one of them was Mr. O'Connell.

3101. Mr. *Jephson.*] Do not politics run very high in Ireland on both sides?—Yes.

3102. Among those who are admitted, whether Catholics or Protestants, it is possible that a great number may be very decided partisans?—Certainly.

3103. On both sides?—Yes.

3104. Yet it has so happened that certain persons have been refused, because it was conceived they would bring their politics into the society?—I am not aware of any from personal knowledge, except the two persons I spoke of, having been in danger of rejection, and three persons who were Roman-catholics. I have heard of another person, of high Tory principles, who would have been rejected if one more black-bean had been given.

3105. There have been four Catholics, including Dr. Murray, rejected in 31 years?—Yes.

3106. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Upon what ground were they rejected; was it merely because they were Roman-catholics?—No, I am sure it was not.

3107. Is it your idea that the society ought to publish original articles of their own?—

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own?—No; I agree in the sentiments of the report that was made some years ago by the library committee on that very subject, which I will lay before the Committee. In answer to an inquiry that was made as to why the publication of transactions was discontinued, they assign their reasons; first, they assigned as a reason that originally the intention of the society in publishing its transactions was to give translations, particularly of German, Dutch, and French works, which were not easily accessible to persons in this country; particularly Dutch works: but I consider the necessity for that ceased after some time; for these foreign works became very well known, either directly by the increased acquaintance with European languages, and also because when anything good appears in any of the languages of Europe, it is immediately translated into our journals; and therefore that part of the transactions appeared very naturally to be discontinued. Again, with respect to original papers, it appears to me the society is not well qualified to judge; and I do not see any advantage in their undertaking it. Why should Government pay a body of men for doing things which could be done for the public without any expense to the Government? For instance, if any one has written a valuable paper in mathematics or physics, the Royal Irish Academy would publish it without any expense to the public, and in a manner much more accessible to men of literature than any of our transactions; and in the same way if any person should bring forward any discovery in zoology; for example, there is a Zoological Society in Dublin, before which they would always prefer laying it, than a mixed body of men like ours. Then, again, we should find it difficult to select out of our committee persons qualified to be judges of works of extreme merit; whereas in these kind of associations, formed for the promotion of distinct branches of science, they are all more or less qualified to judge of the merit of the works of that kind. It therefore appears to me the society's attempting to publish original transactions arises from the activity which is at present agitating some of the younger members of the society, rather than any sound views. There are other remarks in the report I alluded to, in which I concur.

3108. Mr. *Jephson.*] Your answer would lead to this inference, that it is better to leave the scientific discoveries to individuals than that the society should have anything to do with them?—Original discoveries I think will generally be the result of individual activity. The object of the society is not so much to promote original discoveries, though that is desirable, as to diffuse the knowledge already acquired through the country.

3109. *Chairman.*] Suppose the society had, with reference to the investigation of science, been in a very high state of efficiency in the particular departments of science which have been taken up by the independent associations to which you have alluded, do you not conceive the necessity of forming those associations would have been superseded, and, in point of fact, that the Dublin Society would have comprised within itself the Geological Society of Dublin, the Zoological Society, the Horticultural Society, and various other societies of an analagous nature which may hereafter be formed if the Dublin Society does not take up actively particular branches of science?—No; it arises from the changes taking place in the state of science. We find it is the case everywhere. The Royal Society of London, for instance, originally undertook the care of advancing science in all its branches, which was found to be too much for one body; and then it gave out the Linnæan Society, which proposed to take upon itself the care and extension of natural history, properly so called; even that was found to be too much for one society, and it has separated into the Geological Society, the Zoological Society, and even into an Entymological Society; and, ultimately, these societies themselves will be obliged to break down into others. The tendency of science at present is to be subdivided into distinct branches, on the principle of the subdivision of labour.

3110. Mr. *Jephson.*] What do you conceive should be the duties of the Dublin Society?—I think it should be a focus for collecting and diffusing science, and especially science as a source of the improvement of the useful arts.

3111. Then your view is, that the Dublin Society should be a society in which the views and purpose of each independent society should be concentrated, and that which is the best in each selected and acted upon by the society?—Certainly.

3112. How could that be carried into effect without publication?—I am speaking of original publications, such as those of the societies already alluded to; for the society frequently publishes reports and papers, and has very recently published a statistical report of some extent; but the primary means by which our society

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attains its object is the diffusion of useful knowledge through all, and especially the middle, and perhaps lower classes of society.

3113. How can you confine yourself to original publications; is not every new fact stated or ascertained an original publication, though it may be only in furtherance of the old view, in that particular branch of science?—Certainly, in such a use of the term; but I should say that I look upon my business, as a professor, to be that of collecting all the improvements that have taken place in my branch of my appropriate science, and diffusing them through the public by means of lectures.

3114. *Chairman.*] Is it not one of the duties imposed upon you as professor, by the standing regulations of the society, that you should make periodical reports of the state of the particular science under your care?—It is; and that perhaps has been too much neglected, at least on my part.

3115. You would consider it desirable that such reports should be made?—In some respects I should. In one point of view it cannot be necessary, for we have that done in various ways. You have, for instance, such given in the French Institute, by the secretaries, who report the progress of science, to which all the reading public have access; and they are done so admirably that, in my own branch of the profession, I could not think of competing with them.

3116. Is not that very circumstance which you have now mentioned an evidence, that whereas the academy in Paris is extremely active, and does that very duty which you find even at the remote distance of Ireland so beneficial; the Dublin Society, on the other hand, is not equally active, and does not perform the same duty from which you yourself derive so much benefit when performed by other analogous bodies?—I was going to say that, although for the general spread of science such a thing could not be necessary on the part of the Dublin Society, yet, perhaps, for Ireland, a part of the world to which science is comparatively slow in travelling, though it reaches it much more quickly than it used to do, such reports might be interesting; and if the society, or this Committee, appear to wish it, I should cheerfully, for my part, make such periodical reports.

3117. Supposing such reports were to be made by the professor, should you not consider it within the scope of the Dublin Society's object to publish and diffuse such information through the community?—In the point of view you have mentioned we could not expect to compete, or, speaking as an humble individual, I could not expect to compete with many of the illustrious foreigners to whom I refer, and therefore the public at large would gain nothing by these reports; but then they might be interesting in this country; and, therefore, all I would say is, that no scientific object is much advanced by it, though they might be interesting if executed with ability.

3118. Would not the object which the society has in view, of diffusing science throughout Ireland, be greatly promoted by such publications?—I think it would.

3119. Do you think it desirable that the committees superintending the respective departments of the society should be called upon to make reports of a similar nature to those which are now required by the standing regulations from the professors?—I think it must devolve upon some individual.

3120. Do you not think that calling upon committees of the body to make these reports from time to time would be a very good test of their efficiency, and of their devotion to the objects entrusted to them, and of their competency for carrying them on?—I think it is impossible. I will take the progress in natural philosophy, for example; I will suppose one of the points they have to bring forward is the discovery on the undulations of light; how is it possible for a committee of gentlemen, who in Ireland are men of business or profession, to devote themselves sufficiently to science to give any view of the progress of such discoveries.

3121. Mr. *Jephson.*] Is such the constitution of your scientific committees that you think them incapable of doing so?—It is so in all similar bodies; even in the Royal Society you could perhaps only get two or three members to do such a thing, or in the Royal Irish Academy.

3122. Might not the selection of your committees, or ought it not to be such, as to combine the men who are the most acquainted with such subjects, and with the mass of information on those subjects, with those who are generally competent to superintend the diffusion of scientific knowledge in the country?—I am only speaking, of course, of the committee. The committee cannot do it; the professor might do it: but I do not see how a committee of men could be expected to do a thing which requires the devotedness of a single individual.

3123. If the committee, or the society at large, are to be considered in nowise responsible

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responsible for the character of the proceedings, but that that should be left altogether to the professors, of what use is the society in a scientific point of view. Might not the same professors, as individuals, without the intervention of the society, produce the same effect on science?—As an individual botanist I should have no garden, and the professor of chemistry would have no laboratory to lecture upon; we should also have no salary, and therefore could not devote our time to the cultivation of these sciences.

3124. Then a society of this kind would only be useful in this respect as giving a salary, and as giving the raw materials from which to work out the experiments from which results are to be produced?—That is one great use, undoubtedly; and a preliminary use.

3125. Then, with respect to the society at large, you throw overboard their utility altogether?—No.

3126. The inference I draw from your evidence is this, that any advance which is made in science from the existence of the Dublin Society, must be from the efforts of the individual professors, and not from the body of the society itself, the professors receiving no advantage whatever, inasmuch as all the advantage which the professors derive from the existence of the society is from their having a laboratory, and a botanic garden, and a salary; and if the laboratory, and the botanic garden, and the salary, were supplied to them by any other means whatever, the body of the society at large is perfectly useless in the promotion of science?—No, I do not draw that inference; in the first place, a large portion of the members themselves come for the sake of deriving information from the professors, and give their money to enable them to do so.

3127. That is an advantage which individuals might derive from the society, but science in general is likely to derive no advantage from the circumstance of a great number of people coming to be taught in the society?—I should think that is one means of promoting science, by giving an elementary knowledge to multitudes. The more persons are acquainted with the elements of knowledge the more chance is there of a number of persons making use of that knowledge for the advancement of science.

3128. Is science likely to be advanced most by persons who join the society for the purpose of being taught the elements of science, or persons who join the society for the purpose of co-operating with the professors in the advancement of science?—If the question referred to a learned body, I should say that science would be better promoted by learned than unlearned men; there is no doubt that learned men will co-operate with the professors, and produce better results than an equal number of less informed men.

3129. *Chairman.*] Is it your opinion that the admission of newspapers into the society has had the effect of inducing persons not interested in the scientific objects of the society to join it for the purpose of the convenience which is afforded by the opportunity of consulting newspapers, which, in fact, renders it to them a substitute for a club?—There is no doubt that it is one cause of attraction; but, I believe, not a primary one.

3130. Do you conceive that attraction has the effect of operating injuriously on the scientific interests of the society?—I have not seen in what way it has done so. I have heard it so stated; but I am not aware of any fact which shows it.

3131. That the introduction of men who are not interested particularly in science is not productive of positive evil to the society?—I have heard it so stated; but I cannot myself, from any observation of my own, see how it operates.

3132. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Is it your opinion that it would be desirable to have persons admitted into the society as annual subscribers to have the benefit of the society, instead of being confined to persons who become members of the society by life subscriptions?—I can see no objection to it, provided it does not interfere with the present mode of persons coming in upon life subscriptions. There might be two classes; one, life subscribers, who would take upon themselves the regulation and direction of the government of the society; and the other mere annual subscribers, to avail themselves of the advantages of it.

3133. You would have both of those members of the society equally; the one by virtue of life subscription, and the other by virtue of annual subscription?—Yes. At the same time, though I do not see much evil in this plan, I should prefer the present mode, because I should fear that if there was a change by the admission

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admission of mere annual members, it would lessen the number of persons who now become life subscribers; and I know from experience how extremely difficult it is in Ireland, except under peculiar circumstances, to collect annual subscriptions; and there would also be a danger that many would become members for temporary purposes.

3134. Is it your opinion that it would be likewise beneficial to have a class of persons who should not be members, properly speaking, of the society, but who should have the use of the library, for example, and the privilege of attending the reading-rooms and lectures, by virtue of the annual subscriptions?—It would increase the funds, undoubtedly; and I do not see any other inconvenience except what I have mentioned before, that, perhaps, it might lessen the tendency of persons to become life subscribers.

3135. Do you not think it would be a countervailing attraction for persons to become life subscribers; that, being such, they would be members of the society, and concerned in the management and government of the society?—I think it might. I think it is one of those points of inference upon which as much may be said on one side as the other. I have no strong opinion; I rather incline to think they should not have mere annual subscribers. The experiment, as far as it has gone, has been quite a failure.

3136. Then the effect of your evidence is, that you have no strong opinion one way or the other; you have no strong objection?—No; I should be extremely sorry that anything should be done to lessen the number of life subscribers; but I know from experience in the Royal Irish Academy, which was a very favourable case for collecting annual subscriptions, how extremely difficult it was to collect them; and even in that case, there is, to a certain extent, life subscriptions; for every member pays five guineas the first year, and that is a security to a certain extent that he will continue at least for three or four years.

3137. *Chairman.*] If members do not pay the current subscription to the Royal Irish Academy, do they not forfeit their right of membership?—They do; but I believe one great attraction, as it is in many other literary societies, is to have the letters after their names; and if they are once members of the society, and can write M.R.I.A., although the society may say we will exclude you from the academy, yet I do not see how they could prevent their having the letters after their names; and that is all they want.

3138. Mr. Serjeant *Jackson.*] Do you consider the lectures delivered on behalf of the society by the different professors are too much restricted to the upper classes?—I think not; according to my sense of this term there are not many of this class who attend.

3139. An objection has been stated, that your lectures are not sufficiently open to the poorer classes; I want to know, in your opinion, whether you think these lectures are sufficiently open to the great body of people to whom they would be useful?—I think so; there is no restriction upon any class, as the lectures are gratuitous.

3140. Is it your idea the society is not held in estimation by the public generally?—I should say we are held in estimation by the public, and I should say the public generally, as far as I can judge; but a professor is perhaps not a person best qualified to form an opinion upon it; for it is not so likely that many would express an unfavourable opinion to a professor, as to one not connected with the society. I think it possible that highly scientific persons do not hold the society in much respect, because they appear to me to mistake the objects which the society should look to. I have heard comparisons made between the Royal Dublin Society and other societies, with respect to the public contributions to their museum and library; and I have heard it inferred, from the disparity stated in this respect, that the Dublin Society is not held in estimation. I think nothing can be more fallacious. I have seen a statement of items, by way of comparison between the Dublin Society and the Glasgow and Belfast societies, and it appears to me the statement was most unfair; I do not mean morally unfair, but logically unfair. For instance, they selected one year of the Belfast Society and one year of the Dublin Society, and not even the same year in both. Now it may be very possible that they took a maximum year of the Belfast Society and a minimum year of the Dublin Society. Then, again, the societies which they bring forward are new societies, and such have always an attraction from their novelty, and generally more favoured

favoured than old venerable societies, which are not always looked up to with the same affection as a society which is immediately, as it were, our nursling. And nothing can be more fallacious in another respect; for, in point of fact, the society has received at different times very liberal gifts from individuals, vastly greater, in point of value, than any statement I have seen with respect to those other societies. For instance, I will take the legacy of Mr. Pleasaunce, the collection of vases of Col. Latouch, the value of which is very considerable. I am no judge of these things, but I should think it a very munificent donation; we have had valuable presents of books also from various individuals.

3141. So that you do not deny the inference only, but the facts?—Yes, I deny the facts. We do not receive so much as we ought to do, because there is not the same national feeling in Ireland as in Scotland for the advancement of science.

3142. Is it your opinion that there should be connected with the society a school of practical mechanics?—That is a favourite object of mine; and it is a thing I have long wished to see in the society. There was some reference made to my opinion in the evidence before this Committee, and as far as it is given in that evidence it is correct; but my opinion is not fully given. It would appear, perhaps, as if I wished to interfere with the professorship of natural philosophy; but I spoke of a new professor; and it is not merely a new professorship I want, but I wish to have a school in which young men are taught the use of mechanics, and mechanical apparatus; and they should have elementary instruction in mathematics, to enable them to follow up the teaching, and should be examined on the progress they have made.

3143. You think it would be a desirable object?—I think it would be an exceedingly desirable object.

3144. Have you any idea what amount of expenditure that would occasion?—I think it would not be easy to get a person well qualified to be at the head of such a school; he should not only be a man of science, but a man capable of teaching others. Now I know, from experience, that a man may be a man of high science, and yet not qualified to initiate individuals, especially of the lower class, in the elements of that science; and then he must devote his time completely to it; he must be a complete schoolmaster, as well as professor.

3145. The question was, whether you have any idea of what the increased amount of expense incident to it would be?—No, I cannot say what such a teacher would require, whether it should be more or less than the other professors.

3146. Are you able to confine yourself within any limits at all?—I should suppose perhaps between 300 *l.* and 400 *l.*

3147. What other amount of expense, besides the increased expense of the professorship, would be necessary?—A small sum would be necessary for apparatus; but I should think it very difficult to decide that question; my opinion would be, that the apparatus should be simple, and as it were elementary; as better adapted for exercising the ingenuity of the young men. I believe the professor in Cambridge uses such a kind of alphabet, if I may use the expression, of mechanism. Now something of that kind would be advantageous in the Dublin Society; and I should think would not require any great outlay. But there would also be required at the same time models of some of the more complicated machinery.

3148. Do you consider the society at present, without additional resources, would be able to meet such an increased expenditure?—I do not think they would; and therefore in the communication I made, I simply adverted to it, because, as it would require additional funds, it would be necessary to enter into further details.

3149. Do you supply plants from your botanical garden to other institutions?—Yes; we have supplied the Belfast Garden, and, I believe, originally the Liverpool Garden. We have supplied also minor gardens, which I cannot immediately recollect. The different teachers of botany in Dublin occasionally have applied to us for plants, and they have always been very liberally treated in that respect.

3150. Are you desirous to give any opinions to this Committee, with regard to the arrangement of the museum?—No, I cannot say much with respect to it.

3151. Have you any explanation you wish to give?—No.

3152. Is it your idea, if you were to alter the constitution of the society, to place the administrative powers of the society in the hands of a body of individuals called a council,

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a council, or anything else, any ill consequences would result from it?—I think there would be a gradual tendency to divert the funds of the society to objects not strictly correct, and it would give rise at least to extravagance in the application of our money. I have always found that small bodies of men have a greater tendency to extravagance in the application of money than large bodies, and the reason is, there is a sort of genteel feeling towards one another; they do not so rigorously investigate a proposal made by a gentleman among themselves as a large body of men would do; but otherwise a small body would be more efficient for active operations.

3153. Do you think in general there would be more tendency to private or individual jobbing, or to apply the funds to less desirable objects, if you were to confer the administrative power on a small body, than by having it in a large body?—Yes, all my experience is in favour of that opinion, both in scientific and religious, and all other societies I have been connected with.

3154. Is it your opinion that the Royal Dublin Society, as at present constituted and managed, can be considered a jobbing society, or otherwise?—Not at all; I do not consider it is a jobbing society; I consider it is remarkably free from it.

3155. Do you attribute that to its constitution, or to a sort of representative principle upon which its government is administered?—Yes, I do; of course there are some individuals would be as much disposed to job as in other bodies, but the constitution of the society is such that they cannot do it at present. The very tediousness and cumbrousness of the machinery is what prevents a tendency to jobbing, though it is attended with some inconveniences.

3156. Then, upon the whole, do you think the present cumbrousness of the machinery on the part of the society is counterbalanced by the safety it affords to the funds of the society?—I do.

3157. Do you think it equal, or counterpoised?—I think it is more than merely counterpoised; but I think the organization would be improved by a council checked, upon the principles analogous to those of the Royal Irish Academy. Many of the leading views in the report of Mr. Hutton, and others, appear good; but the meetings of the society ought to be more frequent, perhaps once every month during the sessions; notice of the business to be discussed, and of members to be ballotted for, should be given in the summons for the general meetings; certain sums should be allocated for each department, over which the council should have absolute control; accounts of the proceedings of council laid before the society at their meetings; professors and officers should have a right of appeal from the council to the society; and I would say that the character and objects of our society are so different from any other in these kingdoms, that analogies from them should be very cautiously applied to the Dublin Society. The fewer the alterations made in the organization of the society the better I think it would work, and the more cheerfully submitted to. Under its present constitution the society has been undoubtedly rapidly advancing in utility.

3158. *Chairman.*] What is your opinion with respect to lending books from the library?—It is a subject upon which a good deal may be said on both sides.

3159. What is the general result of your experience?—My experience is, that some classes of books may with very great propriety be lent out; and others should not, except in extreme cases.

Mercurii, 8° die Junii, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien.	Mr. Dunbar.
Mr. Villiers Stuart.	Mr. Dillwyn.
Mr. Anthony Lefroy.	Mr. Sharman Crawford.
Mr. Jephson.	Mr. Vesey.
Captain Jones.	Mr. More O'Ferrall.

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN, IN THE CHAIR.

Joseph E. Portlock, Esquire, Captain Royal Engineers, Fellow of the Geological, Astronomical, and Geographical Societies of London, &c., called in; and Examined.

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3160. *Chairman.*] YOU are, I believe, a member of the Dublin Society?—I am; and within the last month have been elected a member of the Museum Committee of that Society.

3161. Are you a member of any other scientific institution in Ireland?—I am a member of the council of the Royal Irish Academy, one of the secretaries of the Geological Society of Dublin, and president this, and the last, year of the Zoological Society.

3162. You have had considerable opportunities, as connected with the Ordnance survey, of observing the natural history and circumstances of Ireland?—I have; such observation forming a part of my especial duty, as being principally concerned in the geological survey of Ireland, which, by the order of Government, was connected with the topographical survey.

3163. How long have you been a member of the Dublin Society?—I have been but a short time a member of the Dublin Society; less than four months.

3164. With what view, may I ask, did you join the Dublin Society?—My principal view in joining the Dublin Society was the advantage of its library. In the course of my pursuits I have very frequently been obliged to refer to books on natural history, and those in the Dublin Society I have found of the greatest advantage in such researches. I therefore felt that having frequently had the use of them before I was a member, I was bound to become a member, rather than to continue to use those books as a privilege conferred on a stranger.

3165. In joining the society, were you induced to imagine that by an increased efficiency, in reference to scientific objects, it might be made much more useful than it is at present?—Assuredly; and I may say that my not joining that society before, was in some degree influenced by the circumstance, that it did not appear to me to be efficient in its general management and arrangement, or rather in the results proceeding from them, from which of course a stranger could alone judge.

3166. Do you think that impression exists in the minds of other persons, devoted to science, in Ireland?—I conceive it does very strongly prevail; and especially among many of the most scientific persons in Dublin.

3167. What do you conceive to be their particular objections to the mode in which the society manages its affairs?—They feel that there is a want of efficiency for any definite purpose; that there is a species of confusion in the management, which does not lead to any general result of importance. Such is the reason they assign, but of course they, like others, judge by the result. They say, "the Dublin Society is doing nothing," and on that account they keep clear of it, supposing that it is not available for doing anything. They judge of course of the case by the effects alone.

3168. Have you heard that any indisposition existed to take a part in the management of the society, in consequence of its present mode of conducting all its affairs, through the medium of the body at large, from which it is obvious that a great number of persons are called to decide upon questions connected with science, with which they themselves can have very little acquaintance?—I should think that would possibly operate upon persons who are

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members of the society; I do not know that it could well be said to operate with persons who are not members of the society, unless, indeed, so far as that they might conceive it impossible for them to benefit the society by joining it.

3169. Do you think that the weekly debates, on affairs connected with the different departments of the society, have the effect of preventing men of retired habits from taking a part in the management of the society?—They certainly have the effect of preventing such persons expressing their opinions to the body at large; and they decidedly lower the character of the society, by making its objects appear to be mere frivolous disputes, or questions of minor pecuniary matters, instead of the great interests of science. They lower the general character of the society.

3170. A paper was handed in to the Committee, by Mr. Hamilton, in which was stated his views, and that of some other gentlemen, with respect to the best mode of improving the administration of the Dublin Society, and obviating the inconveniences to which former questions have referred. I believe you are one of those who assisted in drawing up that paper?—I am.

3171. Do you adhere to the opinions there expressed?—I do; and I beg to remark, with respect to one of the opinions expressed in that paper, of the present mode of management, that it is quite a fallacy to suppose that by such general weekly meetings any efficient control is kept over the affairs of the society; for as a person going there, and finding minor items of account brought forward, sums, for instance, of *5s.*, 10*s.*, 15*s.*, and so on, has no idea of the general amount of expenditure on any one of these articles, he decides upon the particular item brought before him, which he looks upon as a matter of no importance, and he votes it away, or rejects it without consideration of the general question involved in the whole amount applied to that purpose. Another great evil in the present state of management, is, that there is no responsibility cast upon any one, and hence confusion from persons debating questions without any adequate knowledge of what has been done under any one head beforehand.

3172. Then you think that an annual statement of the accounts, in a general and comparative view, would, even with reference to the expenditure, be instrumental in introducing a more efficient check than that which at present subsists?—Unquestionably so; every one then would go prepared with a full knowledge of what had been expended in the gross, upon every point at issue, and of course he could give an opinion whether more or less than was expedient had been expended. At present he only looks at each item as it were, without any sufficient knowledge of the aggregate.

3173. You have stated in that paper that you think it desirable that the number of the committees should be more limited than it is at present; would you be inclined altogether to exclude the formation of a committee upon agriculture, and the introduction, as one of the principal objects of the society, of agricultural improvement in Ireland?—I should conceive perhaps that those objects might be attained more efficiently by a distinct society; but I am also of opinion that the present existing society might be made available for such a purpose; and in that event I certainly should think it desirable that there should be a special committee for the purpose, or rather an additional section of the council.

3174. The Committee understand you to say then, that you think that the existence of a separate society, for the purpose of promoting agricultural improvement, would be the most desirable alternative, but that in the event of there not being the means of forming such a separate independent association, the Dublin Society might be rendered available in promoting the encouragement of agriculture and in superintending agricultural improvements throughout Ireland?—Precisely so; and not only that, but I should think, with proper arrangement and management, it is a question whether the society would not attain all the purposes which might be looked for from a separate body; still, as it is a matter of some difficulty to decide, I give my opinion with some hesitation; yet, having looked at it in its several points of view, I almost believe that the Dublin Society might be made efficient for all the purposes of a separate society.

3175. What functions would you assign to the Dublin Society, in reference to the encouragement of agricultural associations throughout the country?—I would assign a kind of central superintendence over those societies. I do not consider

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consider that it is indispensably necessary to have a separate and distinct body as an agricultural society, from which everything should emanate upon agriculture in Dublin; on the contrary, I should think that making the Dublin Society a central body to which the information of all the local societies should be forwarded, and by which they should be countenanced and noticed, they would be enabled to state their opinion to one local body, of improvements which had taken place in any other portion of the country; or they might, having learned from the reports of the local societies the state of agriculture in any one or more districts, institute inquiries in corresponding countries, (either home or foreign, where that system should, from similar structure, soil, or climate, have been adopted), to know whether it was the best fitted for it; and in that manner they would be prepared to give information to each portion of the country, or to each local society, merely becoming as a society on the one hand, on the other a depository of information, and a source of information, but not the great trunk of a vast agricultural society. In fact, following up the analogy, the head or nervous system would represent its peculiar office in the system.

3176. Would you consider it desirable that the society should employ certain proportions of its garden, with the view of trying experiments as to particular descriptions of produce which are raised in other countries with advantage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are suited to the climate and soil of Ireland, and communicating, through the medium of publication, or otherwise, to the different local associations which you suppose to be in connection with the Dublin Society, the result of such experiments?—Unquestionably, I think it ought to be one of the main objects in the garden, or in the botanical part of the society, to institute, and to publish the result of such inquiries.

3177. Would you think it desirable that a fund should be placed at the disposition of the Dublin Society, for the specific purpose of affording encouragement to the formation of these associations, by advancing to each association a certain number of medals, for instance, or some honorary assistance of that kind, which would be of such a nature as would preclude the possibility of misapplication of the funds?—Certainly. I think the funds of the society ought to be viewed in two lights. There should be first, that portion which is necessary for the support of the society in its present, or nearly in its present state; and secondly, there ought to be another, and surplus fund, applicable to such purposes as have been mentioned; so that upon any one either residing in the country, or connected with an agricultural society in the country, wishing assistance or advice, he would write to the secretary, or what would be much better, make a communication to the local secretary of the Dublin Society on the spot. It is a proposition which, I think, ought to be taken into consideration: the establishment of those local secretaries. He would, in fact, communicate, through that local secretary, the state of agriculture in the particular district, and the advantage which would attend the promotion of the particular object he had in view in that district. The society then would, through the secretary, receive a statement, freed in some degree from the prejudices of the person who wrote; and, acting upon that, they would either direct a committee to investigate the matter, or, if satisfied of its importance from their own knowledge, or the local secretary's report, they would offer such a reward or premium as the case might call for, with a view to spread the expected advantage over the country in question.

3178. You consider it desirable that in each local society, in each county where there is a disposition to form one of these local agricultural associations, there should be a secretary named, as is the case with respect to those places which are in communication with the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and as is the case with the British Association for the Encouragement of Science; and, that it should be the especial business of such local secretary to keep up a correspondence and communication with the Dublin Society, as the parent and central association, for the general diffusion of knowledge bearing upon agricultural improvement throughout the country?—Precisely; and in a similar manner I should say, upon scientific improvement also, and on the efficiency of the local scientific societies, local museums, and so forth.

3179. Would you consider it necessary, with reference to the purposes of agriculture, supposing these views were adopted, that there should be a separate

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rate officer connected with the Dublin Society, whose especial duty it should be to attend to such communications, and to superintend this department?—I think so. It would indeed be hardly possible, at present, to perform such duties efficiently without such an officer, as no immediate officer of the society would be competent to form an opinion upon the questions necessarily arising out of them.

3180. Do you think there ought to be a paid officer, or would you leave it in the hands of a person who was especially zealous about agriculture?—I think it would be better to have a paid officer, and to obtain one of the best informed men upon agriculture, either in Scotland or in the more improved parts of England.

3181. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Has such a plan ever been proposed in the society?—I am not aware of any plan exactly to that effect being proposed; but in the early state of the society, the society brought over a person well acquainted with agriculture, and let him out, as it were, to different districts. However, that was a system of payment on the part of individuals. He was not an officer paid by the society; but, on any one applying for that person, he could have the benefit of his advice for a month, on a regulated scale of payment, that being the least portion of time admitted; but in the way I have stated it, I do not believe it has been proposed.

3182. Then in the society, as at present constituted, there is rather a feeling that they should not attend very greatly to agriculture?—I do not know that such is the case as a general feeling in the society.

3183. But among the members of the society who are the most active, and generally attend in Dublin?—Some of the most active are of that opinion, from an idea, judging of the society in its present state, that it might be inefficient for such purposes; but I do not consider that such an objection would at all apply to a modified or improved state of the society.

3184. *Chairman.*] Do you think it would be possible to combine any other duty along with the duties which you would assign to that agricultural officer, so that, in case the correspondence with these local associations should not occupy the whole of his time, his services might be secured in other departments of the affairs of the society?—I think it would be hardly possible to apply his services in any other way than in perfecting the practical branch of the botanical department. If, for instance, the very experiments already referred to were instituted, it would evidently be highly conducive towards their successful conduct to have a person concerned in them acquainted with agriculture, as well as a person acquainted with the more botanical relations of the plants, or different things cultivated; so that I think he would become a necessary part of that establishment, when extended in the manner I have suggested.

3185. Do you think, supposing him to be a highly qualified man, he could perform the duty also of agricultural professor, and give lectures upon agriculture?—I think so, unquestionably; and, following the principle recommended for the other professors, I would call him agricultural professor and secretary.

3186. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Is there ground enough belonging to the society for carrying on such experiments as would be practically useful?—For the mere purpose of garden-vegetables or plants, I should think there is sufficient ground; for agricultural experiments of any other kind there would not be sufficient ground.

3187. *Chairman.*] For the purpose of ascertaining whether a particular produce will bear the climate, and making certain experiments, there is perhaps ground enough, though there may not be enough to accomplish the purpose of an agricultural school?—There would not, of course, be anything like enough ground to institute inquiries into the rotation of crops, or anything considered in a broad agricultural view; but certainly for the cultivation of any particular vegetable, with reference to the soil, there would be ample space.

3188. Do you think it desirable that there should be throughout the country, (whether with reference to this society or not is not the question, but that there should be in the country) several agricultural schools, for the purpose of instructing the sons of farmers in the most improved method of agriculture?—Certainly, I am of that opinion; I think that agricultural schools are of immense

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immense importance; though, as far as our present experience goes of them, with one exception, the Templemoyle school, in the county of Derry, (indeed I believe there have been but two,) they have not succeeded to the extent expected; but that one is undoubtedly in a very flourishing state, and producing great general benefit; and if taken up by Government, with reference to spreading its advantages, by sending pupils from various parts of the country, it would be unquestionably even more advantageous than it is at present.

3189. You think that department, however, of agricultural instruction belongs rather to a general system of education than comes specifically within the objects of the Dublin Society?—I think it does; but, at the same time, I think the Dublin Society might be a most important auxiliary, even in the way of general education. I would say, for instance, that in a system adopted as a national system of education, it might be a most able assistant, not so much for the instruction of mere pupils, as for that of the teachers. I think a higher, or rather a more prepared, class of persons, should be taken into these schools to be trained for teachers; which persons I would send, for a portion of their time, to the several departments of the Dublin Society, to receive a particular course of instruction in each; and when they had passed through that course, and received a certificate of qualification, they would go to the country sufficiently instructed in agriculture and practical science, as well as in common literature. And further, I would, in order to make them efficient for the propagation of their knowledge, confer upon the society the power of rewarding them, either by medals, or in some other way, when they should have produced a certificate that they had spread a knowledge of such matters to a certain extent around them. I think, in that way, the Dublin Society would become a powerful auxiliary to national education.

3190. You think, in the event of establishing these Normal schools for the education of masters, the persons who are destined to communicate instruction throughout the country, should themselves undergo a course of instruction in the Dublin Society, attending all the lectures upon different branches of knowledge in that society?—Precisely.

3191. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Is there any agricultural school at this moment in Ireland that would receive pupils from any part of Ireland, or are they all intended for the immediate neighbourhood?—The Templemoyle school receives pupils from all parts of Ireland; and I believe now has pupils from almost every part of the country, the number being only limited by space. There are 50 pupils at present; there were only 30 last season.

3192. Is there a difficulty in getting admission into that school?—No, there is no difficulty whatever.

3193. Mr. *Dunbar.*] If the society had sufficient funds, do you not think that that branch could be as well managed by the Dublin Society as by the Government?—I think it might, as a head. I do not wish to look upon the society in any other shape than as a kind of head to a number of other distinct bodies. I should not anticipate any great advantage from making such a school a part of the Dublin Society, more especially if it were transferred to Dublin, as in fact it would then become a Dublin agricultural school, which, though of great advantage to Dublin, would not be of equal advantage to other parts of the country; but I think to make the Dublin Society the head of all other establishments of the kind, and also a source of instruction to the teachers in those establishments, would be the way to draw the greatest possible advantage from it. I do not mean by an expression I have used, that the Government should become the head or directing body of any of these institutions; I think such would be a very injurious system, and would check the support and cramp the energies of private individuals; and, as in almost all cases of that kind, would be attended with evil instead of good. I mean by "the Government taking it up," that they should send pupils from the poor and mountainous parts of Ireland, from which the peasantry would of themselves be enabled to send them, and where no resident gentry are to be found to supply the deficiency: it is only in that way I speak of the "Government taking it up," not as the directing head.

3194. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] If there were such a central school, do you not consider it very desirable that the gentry and resident agriculturists should send their sons to such an establishment for instruction?—Certainly.

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3195. That would be a better way probably than the Government taking it up?—Yes; whenever the gentry are sufficiently patriotic to attend not only to the interests of the people, but their own interests, they would do so; still there are many parts of the country where such liberality could be hardly looked for, such, for instance, as Erris, and other parts of the country, where there are no resident gentry.

3196. *Chairman.*] Then you do not think it desirable to continue what has been done of late years in the Dublin Society, the exhibition of cattle, in the society itself?—I see no evil arising from it, and I think, as far as Dublin and its vicinity are concerned, it has been of advantage. If there were a Dublin agricultural society (supposing such a body should be established), I then should feel it was not within the province of the Dublin Society; but in the present state of things I conceive it has been of advantage, and would continue to be so.

3197. But you would think that were any considerable amount of fund applied to such a purpose, which is purely local, it would be an abstraction from the other and more generally useful purposes of the society?—I think so.

3198. Have you any suggestion to offer as to the best means of increasing the efficiency of the botanical department of the society, so as to render it instrumental in the diffusion of botanical knowledge throughout Ireland generally?—I do not see that I could offer any other suggestion than merely extending the principle of what I have stated respecting agriculture. The botanic garden should be a source of instruction in cottage gardening for the country at large; and I think it would be of great importance if the active persons in that garden, for instance, the curator or head-gardener, had apprentices in gardening, for the purpose of supplying the country with Irish gardeners. I think it would be quite available for the purpose, and could be very easily brought to bear upon the point. At present I believe the great mass of the Irish gentry are supplied with Scotch gardeners. Now, I do not see any reason why they should not be supplied with Irish gardeners, and I think the Dublin Society's garden might be made the means of doing so, and thus benefiting the country in a very important way.

3199. If a disposition existed in any part of the country to form botanic gardens, do you not think it would be the duty of the Dublin Society to assist and encourage such local associations?—Clearly so.

3200. And that the same principle of communication should exist in the case of horticultural associations, as you have described in the case of agricultural?—Clearly so.

3201. With reference to plants, they should exercise a discreet liberality in bestowing duplicate specimens of plants?—Certainly.

3202. Throughout Ireland there is a great disposition to form horticultural associations; do you consider that this is so important an object as to render it necessary or desirable that these local associations should be placed in connection with the botanical departments of the Dublin Society?—I think no evil would arise from it; but I do not consider the ornamental part of gardening, in the present state of the country, of so much importance to the country as more practical matters. Restricting it to such practical points, the question would become one of gardening, similar to that which has been already touched upon; but if it referred to shows of rare plants or choice fruits and flowers, then I do not conceive that horticultural societies are of such importance as to require the assistance of the Dublin Society, though I should not object to their connection with it, as tending to promote the knowledge of botany.

3203. Should you conceive it desirable, if the result of any experiments in the Dublin Society, with respect to a particular vegetable, or with respect to a particular tree, had been such as to satisfy the botanical committee of the Dublin Society, that the general introduction of that vegetable or that tree would be productive of benefit in Ireland, that it should be within the scope of their duty to communicate such knowledge to the different societies throughout the country?—Certainly, and to call upon them for co-operation in trying experiments upon their culture; and in that way, if we were to consider the horticultural societies as modified botanical societies, there could be no reason why they should not be connected with the Dublin Society; but if we were to draw a distinc-

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tion (it is only in that point of view I qualify my opinion), making one rather a show institution, and the other a practical scientific institution, then I would give a different opinion upon the two. It is, however, difficult to separate two things so nearly allied, one from the other.

3204. Do you think it desirable that the Dublin Society should be instrumental in the diffusion of useful seeds throughout the country?—Certainly.

3205. That that would be a legitimate object?—Decidedly so; and not only that, but with respect to those seeds which probably are not in the question referred to, for instance, the seeds of different varieties of ordinary cultivated grains, such as wheat, &c., in which the system of agriculture in Ireland is so deficient; they might, by ascertaining the proper time and proper temperature of sowing each variety of these seeds, spread a great deal of important information, and not merely information, for if they sent also the means of carrying the information into effect, that is, sent the seeds, there could be no doubt that their instructions would be carried into effect; but if on the other hand, they were to send a pamphlet describing the uses of such and such grains without the seeds, leaving those persons to look out for the grain, or find the means of obtaining it, the wished-for experiment would as surely come to nothing, and their recommendation fall to the ground; but sending information with the means of carrying it into effect in the shape of seeds or plants, they would spread and insure the application of useful knowledge.

3206. What is your opinion of the general condition of the botanical garden of the Dublin Society?—I am not acquainted with the botanical garden of my own knowledge, and, therefore, I can give no decided opinion; but I think it right to state, that I learn from very high authority, that within the last two years it has made great strides in improvements. I met the other day, Joseph Lambert, esq., of Brook Hill, county of Mayo, the author of a very useful work upon agriculture, and he stated that within the last two years, he had witnessed the most amazing improvement in the garden of the Dublin Society. I know a good deal more of the college garden than I do of the Dublin Society's garden.

3207. Speaking comparatively, should you say the Dublin Society's garden occupied a fair place as compared with the college garden?—Generally speaking, with reference to rare plants, it is considered not to do so; but I am hardly able to give an opinion upon it.

3208. Captain *Jones.*] With reference to the usefulness of the garden, do you not think the botanic garden of the society holds a fair place as compared with the college garden?—Yes I think it does; though in another point of view it may be doubted whether the number of plants in the society's garden is equal in number to that of the college garden. The college garden is a purely scientific garden, being solely intended for scientific purposes; and there are a number of pupils constantly attending, with a view to the higher objects of botany. Whether the same result is obtained from the Dublin Society's garden, I am hardly competent to say; but as the college garden is properly not directed to the cultivation of useful vegetables for useful purposes, so ought the garden of the Dublin Society to be more directed to such purposes of utility.

3208*. *Chairman.*] Do you think much benefit arises from the botanical lectures given in the garden of the society?—I cannot imagine that botanical lectures could be given without advantage; and as I know that a number do attend, I think we must conclude that advantage does result from these lectures. That I think is a fair conclusion, and they may be presumed to spread a taste for the study in Dublin among a great number of persons, particularly the ladies of Dublin, some of whom are very fond of the study; a feeling, I presume, in a great measure arising from attending those lectures, so that to that extent I must consider they are useful.

3209. Do you consider that practical gardeners and persons in the practical classes of life, are in the habit of attending those lectures?—That I am not able to state; I should think that scientific botanical lectures would not be likely to draw the particular class alluded to without previous information. A practical course in the garden would gradually bring forward such people to appreciate the higher branches of science, and then of course they would attend the lectures; but you could hardly expect that practical gardeners, or other

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similar persons without that previous introduction, would attend the higher order of lectures.

3210. Looking to the maximum of advantage which you could derive from the present funds of the Dublin Society, do you think too large a proportion is devoted to the botanical department?—In the present state of the society, I do not well see how less could be allowed to it, as I do not think that any branch in the institution is overpaid, nor can I see how reduction is possible, though at the same time the sum applied does appear a large one. Whether other advantages could be derived from the application of the same sum is another point. I think those extended advantages could be obtained, but I do not think the sum now applied could be reduced without losing some of the advantages which are already attained.

3211. Under all the circumstances of the case, do you consider it desirable that the garden should be abridged in point of extent?—No, I do not; recollecting that I am looking forward to other applications of the garden.

3212. Supposing your views in other respects were adopted, you would not consider the Dublin Society's garden too large?—Decidedly not.

3213. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] You consider that too great a portion of that garden is now given up to mere botanical subjects?—Too great a portion of it is probably taken up in giving picturesque effect to botanical arrangement, in proportion to that applied to purposes of utility. I do not mean to say, that too much botany as a science is taught there, that I should conceive to be impossible; but still the space of the garden would allow the abstraction of a portion of it to be devoted to practical purposes; and here also I may observe, that the occasional examples, rare as they must necessarily be, of persons who have been employed as assistants in the garden, being employed afterwards as independent gardeners, prove the advantages which would attend the establishment of a distinct gardeners' class, from which gardeners of various degrees of skill could be supplied at corresponding rates of remuneration.

3214. *Chairman.*] Would you apply the principle of extension to which you have referred in former answers to other departments of the society, besides agriculture and horticulture; would you apply it, for instance, to the sciences which are taught by other professors of the society?—Distinctly so; and even with more advantage could that extension be applied to others. I would say, for instance, the same extension should be effected in respect to the geological and mineralogical departments, and the school of fine arts; in fact, I do not see that the principle of extension in one could be adopted with effect, unless the same principle were applied to the others.

3215. You think the Dublin Society ought to be made instrumental in promoting the diffusion of all that description of knowledge throughout Ireland generally, which is capable of being communicated by lectures and by scientific institutions, and which does not immediately form an ordinary part of regular education?—Clearly so.

3216. Do the Committee understand you to mean that it would be desirable, that the Dublin Society should be empowered to send down its professors, or obtain for parties, applying to it, a course of lectures, whether it be a mechanics' institution or a local scientific association in the country—that the Dublin Society should be empowered to secure to such parties, so applying and contributing, a sufficient amount to indemnify the ordinary expenses attending such lectures upon any particular branch of science?—Certainly; and not only I would say its own professors, but the very system which is now referred to would give the society the power of aiding in such objects, even in a different way; for instance, by its local secretaries it would learn whether there were institutions in various parts of the country desirous of having a course of lectures upon general subjects; and each of which would apply a certain sum towards that object. The society, thus made aware of the whole sum which could be raised for such purpose, would, at once, correspond with some eminent individual either in Ireland, if he is to be found there, or out of the country, if not to be found there, and knowing precisely the whole sum that could be raised, they would be able to command services commensurate with that sum; whereas, upon the present system, supposing a small local society required the aid of a professor in any particular science to give lectures, how is that society to obtain it? It could only offer, perhaps, a small sum, say 50*l.* for a course of lectures, and that sum would not be sufficient to induce an able man

man to cross the channel, and give a course of lectures, nor would the society have any means of guaranteeing more; whereas, on the system recommended, the society knowing what one town wanted, might institute inquiries, and ascertain whether any other place would join, and by that means might collect a fund to send such person round the country, and spread general information. Its own professor, of course, would be also available for such a purpose, as they always have in other things; for instance, the professors have been in the habit of making excursions for a particular purpose, and there is no doubt such excursions might be often much better applied in local lectures, than towards such results as have been hitherto obtained from them; referring, for instance, to the late Sir Charles Giesécke, it would have been of infinitely greater importance that Sir Charles should have delivered lectures at various places, than in making hasty geological or mineralogical inquiries, which were ultimately of little importance.

3217. The result of such lectures would probably have been to have gathered into the Dublin Society a much greater amount of local information than it would have been possible for one individual, in a hasty and rapid tour, to have acquired?—Certainly; it would have drawn together every person in that district who either had information on the subject or was desirous of obtaining that information, and instead of one person taking a glance at the subject, he would have left a great number of zealous pupils to act as inquirers, in every possible direction; and if those persons had a consciousness that any information they possessed could be readily sent to such a body as the Dublin Society, there would be no difficulty in obtaining it; it is only where there is not such a certainty or such a knowledge that a difficulty occurs.

3218. Have you formed an estimate as to what sum allocated for that specific purpose of diffusing knowledge throughout the country, in the mode suggested, would be sufficient?—I cannot say I have fully estimated the sum; it would require a little consideration, and I cannot therefore at this moment state with any degree of confidence what would be a sufficient sum.

3219. Do you think, with reference to the sciences which are taught by the professors, the sum of 500 *l.* would, under the present circumstances of Ireland, be nearly adequate to meet local subscriptions?—I should conceive it would; I do not think much more at any rate would be required.

3220. And with respect to agricultural purposes; do you think 500 *l.* would be sufficient, distinct from the other sum?—I should conceive it would; and combining the objects of these two questions together, and connecting with them the appointment of an agricultural professor or secretary, I should say that 1,200 *l.*, in addition to the sum now granted to the Dublin Society, might be most wisely and effectively applied. The arrangement would be managed thus:

For the professor of agriculture, acting as secretary to the agricultural section of the council, 200 *l.*, which sum, in his case as well as in that of the other professors, should be augmented by a certain portion of the sums raised in the country for the payment of lectures.

In aid of agricultural societies, 500 *l.*, which sum I would thus apply: 1st. As premiums for the successful cultivation of any particular grain or vegetable recommended by the society, or for the adoption and successful application of any system of cultivation similarly recommended; and, in conferring such rewards, the rule should be to offer medals, of no great value, where it was expected from the nature of the trial that the large and rich landowners would be the competitors; and sums of money, sufficient to effect some important purchase where it was expected the small farmers or cottagers would endeavour to obtain the prize. By operating on the latter class, more immediate improvement could be effected than by any stimulus applied to the former; nor would a large sum be necessary, as the society could combine several distinct districts, in which soil and climate were nearly the same, in one, and thus be able to offer more valuable and effective prizes, and to spread more widely the spirit of useful emulation than would be done by smaller prizes, bestowed at a greater number of independent places; and next, in aid of important experiments proposed by local agricultural societies, and towards which they had raised some equivalent sum, or in facilitating the introduction of any valuable plant or mode of culture recommended by the council; nor would I confine this to the recommendations of regular agricultural societies;

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on the contrary, I would encourage small associations of gentlemen or of farmers; two or three, for instance; to act together for some definite object, and to form as it were a nucleus for future societies.

2d. In aid of the establishment of local museums, 500 *l.* This sum to be granted on proper inquiry by the local secretary, or by a committee of council appointed for the purpose, in the proportion of one-third of the sum raised by local subscription, and to be solely devoted to the expenses of first establishment, not to the current expenses. As one or two such museums could alone be expected to start up in any one year, the sum here stated is sufficient to effect very great results.

3221. With respect to the formation of museums throughout the country; would you consider it desirable that the Dublin Society should become the medium of an interchange of specimens; that, for instance, with reference to geology, on a local scientific association sending up a complete set of geological specimens from the neighbouring country, and its most remarkable fossils, the Dublin Society should be empowered to give an equivalent, in order to enrich the local museum in the description of specimens which they might not otherwise have the means of obtaining?—Distinctly so; and further, I conceive that the Dublin Society would obtain almost the same object without being even required to make an equivalent: for, supposing the Dublin Society were made available for local purposes in the way I have described, the mere circumstance of naming the specimens to persons in the country, not having access to sufficient authority, would be considered an ample return for the specimens given. This would particularly apply to fossils, as it would be quite impossible for a person in the country to attempt the study of fossils without the power of consulting expensive works; such works would of course be in the Dublin Society's library, whilst the professor of the subject, or some member of the society, would be adequate to name the specimens, and place them in the museum, supplying a list of the names to the donors of the specimens; so that the society itself, by such a system, would enrich and perfect its collection, and at the same time render its library, as it were, available throughout the country.

3222. Do you not think that the same principle might be applied as between other countries and Ireland, by the interchange of Irish geological specimens, or Irish botanical specimens, to the museums of England, or even of foreign countries; that, for instance, the Dublin Society might enrich its museum by exchanging a complete set of the geological specimens and fossils of Ireland, for a complete set of the geological specimens of France, or of a particular locality in France?—There is no doubt such a system would be of great advantage; but, up to the present time, it has not been generally introduced into this, nor perhaps into many other societies; which is to be regretted. Individuals, and very frequently collectors of such things, do propose to societies, or to other individuals, to exchange with them; and in one way or the other, no doubt such an exchange would be of great importance. Although, however, so far as societies go, I am not aware of any very general system of exchange having been introduced amongst them, I have no doubt that were such a system set on foot; for instance, if the Dublin Society were to apply to any of the institutions of France, and state its readiness to supply such and such things, the natural products of Ireland, such body would respond to its feelings, and give similar products of the natural history of France in return. Whether there is such an interchange between the local societies of France and the French museum, or between similar bodies in other parts of the Continent, I am not aware. It is little practised in this country; though there are some instances of it. There is a society recently established at Scarborough, which I believe is quite ready to exchange anything belonging to that neighbourhood with any other body; and no doubt any other society, if the proposal were made, would readily accede to it.

3223. That principle has been adopted with respect to the exchange of Transactions throughout all the countries of Europe?—Yes, it is a common principle with respect to Transactions.

3224. The Royal Irish Academy, I believe, receive the Transactions of all the principal societies in Europe?—Yes, of almost every eminent society in Europe.

3225. And give theirs in exchange?—Precisely.

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3226. What is your opinion with respect to the present state of the Museum of the Dublin Society, as to its collection and as to its arrangement?—I consider the collection, taken as a collection, is not what it ought to be. It is an inferior collection, in every respect; and I also think the space for putting it up is inadequate for such a purpose. If it were much increased there would be no room perhaps for the specimens; but that it requires increase there can be no question.

3227. In order to form anything like a creditable museum, it would appear, from the evidence we have received, that it is absolutely necessary considerably to increase the space devoted to the exhibition of the objects?—Decidedly, for two reasons; not merely to accommodate the specimens, but to separate them. At present there is great confusion. You have specimens of a variety of different things huddled together. Now that is not consistent with the character of a scientific collection; it appears more as a show, a toy, a thing which people unacquainted with the subject may go to see, and stare at, and be satisfied: but should a scientific man enter it, whose object is inquiry, he cannot be satisfied when he sees things mixed up thus heterogeneously. It is true, the present curator is making very great efforts to remove the defect; but it cannot be entirely removed until there shall be an adequate space for the reception and separation of the various objects of such a collection.

3228. Connected with the survey in which you have been engaged, there has been a collection of a very considerable number of geological specimens; has there not?—Yes, there has.

3229. Where are they at present deposited?—At the office of the Survey, in the Phœnix Park.

3230. It will become absolutely necessary, if they are to be preserved at all, to build some place for their accommodation?—Ultimately that must be done. At present, with two or three counties, we can of course contrive to stow away the specimens.

3231. Is it your opinion that it would be desirable to place those specimens in the museum, enlarged, of the Dublin Society, or to place them elsewhere?—I think there can be no question that the Dublin Society should be the ultimate depository of those specimens; and I do not see that anything more could be necessary, as far as the survey itself is concerned, whilst in progress, than a sufficient number of specimens to give information to the persons concerned, of what has been done, and what ought to be done; but, even supposing a complete set retained, there could be no difficulty at the same time in placing a similar set in the national museum, and the consequence would be that you would have a national geological collection, which could not be attained in any other way. It would be utterly impossible to look for it by casual search, and the occasional employment of persons to collect. You would have a general collection, perhaps unequalled, by such an arrangement. And I would further remark that, though our particular object is, of course, the geological investigation of the country, still it is utterly impossible for us to go through the country in that way, without in the same way collecting specimens of almost every other branch of natural history; and therefore that our collection ultimately would be as complete in natural history generally as in geology, as a branch of it.

3232. It has been suggested to the Committee, that particular descriptions of specimens in natural history, say entomological specimens, and I believe also everything bearing upon botany, should be consigned to a museum formed in the botanic garden; would you consider that arrangement more desirable than to congregate into one museum objects and rarities of every class?—I think that, taking the objects to be attained by a general museum into consideration, they would be better attained by a general museum, in a place easy of access. If it were wished, however, to illustrate any particular point of natural history, it might be desirable to have the specimens on the spot; for instance, to show the relation of any particular insects to any particular plants, it might be desirable for the professor to have such a museum at hand to apply to; but with a view to the objects generally, a collection of insects would be applied to far better advantage in a building, easy of access, than in the botanic garden.

3233. In many departments the museum is miserably defective; is it not?—It is miserably defective; and what is very striking is, that it is more defective in the native collections than in any other; a very remarkable fact. There

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is hardly any branch of it, as far as the natural history of the country goes, which can be considered perfect, or even respectable.

3234. The inference which a well-informed stranger, visiting the museum, would draw from that fact, would be, that the museum committee had neglected its duties to a great extent?—Either that, or that the museum committee were incapable of performing it.

3235. Do you consider that the defective arrangement is the fault of the curator, under the present circumstances?—I think, to a certain degree, we must ascribe that defect to the curator, speaking of course of the past; but that is no excuse whatever for the museum committee; for, if there be a committee, the object and intention of that committee must be to see that the curator does his duty, and that he is efficient for its performance. Now a very efficient person might be appointed for the management of some particular branch of the institution; and you could not blame that person because another branch fell into neglect. For instance, referring to a person whom I speak of with very great respect, Sir Charles Giesécke, we could not blame him because certain branches of natural history fell into arrear, when he was, perhaps, unacquainted with those branches; for when there are members of the society fully competent to co-operate with that curator, we must blame either the mode of arranging the committees, or the committee itself, that they should fall into decay; and therefore it is I am not inclined to let the censure fall upon the curator alone, whilst there is a responsible body to look after the museum, and see that it is in proper order.

3236. Do you interest yourself about medals at all?—No; I do not.

3237. That department of the Museum is also very defective, we understand?—That I know nothing of.

3238. You would apply the same principle of exchange to the numerous old coins which are found in different parts of Ireland, with reference to that department of the museum, as well as to the others?—Certainly; the museum appears defective, not so much in coins perhaps as in the numerous relics of Irish antiquity which are now to be found in some private collections; and when we see what individuals have done, in a very limited portion of time, we should certainly look for a noble collection, as commensurate with the means of such a society. Now, there is no such collection to be found in the Dublin Society as exists in the houses of the Dean of St. Patrick, or of Mr. Petre.

3239. There are, from time to time, abundant opportunities of collecting interesting relics of antiquities in Ireland?—Ample opportunities.

3240. Which ought naturally to find their way into the Dublin Society as a general receptacle?—Certainly; but, at the same time, it is quite apparent that the Dublin Society, without the adoption of some such principle as that I have pointed out, as to local secretaries, could hardly attain the object in view, which requires people on the watch and on the spot. Such things are objects of research to a great number of persons; and the society must be on the spot, either virtually, or by some of its members, or persons engaged in its interest, or it never could make such a collection. And, therefore, though I regret that the museum is in so bad a state, in that particular branch, I do not think it deserves so much censure as I attach to the neglect of some of the other parts of the institution.

3241. Do you interest yourself at all in the department of the Fine Arts?—Not much; my own opinion respecting it being, that without considerable alteration of the system, it is of no great national importance. I think these schools might be made more practically useful in the same way as the other branches of the institution. To advance the study of the fine arts there is an academy of painting in the city; and some spirited individuals have projected, and will very soon carry into effect, an institution on the same plan as that of Edinburgh, with a view to contribute to the promotion of the fine arts, by purchasing, annually, a certain number of the productions of native artists. When I look at these circumstances, I do not consider these schools, as schools of the fine arts, of the importance which many others, perhaps, do consider them. At the same time, I think they might be made so; and, to a certain extent, are now useful towards practical purposes.

3242. You are aware that at this moment it is in contemplation to form a system of schools, in connexion with the British Museum, probably of a somewhat similar nature to those of the Dublin Society?—I was not aware of that; but

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but even then we must look upon the two countries in very different points of view. One, perhaps, is a country arrived at the very highest state of improvement, and where accomplishment is naturally looked to; the other is a country where everything is to be done to bring it to that state of improvement, and I should think these schools might be applied more judiciously towards some more practical object or effect; for instance, I would say, in modelling cottages, and teaching the rudiments of rural architecture, branches which might be taught with ease; and the schools in that way be rendered efficient for the great object of national instruction and improvement; which are what I look to more than the mere spreading of a taste for the fine arts.

3243. Your objection is not to the connection of schools with such an institution as the Dublin Society, but it is to the nature of the duties assigned to those schools, as too much of an ornamental, and too little of a practical kind?—Precisely; for though I am fully aware that the present division of the schools admits a section of architecture and one of modelling in clay, I see, by the return of pupils, that neither one nor the other receives so large a share of students as the schools for figure and landscape-drawing; nor indeed is it sufficient that pupils should learn to draw architectural designs; they ought to learn the principles of construction; and that in a simple way, directed to the purposes of humble life.

3244. Do you consider it desirable that such subjects as practical mechanics should be taught in the schools?—Certainly.

3245. Everything bearing upon the useful occupations of life?—Certainly. Taking them merely as drawing-schools, I should say they were of value; but if we confine that drawing in a great measure to drawing after antique models or statues, or perhaps copying inscriptions, or anything of that kind, I do not see the great importance of that instruction, when it is conferred. I should rather give the person, in learning drawing, a taste for applying that knowledge in a useful way. I would teach him to draw machinery, cottages, implements of agriculture, and so on; and then I could apply that man's talent with advantage.

3246. Do you not think the opportunities of learning the principles of design at these schools enable a great number of young men in Dublin to employ, with advantage, this acquirement in the particular departments of manufactures which require ornament; such, for instance, as paper-staining or stucco, or any of these arts in which the invention and fancy is brought to bear upon the practical ornament of houses, and other things?—Certainly, such would be practical results, and so far would be of advantage; but what proportion do the pupils who ultimately devote their talents in that way bear to the great mass of persons who are instructed in the schools? It would be difficult to decide their real importance in that point of view, without ascertaining the fact. I should conceive the number would actually be found exceedingly small; or that, taking any one of the branches alluded to, the number who actually devote themselves to such particular branch would be very small. Viewing Dublin as a manufacturing place, I suppose a very small number in either of these branches would be amply sufficient to supply the wants of the whole city; and if students of the society are occasionally found even in London employed in this manner, or as copyists in the offices of architects, or even as machinery-draughtsmen, I should consider the fact a proof of the possible importance of the schools under judicious arrangements, whilst the rarity of such instances proves the necessity of such arrangements.

3247. What do you conceive to be the future occupations of most of the young men who attend these schools?—That I can hardly venture to say; but I should by no means conceive the great mass of them go there for the purpose of acquiring the art of design, as being applicable to such useful purposes as those enumerated.

3248. Do you think the bulk of them attend these schools with the view of becoming professional artists?—Perhaps some of them do; yet I cannot think that a very large proportion of them do so. I have no sufficient knowledge of that branch to answer the question; but I think it certainly would be desirable to ascertain the actual class of persons who do attend these schools, in order to ascertain whether the persons who attend, or a majority of them, go to attain a portion of their ordinary education which they might attain by their own means. That I think would be a very legitimate subject of inquiry; for instance, we may suppose a tradesman's son, who might attain the knowledge

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of drawing which was necessary for him very readily at his father's expense, and yet he may go to the institution to perfect himself in that particular branch of knowledge, free of expense. I should say such was an improper application of the society's funds. Now the questions are, whether sufficient means are taken to prevent such a system; and what class of persons do actually attend the schools. As I stated, I have not sufficiently looked into the schools to enable me to answer these inquiries, which appear to me to be most important, more particularly where such practical applications of talent are the desired end.

3249. The art of modelling in clay has a practical bearing upon many of the useful arts of life?—Yes; I consider it a very valuable part of the system, especially if it were brought into more practical application; for instance, if a course of architectural instruction were entered upon, the pupils might be directed to model a building on a certain scale, and having cut it out in model to make inquiry as to the expense of such a structure; then he would be acquiring a kind of information which he could afterwards readily apply. Suppose, as another instance, he looked forward to being a surveyor, (and I think the probability is that a large number of persons who do attend these schools look to that branch more than any other), he would think it necessary to perfect himself, to a certain degree, in drawing; and whilst so doing might acquire a habit of accuracy in measurements, and in perspective, rather than a mere loose and flashy style; a defect I have found to prevail in almost every case of the kind unconnected with the society, and I think it is probably equally prevalent there also.

3250. Hitherto there has been very little engineering ability in Ireland?—Much less than might have been anticipated.

3251. Do you think one of the objects of those schools should be to raise up a class of engineers and surveyors?—Certainly, of engineers and architects; that is the very thing I have been pointing to, when I say that machinery-drawing, and drawing of that description, should be connected with instruction, as to principles, so as to render the mere mechanical process only a part of the general system; then the schools would become of great national importance.

3252. Suppose you were called upon distinctly to found such a new class of these schools, or suppress one of the existing ones, which would be the class you would name, what title would you give it, and what would be the particular class you would suppress?—I should myself, though I might be considered rather gothic for so doing, be very much inclined, if I were obliged to suppress one or the other, to suppress the portion which might be called simply the School of Fine Arts; and I would supply its place by making it a school of mechanical arts. We have at present, for instance, a department of Natural Philosophy; now I think the term so applied in an institution of this kind is a bad one; I should say mechanical philosophy; and I would make a school of design part of that department: further than this it would be difficult to say what we should suppress or what we should add; but I certainly think the application of the schools would be far more judicious in the way I have suggested than in any other.

3253. With respect to the fine arts; there is at present, I believe, no institution in Dublin in which the public has the opportunity of seeing paintings?—There is no national institution; but, of course there are exhibitions of the Irish Academy.

3254. There is nothing equivalent to the National Gallery in London, or the Louvre at Paris?—Certainly not.

3255. It would be desirable, however, that there should be such an exhibition, if the materials existed, for the purpose of giving to persons in the middling and humbler classes of life a taste for those more refined pleasures which have a tendency to abstract them from grosser amusements?—Certainly; but the advantage derived from such a gallery is quite of a different order. In the school, you have to initiate a taste; you have to train the person from nothing up to a state of perfection; but in the other you hold out a great advantage to a person who has already made a progress sufficient to appreciate it, and enable such a person to perfect himself, having already gone a large way towards perfection; such is the difference between an exhibition of paintings, or a gallery of statues, and a mere initiatory school of design.

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3256. Did the Dublin Society ever attempt to form or to obtain for the public such exhibitions?—I am not aware of what they have done in that way.

3257. Have you ever heard that they have attempted to obtain from individuals, in possession of fine pictures in Dublin, the loan of these pictures for a time, in order that they might be exhibited to the public in the way the works of the ancient masters are exhibited at the British Institution?—I am not aware of the fact.

3258. Do you think it desirable, if a disposition exists among public-spirited individuals in Ireland to lend their valuable pictures for the purpose of gratifying public taste, that the Dublin Society should take upon itself the office of being the medium of presenting them to the public?—Certainly; I should think it highly desirable.

3259. Do you not think the effect of the Dublin Society bestirring itself in all these different means of contributing to the public amusement and to the public instruction, would have the effect of rendering it a highly popular society?—Certainly, no question of it.

3260. At present it is not so much so as it ought to be?—Not only is it not so much so as it ought to be, but it is not by any means doing so much to become so, as it would do if it were rendered fully efficient.

3261. Many persons look upon the Dublin Society at present with something approaching suspicion?—I believe a great many more look upon it with a feeling not of actual suspicion, but of distrust, as a body which does nothing. There is a feeling, in a scientific sense, bordering very much upon this among scientific men in Dublin; they look upon it as a body which is doing nothing, though not as a body incapable of doing anything under other arrangements.

3262. Many of them look upon it as an institution of which the members consider themselves as composing a club?—I am not aware that such is the general feeling; certainly some do, but I should not say that is the general feeling.

3263. Do you think there is a feeling abroad at this moment that it is to a certain extent a sectarian society?—That I know is the feeling with many, but then it is, of course, the feeling of that portion who consider that they are injuriously operated upon by the arrangements of the society; the other side, of course, think differently. Certainly those who consider that they have been unjustly excluded, or if not they, yet, what in feeling is tantamount to it, others in whom they were interested do consider it in that light.

3264. Are you of opinion that the ballot ought to be continued in the Dublin Society?—I consider the ballot can only operate in this way, to make the Society a more select body; and I do not look upon it as necessary in any other point of view.

3265. The effect of the ballot in a recent instance has been to exclude an individual for whom a very large portion of the public at large entertain a very high respect?—Precisely.

3266. As long as you have the ballot, do you see any mode of avoiding such a capricious exclusion?—We know that in the case of that exclusion the majority voted for the admission of the individual; but whether that majority would have been increased by open voting or not I think is a doubtful question.

3267. Do you think it desirable there should be a process of election on admission?—I think there should be some process or form of election, but I myself, in all such cases, am in favour of the most open and ready admission possible. I cannot conceive that persons looking to the scientific objects of a scientific society can require any great safeguard; and that being the case I see no reason why there should be any difficulty in getting into such a society. We do not find it necessary in two of the recently formed societies of Dublin to adopt any restriction; for instance, in the Geological and Zoological Societies of Dublin the mode of admission is quite simple; one member proposes the candidate to the council, and another seconds him, and the person thus becomes a member of the society.

3268. Is there no ballot?—None whatever.

3269. And no election?—None, beyond what I have stated.

3270. If that observation be applicable to private societies, surely it would apply with tenfold force to a society which is supported almost exclusively by Parliamentary grant, which is given for the benefit of the public at large, and not for the benefit of a few individuals who may compose the society?—I see no danger to be apprehended from the simplest mode of admission into that society.

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society. Whilst the subscription is rendered something which would be perhaps onerous to many individuals, I think there could be no difficulty or danger in admitting persons in the most open way.

3271. Captain *Jones.*] I understand you to mean by that, that the Dublin Society should have no power of selection or exclusion at all?—I think all necessary would be, a sufficient number of recommendatory names, which should be recorded in the list of the society as having introduced or recommended the candidate. I do not think anything more is necessary in such an institution as the Dublin Society.

3272. May I ask how long you have lived in Ireland?—Since the year 1825.

3273 Are you aware that party-feeling often runs very high in Ireland?—I am certainly aware that it does; but I see no such party-feeling in the Geological or in the Zoological Society; and consequently I am of opinion that the same cause which did away with party feeling in those societies would have the same effect in doing away with it in the Dublin Society.

3274. Do you not think it very desirable that the Dublin Society should have the power of excluding all political or party-feeling from their proceedings?—Certainly, of excluding all such feeling from their proceedings; but not of excluding from their body persons who are supposed to be political partisans. They certainly are quite justified in excluding politics from their proceedings, but I think they are not at all justified in excluding political persons from their body.

3275. Do you suppose that if a great number of the members of the Dublin Society fancied that the admission of Dr. Murray, for instance, the very last gentleman who was excluded, would have introduced politics into the society, that upon that ground they would not be justified in excluding him?—I consider that as individuals, they would certainly have been justified upon such a supposition; but I do not conceive that their justification justifies the principle of allowing to any number of individuals the power of taking up such an opinion, and acting upon it. Whilst they have the power of so doing, they are perfectly justified in acting up to their convictions; and therefore I blame no one who voted, upon those principles, against Dr. Murray's admission; but I do not see any ground for leaving it in the power of any person to do so.

3276. But supposing a good many members of the Dublin Society did fancy the admission of Dr. Murray, at that period, might introduce politics among them, do you think those members of the Dublin Society were justified in excluding Dr. Murray?—I should not blame them for acting up to their opinions, certainly not.

3277. *Chairman.*] What is the constitution of the Geological Society of Dublin; are its affairs administered by a council?—They are.

3278. Composed of how many persons?—The number of the council is twenty-five, including the two secretaries, two treasurers, five vice-presidents, and president.

3279. How often do they meet?—The council meet once before every general meeting, and once after every general meeting.

3280. How often is that general meeting?—Once a month.

3281. Are papers read at that meeting?—Yes, at the general meeting.

3282. Is there any discussion?—Yes; discussions on the papers, and *vivâ voce* enunciations of facts not embodied in formal papers.

3283. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Is it necessary that a person should have devoted himself to that particular science to become a member of the Geological Society?—No; it is presumed that every person wishing to become a member is either conversant with the science or anxious for its promotion. All that is necessary is, that one member should propose, and another second him, and he becomes *de facto* a member of the society. When I speak of discussions, I refer to discussions on the subjects of the papers read. We follow in this precisely the same system as that of the Geological Society of London; the paper is read, and the president invites any member present to offer his opinion upon it, and of course any one there can bring his knowledge to bear upon the subject before him.

3284. Captain *Jones.*] In the Geological Society of Dublin have you the power of exclusion?—Not further than I have stated, according to existing rules.

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3285. If a candidate is proposed and seconded, is he admitted as a matter of course?—He is admitted as a matter of course; that is by the council; a member proposes, and a member seconds.

3286. And this council is selected from the body at large?—It is; I should however here observe, that, as the society is not a chartered body, it is a voluntary association, and could of course exclude, did it choose to interfere with the council, an obnoxious candidate; or entirely alter the arrangement by introducing ballot, or any other system.

3287. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] How is it selected, and how is the council appointed?—The mode is very simple; five necessarily go out from the council every year, and the retiring council draws up a list of persons to supply their places, and that list is proposed by the council to the body at large. If a member of the society chooses to alter any name or names, he has the power of doing so, and, if the majority agree in the propriety of the alteration he proposes, that alteration is effected; if not, the list prepared by the council remains the list of choice.

3288. Captain *Jones.*] Does that mode of admitting new members to the Geological Society of Dublin agree with the mode of admitting members of the Geological Society of London?—Certainly not.

3289. Are you a member of the Geological Society of London?—I am.

3290. Will you state the mode in which members are elected in the Geological Society of London?—They are proposed, in the first place, by at least three members of the society, and it is necessary that one should recommend the candidate from personal knowledge; the certificate is then delivered to the council, and afterwards suspended in the rooms of the society, and having been read out three subsequent meetings, the person is ballotted for, and the same proportion of votes necessary holds good as in the Dublin Society, namely, a majority of two-thirds.

3291. *Chairman.*] Are you acquainted with any other scientific institutions in which that liberal principle (the one of the Geological Society of Dublin) of admission exists?—No, I am not aware of any to the extent I have stated, except our other Dublin Society, the Zoological Society; and there again we notice the remarkable fact, that the Zoological Society has upon that principle carried on all its affairs; it has even made very material alterations in its laws, and established a particular form of the society which was not originally started with. It has done all this upon this system of general free and easy admission, without any stipulation even that the members admitted should remain members; so that it might have been supposed that a number of persons would have become members in order to oppose the alterations, if unpopular; but notwithstanding this, and that the council at the time when the alterations were proposed were entirely on one side, as far as religion was concerned (we were all, I believe, Protestants), we proposed a total alteration in the system of the society, brought it forward before the general body of the society, and, though there was great opposition, we were supported by persons of every party, and carried the measure through the society; whereas if any party question had been raised upon it, it would have been quite easy for persons to have come in for a year, to vote, and have carried the point against us. Having no party or sectarian views, nor any appearance of party, we go forward in our plans as if no party existed in the country.

3292. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] What number of members generally attend the Geological Society?—It is very variable; sometimes we have only a small attendance, at others we have a considerable attendance. This year our attendance has been tolerably good, probably from 30 to 50 members attending the scientific meetings. As to the meetings for business, for the choice of a council, and so forth, so perfectly does the society confide in the council, that very few attend, the council invariably and necessarily publishing a full statement of its accounts and affairs.

3293. Mr. *A. Lefroy.*] Have you a good library and a museum at the Geological Society?—Of course, as it is an infant society, neither the one nor the other can be called a good one; but we are gradually going on forming new collections.

3294. Would not you fear that a society containing a large library and museum, so interesting as that of the Dublin Society, would be likely to suffer very great inconvenience, if not detriment in its departments, by the very general

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general introduction of persons admitted in the unlimited way you have described?—I do not see the ground upon which I could anticipate any disadvantage.

3295. Do you propose that any person admitted in that way should have the benefit of the books and the museum as far as they wish?—Yes, certainly. I wish to point out, that the real exclusion of mere idle people is found in the money they have to pay. The real obstruction in the way of admission of idle persons who might do injury, is found in the amount of subscriptions; of course it is not to be expected that any person, merely for the purpose of idling or vexatiously interfering, would pay his 20 guineas, which is the life-subscription; and even if the subscriptions were altered, and annual subscribers admitted, a considerable admission-fee being also required of them, the same principle would operate.

3296. *Chairman.*] What is the subscription to the Geological Society of Dublin?—£.1 on admission, and 1 *l.* annual subscription; and it is the same with the Zoological Society. Even these small sums we find to operate as a very considerable bar; we find even that many persons are anxious to oppose the principle of an admission-fee of 1 *l.* over and above the annual subscription. When the question was first asked me, I purposely gave my answer as bearing upon that point; the only advantage, if one, derived from the difficulty of admission is that of making the society a more select body; that is, it may exclude a certain number of tradesmen of Dublin, and persons of that class of life. If it be desirable to exclude such persons, then I should say the present system of the ballot, or whatever similar one may be adopted, is a good system; but if it be desirable to facilitate the admission of those persons, then I should say it is a bad system. Now I see no difficulty whatever in so arranging the admission that no inconvenience should occur to the society from the admission of any of those persons. I do not see what evil we could anticipate from a respectable tradesman of Dublin becoming a member of the society; I say this, drawing a very marked line of distinction between the Dublin Society and such a body as the Royal Irish Academy. In the latter, the admission ought to be difficult, not in the matter of political or religious opinions, but in that of scientific acquirements, a high degree of which should be expected, and is also necessary to guard against the admission of pretenders, who seek the designation M.R.I.A. as a kind of passport or character.

3297. Do you not think that the mode of admission you propose would tend to exclude, not the class of persons you describe, the intelligent tradesmen, but busy meddling persons, who would avail themselves of such opportunities to mix in the society, and disturb the progress of what was going on in the society?—I should myself say that I see no apprehension of any danger of such a result; and even presuming that one or two persons of that character did get in, it would be impossible that they should do any injury to the society. Whilst its objects are what they are, I cannot see how they could do injury: they might, perhaps, cavil about some point in the management of the council, for that is the only way in which the difficulty, if any, could occur. They might be inclined to tax the council with neglect every time they reported their proceedings; but such attacks any body of men undertaking the management of the concerns of a society must look forward to, and must be prepared to repel by bringing everything in a straight-forward way before the society, and then they have nothing to fear.

3298. You think the society in such cases might safely repose upon the good-sense of the great body of members?—Certainly.

3299. And by no sort of ballot or otherwise can you secure yourself against the intrusion of busy meddling persons, who may make remarks which are not founded upon substantial grounds?—Certainly not, as such persons are as likely to be on one side as the other side, upon the select as the popular side, and therefore you could not in any way exclude them. These are persons who would really do no injury, though they might cause inconvenience.

3300. These opinions are given on the supposition that the weekly debates would be put an end to?—Clearly so. If we look to the society as it now stands, I think a power of selection is somewhat more necessary, though even at present such selection may often introduce or call forth a great number of persons, who probably do little more in the society than debate. Whilst the system

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system continues it may be desirable to limit the number; but in lessening the evil the number of the society is also limited. Nay, I almost believe that free admission would in part counteract the evil by bringing in scientific and practical men.

3301. Are you very decidedly opposed to the admission of newspapers into the Dublin Society?—I think as a scientific institution they tend to lower the character of the body; for myself, I do not see any very serious evil arising out of them, as encouraging political disputes; but I think there is something humiliating in the comparison, when going into the news-room you find a number of persons assembled there, reading the ordinary newspapers of the day; and probably in the library you see one or two solitary people, scarcely one-tenth or one-twentieth part of those who are studying the newspapers. I think it impresses on the mind of any one that such a system is derogatory to the character of the institution, and tends to encourage a dissipation of time and thought.

3302. Are newspapers taken into the rooms of other scientific institutions?—Not in a great number; those which have been established in country places introduce them, and they have them also in the London and in the Royal Institutions; but then these are mere proprietory bodies, and naturally endeavour to obtain as much advantage (of every kind) as possible from their resources.

3303. Do you not conceive that the effect of introducing newspapers is to attract a very considerable number of persons to the society, so that, in reference to the mere financial question, it is productive of advantage to the funds of the society rather than otherwise?—To a certain degree that is the case, but at the same time I consider it vastly over-rated; that is, I should say, the persons who attend the news-room at the Dublin Society constitute a much smaller portion of the body than is supposed, and therefore do not or cannot have contributed so much to the funds of the society as people imagine; at the same time, no doubt it operates so far as it goes: a person may be induced to enter the society for the purpose of reading the newspapers, and may never read a newspaper afterwards there; but I conceive the actual number of persons who do make use of the newspapers must be a very small proportion.

3304. From your experience of the state of scientific taste in Ireland, do you conceive there are many persons in Dublin and its neighbourhood who would be willing to give so large a sum as 20 guineas for purely scientific purposes alone, without reference to the personal accommodation that is afforded by the opportunity of seeing the newspapers, and taking out books from the library?—I would separate the taking out of books from the library; that is a very important and totally distinct question.

3305. Leaving that out of the question?—Certainly, there is a very great number who would willingly give that sum. I conceive in Dublin there is a very large proportion of scientific knowledge and scientific taste; and there are many who would willingly give 20 guineas for the enjoyment of the advantages of a purely scientific body, without reference to the newspapers.

3306. Mr. *Villiers Stuart.*] Supposing the constitution of the society were altered, would you recommend any alteration in the fees of admission?—No, I should not alter the fee; I would leave it at 20 guineas; I do not think that sum too large to pay for the advantages of such an institution. Of course, if we go to the point of annual subscribers, that is another question; they do not exist at present.

3307. Would you think it advisable there should be annual subscribers?—Decidedly so.

3308. At what rate?—I should myself recommend a similar proportion to that which is adopted in almost every other society; that is, a tenth part of the life-subscription, with an admission-fee; I should say two guineas a year, and three guineas entrance-fee, would be an ample return from the annual subscribers.

3309. Is that calculation formed upon the supposition that the newspapers are continued, or that the newspapers are given up?—The newspapers given up.

3310. Captain *Jones.*] Have you any composition at the Geological Society of Dublin?—Yes, we have.

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3311. What is the sum?—£. 10 is our composition, and 1 *l.* the annual subscription. It is the same in the Zoological Society also.

3312. Then do I understand you rightly to propose that a member of the Dublin Society hereafter should pay an admission-fee, and two guineas annually?—Certainly. I am departing from the principle of the Dublin Society, but I am reverting to the principle of the English societies. In the Geological Society of London the admission-fee is six guineas, and three guineas the annual payment, which is one-third of the subscription for life—30 guineas. The subscription for life in the Astronomical Society is 20 guineas, the admission-fee two guineas, the annual subscription two guineas, which is a tenth part of the life-subscription.

3313. Then do you think the admission-fee to the Dublin Society should be raised from what it is at present?—I raise it so far to the annual subscribers; but it is to be recollected that the annual subscribers pay by instalments.

3314. *Chairman.*] Is not a life-subscription of 20 guineas so large a payment in one sum, as to prevent from joining the society persons of small income, say officers on half-pay, curates in each church, and persons having only 100 *l.* or 150 *l.* a year; do you not suppose it operates in that way to a certain extent at present?—I have no doubt whatever of it.

3315. But which class of persons, under your principle of admission, would be able to join the society?—Unquestionably; I do not, by any means, state this as a mere surmise, but I asked the very question of one of the most distinguished members in a particular branch of the Royal Irish Academy, "whether he conceived that it did so operate," and his answer was "certainly; for when I became a member of the Royal Irish Academy, which is now 14 years ago, I could not have afforded to pay a large life-subscription, and I therefore was obliged to pay the annual instalments; and though I have been paying 14 years, and it has been a disadvantage to me to do so, I could not then have entered the Academy at all, as I had not the means of becoming a life-subscriber." I have no doubt the same reason operates very considerably with others.

3316. What is the rate of entrance-fee at the Royal Irish Academy, in addition to the annual payment?—£. 5 is paid the first year, and 2 *l.* annually afterwards.

3317. Do you conceive there would be any difficulty in collecting the annual payment from the members of the Dublin Society?—I can see no difficulty, with proper and steady arrangements.

3318. What arrangement would you suggest, for the purpose of securing the regular payment of the annual subscriptions?—Of course no arrangements would be necessary in the society, beyond those which have been found necessary in other societies, except inasmuch as a member does not in it cease to be a member by not paying. I think it could be easily reduced to this: a member of the Dublin Society, if he wishes to cease being a member, is required to give a certain notice. Now I should suggest that on a member being admitted, he should sign an obligation, that if he failed to pay his subscription, and was in arrear for two years, it should be considered his notice of retirement from the society; and I do not think anything further than that would be necessary; it would be a virtual notice, and he would cease to be a member of the society, in the same manner as he ceases to be a member of the society now.

3319. You think the penalty of the forfeiture of membership would induce people to pay regularly?—I do; it would either induce them to pay, or to cease to be members; and I do not see why we should force people to continue members longer than they wish to do so.

3320. You are aware that the past history of the society shows very great difficulty in collecting annual subscriptions?—I am aware that when large arrears had accrued, it was extremely difficult to collect them; but the question is, whether, with proper care and attention, those arrears would have arisen.

3321. Do you find much difficulty in collecting the annual subscriptions in the Irish Academy?—No.

3322. Is the Irish Academy a chartered body?—It is.

3323. Does it stand on the same footing with respect to the right of continuance of membership?—Yes, it does; I am not aware of any clause in the charter which vacates the privilege by non-payment. I know the collector or treasurer considers that he has considerable difficulty in collecting the payments; but I think

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think the mode taken is a bad one, and I should ascribe a large proportion of any difficulty which may exist to that circumstance; but, upon looking to the list, I do not find there is an annual augmentation. I find there are certain persons who have been long in arrear and still remain so; but I do not believe there is a gradual increase in their number; that is, that new members are added to it. Now I should say those persons who remained a certain number of years in arrear, should be struck out of the society; if they wish to leave the society, let them go out, being required again to undergo election, and again to pay, in order to return.

3324. What is the number of members of the Geological Society at present?—I think it is altogether about 140.

3325. Do you think the entrance-fee of the Geological Society has the effect of preventing persons from joining it, and would not that operate to a considerable extent also with reference to the three guineas entrance-fee which you propose in the Dublin Society?—Certainly; it would prevent persons coming in who had not an intention of remaining; that is the object of all admission-fees; they are an inducement to the persons who have paid them to remain in the society.

3326. Do you think it would not be desirable to entrust the management of such large funds, as are at the command of the Dublin Society, to gentlemen who had not any stake or interest of a pecuniary kind in the society?—I think it is desirable to observe this precaution, and more particularly in this society, from the circumstance of its having professorships and other situations at its disposal, which might of course induce people to enter the society for the mere purpose of disposing of them; it is an advantage to give them some interest in the concern.

3327. How many classes of members are there in the Geological Society of Dublin?—There are three classes: persons resident in Dublin, who pay 10*l.* composition for the yearly payment; persons resident out of Dublin beyond 20 miles, who pay 5*l.* composition for the yearly payment, subject to augmentation should the person become resident in Dublin; and a third class, who pay an annual subscription of 1*l.*, with an admission-fee of 1*l.*

3328. Do you think it desirable there should be a similar classification of subscriptions with reference to the Dublin Society?—I am inclined to think it would be desirable, as of course the advantages of membership are infinitely more to the residents in Dublin than to those out of Dublin.

3329. What is the classification you would adopt in the Dublin Society with respect to persons non-resident in Dublin?—I should think if they were to pay a composition of 15*l.* in lieu of annual subscriptions, such persons not residing within 20 miles, (I think 10 miles would be too short a distance), such sum would be amply sufficient.

3330. You think it would be desirable to have a class of annual subscribers who are not entitled to participate in the management of the society?—Certainly.

3331. What amount of annual payment do you think it would be desirable to obtain from them, they obtaining no advantage in the way of the disposition of the funds, or general patronage or interference in the administration?—I should myself think it would be quite sufficient to require from those persons a payment of 1*l.* a year, admitting them to the advantages of the society without any share in the management.

3332. Mr. *A. Lefroy.*] Do you propose that these persons should pay three guineas entrance, besides their annual subscriptions?—No.

3333. What class of persons should pay the three guineas entrance, and two guineas annually?—Annual subscribers, exercising all the privileges of voting, and being just as eligible to serve on the council as persons paying the life-subscriptions.

3334. And if one of these persons were to retire at the end of the year, the three guineas would not be withdrawn; it would not be a mere deposit?—Certainly not; and that would be an essential security for persons paying up their subscriptions; the obligation I have spoken of having been required and signed (so as to overcome the legal difficulty) that a person in arrear should cease to become a member; for if he wished to become a member again he would have to pay another three guineas; so that no man in his senses, if he went away for a year or so, would cease to become a member by being in arrear.

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3335. I believe the mode you have proposed is very much adopted in ordinary clubs; if a member is in arrear for a year he ceases to be a member?—Yes, and he is subject to all the forms of election again.

3336. *Chairman.*] I believe great gratification has arisen from the introduction of scientific evening meetings in the Dublin Society of late?—Yes, very great.

3337. Mr *Jephson.*] As to the property of the society, what rights do you conceive these different classes of members, admitted on the terms you have stated, would derive?—I think all who become members must, of course, obtain equal rights; those who are merely subscribers, without exercising the privilege of members, have no share in the property or in the regulation of the society.

3338. But the Dublin Society as at present constituted, having property acquired as it has been, partly by private contribution and partly by Parliamentary grant, if they were to think proper to break up the society and to sell the various collections now in their possession, do you think they might fairly do so, and divide the amount among themselves as private property?—As that is a legal question, I am not competent fully to answer it, but I cannot imagine they would have any right to do so; the property of the society, as it now stands, having been in great measure purchased by the Government, I cannot conceive that they would have any right whatever to dispose of it as private property, that is, to dispose of what the Government has purchased, or of what their predecessors have purchased. I conceive if it were found absolutely indispensable to make certain alterations in the society, and the society adhered to the determination of not acceding to those alterations, and in consequence of that circumstance the society could not be carried forward with its present existing funds, independent of the public grant, and was about to be broken up, the Government would have a fair right to step forward and say, "We will clear away this difficulty by paying every existing member of the society who chooses to demand it his composition for what he has paid;" and then the portion of the body who coincided in the necessity of the change might remain in the society, with a power of adding to it.

3339. That amount of composition, you would propose, should have no reference to the value of the property, but their own contribution, be that great or small?—Exactly so.

3340. If that be the case as to the past, and the society is to receive Government grants, there should be no doubt of that being their feeling as to the future property, whether it was public property?—Certainly.

3341. Do you think it would be desirable, if there is any doubt upon that subject, it should be cleared up as soon as possible; inasmuch as if the society is put on a different footing, it might happen that the Government might be inclined to make a larger grant for it, and individuals throughout the country might be inclined to join it, in order to make it more of a national establishment?—Certainly.

3342. In that case, the value of the property would become much greater than it is at present?—Clearly; I should think where there is a doubt existing it would be desirable to clear it up.

3343. Has it been a question ever mooted in the society, so that you have been able to collect the feelings of any great number of the members, whether they would consider it as property held in trust, or as their own individual property?—I cannot say I have had the power personally of collecting their opinions, but of course in the public prints that view has been taken; one party has maintained it to be private property, that, in fact, it is the sole property of the corporation; and another party, on the other hand, has maintained that the Government having purchased the larger proportion, it is public property. I should be inclined to take a middle course between the two. I think the Government could not with justice take that property away from the present apparent possessors of it, without relieving those individuals who might not be inclined to assent to their views from the incumbrance they had taken upon themselves; or, in other words, without repaying to them their subscriptions.

3344. Are you aware of, or can you draw a distinction between the case of the Dublin Society with respect to this property, and that of a similar, though an inferior institution, instituted in the south of Ireland, called the Cork Institution, which for many years received grants from the Government, but which, when

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when they were discontinued, there appeared to be no doubt on the part of the Government or the remaining proprietors that it remained the property of the society, which they could divide at any period?—I cannot draw any inference from that fact. Probably the amount of contribution was small as compared with the individual subscription, and therefore the point might not have been mooted; but I think it would be a dangerous principle to admit that a large sum of public money having been applied (and it has been here applied towards almost everything valuable in the institution), it should be looked upon merely as private property, and the public, at any moment of caprice, be deprived of all the advantages which ought to have been obtained from it.

3345. Then you would consider that those who are admitted into the society are merely admitted to the rights and advantages, whatever they may be, which would be derived from being constituted trustees of a great public property?—Precisely. I do not believe the members of the Dublin Society would in number have been half what they are if they had not been under the belief that they were to administer the funds of a great public institution towards the general benefit of the country.

3346. *Chairman.*] I wish to ask your opinion, whether it is desirable that the books should be lent out of the library or not?—I think a modification of the present arrangements is required; but I am of opinion that it would be injurious to the objects of the society entirely to do away with the system of lending books. At present the books enter into families, they are referred to by females; and one motive for becoming a member of the society among gentlemen with families is that their families should have the advantage of the library. Now it would be almost impossible to institute a reading-room of such a form that the ladies of Dublin could go there to read and consult the books.

3347. Under what restriction would you place the loan of books?—I think those books which are immediately books of scientific reference ought not to be lent out. There are books to which a student is obliged to refer, and he is subject to great inconvenience from finding that it has been taken away; but there are other books which might without injury be lent out. Nor do I see that any injurious consequences would arise from a person taking away a book in the evening at the hour of closing, on the understanding of bringing it back again in the morning, before the time of commencing business. I do not see any objection to such a plan, with respect even to books of reference; and of other books which are not likely to be so constantly in use, I see no objection to allow the free loan, under proper rules as to the time necessary for their perusal.

3348. What is your opinion with respect to the books belonging to the library; do you think the selection has been such as to do credit to the judgment of the library committee?—I think it has been in a great measure such as to do credit to the judgment of the library committee. I have looked over the catalogue, though probably not with that minute attention which would be necessary to ascertain the character of everything in it, but certainly I consider it to be an extremely valuable library, particularly in natural history; and I have also observed, upon looking into the order-book, that a good deal of discretion has been exercised on the part of the library committee. I have seen books, for instance, "Willis's Pencillings by the Way," put down in the order-book, and I have noticed that the library committee judiciously struck them out as books not proper to be purchased by public funds; so that on the whole I should be inclined to say, that no part of the institution has been so well managed as the library.

3349. Then if an opinion were given that a great number of trashy works were selected and admitted into the library of late years by the library committee, you would not concur in that opinion?—I certainly should not, were it shown that any great number had been so selected; it is possible a few may have crept into the collection, but I certainly do not believe that a great number have.

3350. Do you think that the library of the Dublin Society is sufficiently open to the public at present?—I do not think it is; I think it could be made much more open with advantage than it is at present.

3351. Do you think it is sufficiently open, as far as regards the hours of attendance

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attendance there, even for the members of the Dublin Society?—No, I do not; I consider 11 o'clock, which is the hour for the library opening, is too late.

3352. Would you see any objection to its being open in the evening?—No, assuredly not; a proposal of this kind is even now in agitation as regards the Geological Society of London.

3353. That would allow a great number of tradesmen and persons occupied during the day to attend it?—Certainly, and would do away in part with the necessity of lending books, except in such cases as I have referred to.

3354. Do you think the Dublin Society's library ought to be placed on the same footing as the library of the British Museum with reference to the public, that everybody should have a sort of qualified right to consult the books in it?—That I think is a question of some difficulty, because in the British Museum there is no mixture of private right or private property; that should be borne in mind; it is there a library purchased entirely by public funds, or bestowed upon the public, and in that of course there is a manifest difference. I think something more should be required in the Dublin Society; the privilege, for instance, of recommending or introducing persons should be afforded to members of the society more extensively, so that any person might avail himself of the advantage of the library if he requires it, by obtaining the ticket of recommendation of a member, whose name being recorded would serve as a check to improper admissions.

Dr. *Litton*, further Examined.

Dr. *Litton.*

3355. Mr. *Jephson.*] YOU have heard the opinion given by Captain Portlock, as to the nature of the rights which are acquired over the property of the institution by those who are admitted members of the Dublin Society; do you conceive that they are admitted to an absolute co-partnership in the property of the society, and that they have absolute dominion over it so as to break up the society, sell the property, and divide the value of it among themselves, or that they are only admitted as trustees with the care of the present property?—It would strike me they are not merely trustees, but absolute possessors.

3356. *Chairman.*] Supposing that to be the fact, as far as regards the position in which they stand at present, is it desirable with reference to the interests of the public, that it should continue to be in the power of some 60 or 70 individuals, whom we may suppose to be the dominant majority of the day, who have paid only 20 guineas a piece, to sell or dispose of, for their own individual purposes, property which may have been acquired at an expense of tens of thousands of the public money?—I think with reference to all future grants, Government might with perfect justice ascertain whether the society, as a body, be deserving of their confidence, and whether they will submit to any proposed alterations that Government may think desirable.

3357. Will you explain your opinion more in detail with a view to the past?—I have already stated that it is my opinion that Government has a right to make any conditions for any future grant; but the answer I have given as to the society being absolute possessors of the property relates to that part of the property which has been already acquired.

3358. Do you think it justifiable that such a state of things should continue, with reference to future grants, as has been referred to in the previous questions?—If the emphasis of the question is, whether a certain number of individuals, members of the society, be they influential or not, should have the power of disposing of the property of the society arbitrarily for their own use, which has been acquired at the expense of the public, I cannot possibly conceive that such a state of things should exist.

3359. Mr. *Jephson.*] If the property were their own individual property, as the absolute possessors, what is there to prevent their disposing of it at their own individual pleasure or caprice?—I am not sufficiently a lawyer to understand what power a corporation have over property given to, or acquired by them, or whether the law does not provide for its application. But I do not conceive the Dublin Society could have the power, supposing Government thought proper to withdraw the grant from the society, of disposing of the property and dividing it among themselves.

3360. Do you conceive it would be any injustice towards the society that it should be distinctly provided, as the terms upon which they should receive

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further grants, that the members on being admitted to that society should only become trustees for the management of certain public property, and not the absolute and uncontrollable masters of that property?—Of course, I think it is perfectly just if the nation bestow any grant upon any body of men, that it should impose certain conditions upon which it bestowed that grant.

3361. You do not think there would be anything unjust in that?—No.

3362. Then as that would not be unjust for the future, do you think it would be unjust as to the past that it should be clearly understood that whatever property has been purchased by the Dublin Society is to be considered as public property, and that the members are only trustees for the management of that property?—If Government were to say we will give you 10,000*l.*, on condition that hereafter you will consider the property of the society already acquired as property not belonging to yourselves, but belonging to the public, I think the Government have a right to make such a condition; but the society might refuse to accept the grant upon those terms.

3363. Do you think in that event, as there have been some differences between them and the Government, they would have the power to say we will no longer carry on the Dublin Society upon such terms; but we will break up the establishment, and dispose of the property?—I should think not.

3364. Then do you not consider that the members of the society, having the possession of property which they have no right to dispose of according to their own individual caprice, may fairly be considered merely as trustees for the management of the property which is placed under their care?—I do not know for what body they can be considered trustees.

3365. For the public?—The public is a vague term. Who are to call them to account? What is the power presiding over the members of the society to check and control them? There does not appear to be any such power to prevent the society from disposing of the property in the manner which it judges best to answer the objects for which it was formed.

Veneris, 10° *die Junii*, 1836.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien.	Captain Jones.
Mr. More O'Ferrall.	Mr. Dunbar.
Mr. Robert Steuart.	Mr. Vesey.
Mr. Anthony Lefroy.	Mr. Dillwyn.
Mr. Jephson.	

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN, IN THE CHAIR.

Captain *J. E. Portlock*, called in; and further Examined.

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3366. Mr. *Jephson.*] I BELIEVE in your previous evidence you gave an opinion in favour of the continuance of the practice of lending books from the library?—In a modified form I did; and I should observe, that a certain restriction on the loans is at present exercised by the committees of the society.

3367. In what sense do you use the phrase, 'in a modified form;' is it with respect to the number of books that should be lent out, or the class of books?—The class of books, and the time of their retention.

3368. Would you restrict the librarian to lending out books of a deep scientific character, or of a lighter character of works, which are to be found in the library?—I should rather say to the lighter class of books, though it is difficult to draw a line exactly with respect to the class considered as deep or light; but more properly as to the class of books of frequent though brief reference, and books which require an attentive perusal for a continued time. Now encyclopædias, books and plates in natural history, a student would require for a few minutes or half an hour, that is a different kind of book from a treatise, which must be followed up for a considerable time; and further, I must observe, that to give my opinion decidedly, the question should be put as whether a reading-room had been attached or not to the library. If a reading-room were attached, then I should say the number of books to be lent must be still further limited, or the reading-room would cease to be useful. But I have shaped my answer with reference to the society as it now stands; the mode of admission to the library, and the mode of taking the books.

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3369. Suppose there were a reading-room attached to the library, you still would recommend that books should be lent?—Yes.

3370. Would you alter in any respect the modifications under which you would allow that permission to members?—Clearly so; as in that case I should conceive that not only books of frequent reference should be excluded from the privilege of lending, but that books of a deep nature, which required continued study, might, except under particular circumstances, be also excluded. I should then consider that books of travels and lighter reading were the books that ought to be lent out of the library, so as to remove from the reading-room all but those persons who were anxious to give undivided attention to study. I feel assured that a student could read with sufficient effect in a regular and retired reading-room, though not in the open library as now constituted.

3371. Do you think a reading-room is a place where a person requiring deep scientific information from any particular work, would be able to obtain it?—I certainly conceive it is quite possible to do so, as such is the constant practice in the British Museum. I believe many of the works which issue from the press have been prepared in the reading-room of the British Museum; at the same time, if I were to speak individually of my own impressions, I should at all times prefer reading a book in my own house to reading it in a public reading-room; and on that account, I added in my evidence an opinion, that it would be desirable, in the case of students, that they should have the privilege of taking home a book in the evening, and returning it the next morning at the opening of the library. There is also another advantage attendant on a reading-room, namely, that of having close at hand books bearing on collateral subjects of inquiry, so that an idea once started may be at the instant successfully followed up.

3372–73. Have you ever had occasion to examine the list of books which are in the collection, at any particular period; and of what class of reading have you found them generally to consist?—I have not seriatim examined that list, though I have looked over it.

3374. If a member has the power of bringing books to his own house for the amusement of his family, will not the tendency of such member, should he have any influence in the ordering, be to order such as he should consider most generally agreeable for such a class of readers, rather than to order books from the perusal of which he knows that those about whom he is interested would be excluded?—Certainly, if the general principle applied individually, such would be the effect.

3375. Then will not the result of the power which members have of borrowing books from the library, be a general tendency to give the books of the society rather a lighter character than would be desirable?—I should certainly say so, if it were to be taken as an individual case, as the question was first put; but when I consider that the body who are to order those books even now, and still more upon an improved system in the society, will be more or less efficient in particular branches of science, I cannot apprehend such a result is at all likely to occur.

3376. The question referred to the society as in its present form; the society, is formed of individuals having those tendencies which you have allowed to exist, therefore in a committee of which the society consisted, the society having these tendencies, would be likely to reflect the tendencies of those who elected them?—Certainly, if we presume that those tendencies would be so general; that is, the tendency of providing, not for the taste of the individual, but for that of his family; though even then, I think the fair thing would be to take the case as it actually stands; and certainly when we look at the library, when we find it contains books of the very highest order in every branch of science, and in every class of literature, and is certainly not overburdened with books of a very light kind, I think we ought rather to draw our conclusions from facts than from theory; remembering at the same time, that in any body of reasonable men, it would be difficult so to direct and combine general tendencies as to make them all work for evil in the way here presumed; for surely some at least would be ashamed to propose a frivolous work, even at their wife's bidding.

3377. Have you ever compared the list of books which have been purchased by the Dublin Society, with the list of works which have been published within any equal period, and which have been celebrated either by the names of their authors or by their own valuable contents?—I cannot say I have taken such a minutely comparative view of the case; but still, notwithstanding that, I am prepared to say, that when we consider that the library had to acquire not merely a portion of the present current literature of the day, but also a collection of past literature, the selection has been executed with very considerable judgment.

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3378. Can you take upon yourself to say, that the books purchased within a given period have been purchased with a view of comprehending past literature, or whether it has not been rather with a view of obtaining the popular works of the present day?—I can say that in many cases it has been with the intention of supplying the past, and I may here give one very striking instance. The great work of Poli was offered to the Irish Academy, was rejected by the Academy, and was purchased almost immediately afterwards by the Dublin Society.

3379. The society having only a limited amount of funds to expend upon books, every work purchased, which could be supplied to the members from the nearest circulating library, must be purchased to such an extent to the exclusion of some work which could not be so easily accessible?—That would be a fair conclusion, admitting that the library is not to be a substitute for other libraries; if we reason upon that supposition, then I should say certainly that all such voyages and travels, as were likely to be found in circulating libraries, and works of that kind, should be excluded; but I do not see that such is a fair view of the case. I think that the library should be rendered an efficient library, not merely for the more abstract parts of science, but also for the best and highest order of the current literature of the day, the object of the society being to spread a general taste for improvement, and not merely to bring to the highest state of perfection any one individual mind.

3380. Would not circulating libraries, from the facilities of obtaining books of light literature being so general, attain that object; would it not be desirable that in a society which receives public assistance, the books to be purchased for such a society should not be works which members are likely to purchase individually had they not these public funds at their disposal, but that they should be works which are difficult of access, difficult to be procured, or which, from their nature, would be seldom required, and except for peculiar occasions that the students might require them?—Clearly; but in that number I would include books of travels of a superior kind. Every one is aware that at the present moment you cannot study natural history with effect without having the voyages and travels of recent travellers and voyagers. Where are they to be found? not in any circulating library in Dublin. Where could you look for them? certainly your only chance would be the library of the Dublin Society.

3381. Then your principle comes to this, that you would exclude from the purchases made by the Dublin Society such books, even of the highest character, as would be easily accessible, even though they were not in the Dublin Society?—I should not go the full length of that statement, for I do not conceive it would be reasonable or wise to subject a person who is a member of the society to the necessity of subscribing to a circulating library; I should think it much wiser, looking to national improvement, that a person, a member of the society, should find therein all the literature which was necessary for the instruction or refinement of his mind, without the possibility of obtaining trash to degrade or lower his taste, as might be the case if you were to send him to a circulating library where he could obtain both.

3382. Then you would recommend that the Government should grant funds to support such a better description of circulating library for the members of the society?—I can see no objection of such a course; and it must be recollected that the Dublin Society upon that point stands on a very different footing from the British Museum. The British Museum has the copyright privilege of all works published in Great Britain, and, consequently, these are to be found in its library. A person, therefore, going to study in the British Museum, has it in his power to call for the lightest work which ever issued from the press. He can go there and read a novel, as well as a work of science. The Dublin Society stands on a different footing, being obliged to purchase all its books; but I never should think it wise to draw the line so close as to shut out works which might be considered by one person of a frivolous character, though of really great importance to another.

3383. Do you not think that the taking away of the privilege of borrowing would of itself be an efficient check against frivolous works being purchased for the society, and at the same time would enable the members, if they thought fit, to procure all those works, not strictly of a deep scientific character, which you have considered desirable in such a library?—I have no doubt it would be a check; I admit it would, upon the principles stated; but that it would afford the means, on the other side, to add very extensively to the library I should doubt, because I do not myself believe that the expense of books of that class now purchased for the Dublin Society is at all large. I know when I refer to that library I find some of the very

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very best works; for instance, I find Lacépède's Fishes, Cuvier and Valenciennes' General History of Fishes, Lessou's Birds, Le Vaillant's Birds of Paradise, and other works, Gould's and Selby's Birds, Hardwicke's Indian Zoology; in fact, many of the most expensive works upon natural science are in that library, and probably not in any other library in Dublin. I was searching for Block's Fishes; I believe there is a copy in the College library; there certainly is not one in the Irish Academy, and it is in the Dublin Society. Now looking at such cases, I certainly should say that the purchase of books of late years is certainly in favour of the opinion that a correct judgment has been exercised in their selection.

3384. A list of books was given in to this Committee by the society, which have been purchased within the last three years; that list was referred to a gentleman in London, who is well known in the scientific world; he compared it with the books in his own library, which is not a particularly large one, purchased also within the last three years, upon scientific subjects, and he found that 50 or 60 works of great celebrity, which are considered standard works in science, were deficient in the Dublin Society's purchases; how do you account for that?—That I can easily conceive to be possible, without in any degree militating against the principle of lending. The fact should be considered rather as a proof of the inefficiency of the existing library committee; though even in that respect, it would not, in my opinion be altogether fair to take the statement of a person who, though a very efficient and eminent scientific man, is still a man of science in a particular branch. We must recollect that the Dublin Society has to provide for all its numerous branches of inquiry. And further, if we suppose 50 or 60 such works to be actually deficient, it would be of no importance, as a proof of the supposed neglect or inefficiency, unless we could show; that out of the purchases made, it would have been expedient to have struck out others to an amount necessary to purchase those 50 or 60.

3385. *Chairman.*] It would also be expedient to inquire, with reference to this statement of fact, whether among the purchases of the Dublin Society there might not have been some works which the individual alluded to had not acquired for his library, and which might be of very substantial merit?—Clearly.

3386. Mr. *A. Lefroy.*] Might not the fact of the Dublin Society not possessing these books be rather a proof of the inadequacy of its funds, than as affording a necessary inference that its concerns had not been properly attended to?—Yes, it may be either ascribed to the inadequacy of funds, or to the unfitness of the committee; but in order to establish the latter, it must be shown, as I have suggested already, that enough of the other works purchased might with advantage have been struck out in order to purchase these 50 or 60 works; or otherwise it would not be fair to impute bad management to them on such ground.

3387. Is it not your opinion, that the library, though it contains what may in some instances be called light books, contains works which are all of a superior quality to the general nature of books in what may be called circulating libraries?—Unquestionably.

3388. *Chairman.*] Should you conceive the introduction into that library of works upon political economy, statistics, or matters relating to general history or belles lettres, was unjustifiable?—I consider that they are absolutely necessary in such a library.

3389. Mr. *Jephson.*] What should you think of travels which have no reference whatever to scientific subjects, and which are not valuable from their being in any country not hitherto explored; would not such travels, though agreeably written, and in a lively style, be taking up a proportion of the expense of purchasing other books which it might be more desirable to have in the library?—Unquestionably so.

3390. You would limit even your selection of travels to such as afford general scientific information, and not admit travels which only derive their popularity from the liveliness of the style?—Clearly so.

3391. For example, "Bubbles from the Brunnens"?—I should say that it is quite unfit as a purchase for the society's library; that may be an exception; I do not say there are no exceptions.

3392. Would such a work as that be likely to have crept into a society of this kind, if the members had been debarred from taking such works home, and amusing their wives and families with them?—It is a very doubtful question; for I do think that many persons who would thus read at the library would be as much inclined to read such works there as at home; and, therefore, I do not think the proposed alteration would be a sufficient barrier against the entrance of such books.

3393. *Chairman.*] Do you think it fair to assume, from the admission of such a book

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a book into the library, that that is a fair specimen of the purchases?—I believe that in the early part of my evidence, I gave an example to the contrary. I looked myself over the order-book just before I came over, and I saw among the recommendations "Willis's Pencillings by the Way;" I looked to the orders to see whether that book was among them, and though no work was more popular at that time, I found it was not ordered, but had been struck out.

3394. Mr. *Jephson.*] Did you find that had been absolutely rejected, or only omitted?—Rejected; the mode of rejection is, by not ordering. The books are taken into consideration by the committee, and those which are ordered are extracted into another book.

3395. May there not have been a question of preference between that and other books which might have been preferred then, and not a rejection of this?—In looking over the list I saw no works I should object to; there might be others I should have preferred purchasing.

3396. What do you say to Frazer's Magazine being taken in?—Frazer's Magazine I do not approve of, as regards its purchase by such an institution.

3397. Is Blackwood's Magazine taken in?—Yes; and on the same ground I disapprove of it. I should further say, with reference to the point of lending, that the reason I approve of lending to a certain extent is, that whilst I think that to a student it is of great importance to have a book with him, so also, in reference to certain other books, I think it is a great object in Dublin to communicate a taste for the higher orders of reading in literature and science, and I do not think that it could be communicated with such effect if the families of members had not the power of sharing in the benefits of the institution. I have myself seen ladies in Dublin referring to botanical works, plates, and so on, and I therefore am quite convinced it has a very beneficial effect on society.

3398. The instance you have just given is in reference to a work more or less scientific, which it is desirable that even the females of families should have the power of referring to?—Certainly.

3399. Would not that be equally obtained, and be less liable to abuse, if the general rule of the society were against lending, and if the exception were lending by the permission of the council?—I should see no objection to such regulation; virtually, indeed, it now exists. Admitting the principle that books which are necessary to the home reader should be lent, then I should see no objection to putting any reasonable restriction upon its exercise, so as to ensure the lending of them in a proper way.

3400. Do you not think such a system of giving a power to members to obtain the loan of books should be restricted to where they show sufficient cause, either for the purpose of managing a collection, or for the purpose of pursuing any particular study in connexion with specimens which they might have at other places, and which it might be necessary to refer to; would it not be preferable that such a mode of lending should be adopted, rather than the indiscriminate mode of lending which is adopted at the present time; and would not such a mode have the effect of greatly preventing an improper class of books from creeping into the library of the society?—Certainly; I think such a modification would meet my view of the subject. Moreover, in the paper which was drawn up conjointly by myself, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Hutton and Mr. Hamilton, that point was touched upon among others, namely, that the council should have the power of regulating the loan of books. It is only against the principle of absolutely shutting the door that I object, because I look upon it as rather approaching to a selfish principle. One person may not in this way avail himself of the books, another may be extremely anxious to avail himself of them. One may have an unlimited command of time, another only for a few evening hours. I think the regulation by a council is necessary. The present committee do regulate; whether efficiently or not is the question. I fully admit that, under the present practice, there is some inconvenience, as I have occasionally gone there myself, and have not found books I wanted, which were books of reference; so that I am quite prepared to admit there is inconvenience in the present mode; but I should be sorry to see the extreme of the opposite line adopted.

3401. *Chairman.*] How long have you been acquainted with the museum of the Dublin Society?—I have known the museum ever since I have been in Dublin, which is now some years. The first time I visited it was in 1825, and there has been very little alteration, except what has been effected of late years.

3402. Have you perceived during that time that any effort has been made to improve the state of the museum, and since what period should you say that such efforts

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efforts have been commenced?—I should say that very little effort had been made until the appointment of the present professor, Dr. Scouler; and with respect to the mineralogical department, that much money had been laid out injudiciously in the cabinets in which the minerals are now placed. I am not aware of the period at which they were put up. I do not think that any very efficient means had been taken for the reform of the museum until the present professor came into his office.

3403. Captain *Jones.*] When you say injudiciously, do you mean in the mode of displaying and classifying the minerals?—The mode of classifying them.

3404. And displaying them also?—Yes; displaying them is part of their utility, for unless you can consult them they are of very little use.

3405. Mr. *Jephson.*] Has the mode in which the minerals are displayed been such as to afford information of their nature to the unscientific public, or such as to assist the unscientific student in his search for information?—Unquestionably it has not; the specimens have not even been named until now; the professor is only now in progress of attaching labels to them, so that to an unscientific student it would have been a work of very laborious inquiry to arrive at any sufficient knowledge of the specimens.

3406. Are you aware to what causes this absence of proper arrangements is attributable; whether the professors at any time have endeavoured to do so, and have been counteracted by any circumstance connected with the constitution of the society?—Of that I am not aware; though I am not inclined to think they have met with what I should call positive interference to prevent their progress, but rather with what I conceive to be as bad, that is negative interference. In such a society, if we look to a single professor, as is the case with the museum, presiding over several distinct departments of natural science, he alone without aid could hardly be expected to do justice to the arrangement and classification of the specimens in his charge; but if he had the aid of a sufficient committee of persons versed in these subjects, they not leaving the matter entirely to the professor, but taking upon themselves a part of the labour, the collection might be brought into the order in which it ought to be. I mention this, because on becoming a member of the society, and recommending that an inquiry should be made into the state of the natural history collection with reference to the birds and other animals of Ireland, I stated that were such an inquiry entered into, as far as my own knowledge went I should be prepared to assist, and also that there were others whom I knew to be efficient in these sciences in Dublin, who would be ready to assist also if allowed to take part in the inquiry; and reasoning in that way, I considered that had a proper committee been established, not considering itself a mere body of superintendents, but an active body called upon to interfere, and to see that every thing went on right, and to assist where necessary, it must have prevented the present state of the museum.

3407. To what can you attribute the circumstance of the collection nominally of Irish minerals being allowed to continue in its present state, containing substances which are not minerals, containing every sort of duplicate substances, which are filled up with every kind of unnecessary specimen, and to its having been left so long in its present state, notwithstanding the presidency of gentlemen who had so high a character as Sir Charles Giesécke?—Primarily I attach the blame to Sir Charles himself, because as he was paid to go over the country, and was commissioned to make geological surveys and tours, if he had exercised his knowledge and discretion, the result of those tours ought to have been very different to what they actually were. At the same time, I would further answer every such question, by adding, that had the committee or council, or whatever other body it was, whose business it was to superintend his movements, had they been efficient, such never could have been the results.

3408. The Dublin Society contains a great many gentlemen quite capable of detecting such faults of arrangement in their collection, does it not?—Certainly.

3409. Then how do you account for such faults in the arrangement existing, such faults existing also under the cognizance of persons capable of seeing such defects of arrangement, and that such defects should be corrected?—We must remember that it was but the last act of Sir Charles Giesécke to publish a catalogue of the museum; and that, to most persons, the actual condition of the museum (in its confused state of arrangements) could scarcely be known until that catalogue was published. The catalogue is, I must say, in some respects not very creditable to the body who approved of it; that is, to the committee; particularly in one branch, that is, in the Irish collection.

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3410. It did not require a catalogue, or a knowledge that a catalogue was about to be published, to see that the specimens were not labelled?—Assuredly not; but I have already said, that I conceive that deficiency an act of great remissness.

3411. That the Dublin Society has been remiss in its general conduct?—Yes, as shown in many of its arrangements.

3412. *Chairman.*] That being an impeachment upon the late curator, is it not an impeachment upon the present curator that it should be left in that state?—The present curator is labouring very hard to improve the museum, but he cannot do it in a moment. I left him in the museum labouring very hard at labelling and putting specimens in order; but still I would say you never can look for any permanent or any certain improvement in that respect, until the body is managed by an efficient and generally responsible head. You must have a council efficient in itself, directed in sections to the different objects of the society; and, above all, being responsible for its acts. Until you have that, you never can ensure certainty in its operations. The present curator is a very zealous man, and I have no doubt will go on actively for a very considerable time, and he probably will put the museum, as it now exists, in very good order. He, however, may begin to flag in his energies as new things pour in; and were no one to look after him, the old chaos would again come round; and how could that be prevented, unless by a council conscious of its responsibility, and aware of the importance of keeping things in their proper order, and not only conscious of it, but able to perform its proper duties of affording assistance as well as advice?

3413. I wish to know what is your opinion of the Dublin Society; do you think that, even subject to all the disadvantages which, in your evidence you have enumerated as attending its present mode of administration, it has, or has not, been of great advantage to Ireland, and particularly to Dublin?—Unquestionably I think it has been of advantage.

3414. Mr. *Jephson.*] Will you give any example of in what way it has been of national advantage, unconnected with the different grants from Parliament, which have been expended in a way which it is not necessary to discuss?—I conceive it has produced a very great scientific taste, and a great turn towards scientific pursuits, in Dublin; and I conceive that alone is a very essential benefit. It is worthy also of remark, that the whole sum allowed to this national institution is not more than half that expended on the officers and servants of the British Museum, namely, the half of 10,375 *l.*

3415. *Chairman.*] Do you conceive, upon the whole, that such a result has been secured to the public as justifies the expenditure of public money which has taken place upon that institution, having reference to the sum required annually for its support?—With respect to the sum required annually for its support, I conceive that is justified by the benefits conferred on the public by the society. If we refer to it under another point of view, and consider whether it has been justifiable to expend the gross amount which has been expended upon it, taking also into consideration the result produced, I should say the result has not been in proportion to the sum expended; but taking the annual grant, and the present amount of that grant, I should be inclined to say it is an expenditure quite justified; or more properly, would be justified under an improved system of management. May I add, that the abstraction of the grant would ultimately be condemned by every party, and put in powerful contrast with the sums expended on the British Museum for purposes similar, nay, identical?

3416. In reference to your former examination, have you any suggestions to offer to the Committee?—Referring first to the point of admission, I gave my opinion upon that head under the supposition that the society would assume an improved form. If I were to consider the society existing as it now does, I should think a power of exclusion was necessary; and I ground that opinion upon this supposition, that if we were to admit everybody to the society, without any kind of inquiry, we should of course admit a great number of respectable persons, but also others who could be easily canvassed, either for their votes or interest on particular occasions. I make no distinction with respect to parties, or political or religious opinions of any kind, but I look to the grades of society, and I think it desirable that the leading persons or managing body of the society should in itself be respectable, that is, removed from the ordinary importuning applications which might be addressed to other persons; and again, I think if any kind of excluding power be admitted into the society, that power must be exercised by ballot, because otherwise a person once admitted would feel himself surrounded by many persons whom he knew to have opposed him, and whom he would consider his

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enemies. There is this difference between opposition in a case of this kind, and opposition of many other kinds, that it is a personal opposition. In the case of an election of a Member of Parliament, it is an opposition of principle and of opinion; in the other, it is clearly a personal opposition, and a man must, whatever may be his control of feelings, look upon the man who has opposed his admission into a society as an enemy, he cannot look upon him in any other light. Therefore, if any kind of excluding power be admitted, it must clearly be sheltered by the ballot; but I myself do conceive that every security could be attained by the society when remodelled, by simply admitting persons who have a certain number of names to recommend them. I should say five names, two of whom should be of the council, and the other three any members of the society, presuming that the person proposing, and the person seconding, should do so from personal knowledge of the individual whom they recommend, all the names being recorded in the list of the society, so that at any time it might be ascertained through whom the particular member had entered the society.

3417. I understand your present view is taking for granted in the one case that the society remains on its present footing, and in the other case that a council is established?—Exactly.

3418. What is your opinion with respect to the exhibition of manufactures which has taken place within the last two years?—I have never chanced myself to be in Dublin during the exhibitions, and therefore I cannot answer that question from personal knowledge. If I were to look at the matter theoretically, I think a considerable advantage might attend them, and they might in my opinion be combined with the evening meetings of the society, with more advantage perhaps than at present in a separate form.

3419. With respect to the evening meetings of the society, is it your impression that they could be held oftener than at present with advantage? Is there any objection to these being held weekly? Do you not think the variety of subjects within the range of the Dublin Society would provide ample materials for weekly meetings?—That may be the case hereafter; I doubt whether it would be the case at the present moment. I think that should an improved system of the society be effected, one great object would be to substitute for mere meetings of business, meetings for scientific purposes.

3420. Do you think these evening meetings ought to be held for the purpose of scientific discussion as well as for reading papers?—Certainly; I think scientific discussions essential to the proper understanding of such papers, and drawing from them the maximum of good.

3421. Do you think it desirable that the council should have the power of publishing any paper that might be read at those meetings which might appear highly instructive?—Certainly.

3422. And that a volume of Transactions of that kind should be compiled annually?—I should decidedly say so, on the supposition that the council has a discretionary power. Such power is absolutely necessary, as it would be frivolous to publish useless and trashy papers.

3423. Do you conceive it should be part of the duty of the Dublin Society to publish their proceedings as a test of their general utility?—Certainly.

3424. You think as far as regards the committees of the society appointed for particular purposes, their reports, whether meagre or full, ought to be presented to the public, with a view of operating as a test of their efficiency?—Certainly.

3425. But with respect to the papers there should be a power of selection given to the council?—Certainly. There is another question connected with that subject, namely, how far it would be desirable merely to limit the council to publishing original papers presented to the body. I should say they ought to take a much wider range, that they should collect useful agricultural and other works which are fit for translation, and when translated and condensed, publish them in an abstracted form for general use; I conceive that such ought to be part of their business.

3426. You are aware that in the College library, and elsewhere in Dublin, there exist at this moment a great number of Irish records of a very ancient kind, and of a very interesting nature, which have never found their way to publicity by translation or otherwise?—Certainly, I am fully aware there are.

3427. Would you consider it one of the legitimate objects of the Dublin Society, that these records should be brought to light by encouraging the translation of the more interesting of them, and publishing them from time to time?—I think it doubtful whether such an object would not be obtained in a better way by the Irish Academy. The Irish Academy has the especial superintendence of antiquities.

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3428. But do you think their funds are in such a state as to allow them to undertake any thing of that kind?—Assuredly not.

3429. Then in order to carry that object into effect, which, in reference to Irish history, ancient literature, and antiquities in general, is a matter of considerable importance, it would be desirable that some body or other in Ireland should be vested with the means of effecting these translations?—I think it would be a most desirable object, and highly creditable to the Government or Legislature who gave the powers of carrying it into effect; but still I think it would be better, were such a plan adopted, to put the superintendence of it in the hands of the Irish Academy.

3430. Mr. *Jephson.*] Do you anticipate that it would be possible, by a new formation of the society, to constitute it generally as the head of science in Ireland, and that other societies for scientific purposes might be induced to combine with it?—Yes; I think, for instance, the Geological Society of Dublin would join it. There is a difficulty as regards the Zoological Society, but I have little doubt it could be arranged, and that the Zoological Society might also be induced to join the Dublin Society.

3431. Do you think, under a new constitution of the society, it would be possible to induce other scientific societies to unite in purpose with the Dublin Society, and that they should send their several collections to the Dublin Society; so that instead of there being in Dublin several collections on the same subject, they should be all combined into one great collection, which would be of far greater use to the student, and of more interest to the public generally?—I have no doubt there would be very little difficulty in effecting such an arrangement. It has been very often the subject of conversation between many members of the society and myself as one of them, whether it was not possible to form what might be called an Irish Institute, and I do not see any material obstruction to such a plan.

3432. Do you not think such a plan, forming an Institute, which should be the head of science in Ireland, could be carried into effect more by carefulness of regulation than by any increase of the funds of the society; and that even with their present funds, by proper regulation, much might be done towards carrying such a purpose into effect?—I think that much might be done, but I do not think it would be at all possible with the present funds to extend the benefits of the society to the country parts. The present funds, with judicious management, are capable probably of effecting many of the objects referred to in connexion with the societies existing in and for Dublin.

3433. And the collections of these societies might be transferred to the Dublin Society, which would increase the value of it?—Certainly.

3434. *Chairman.*] When you speak of the formation of an Irish Institute, as it is possible that many who read your evidence may not be acquainted with the arrangement of the Institute of France, will you explain rather more in detail what would be the nature of that body?—In the first instance, that body would be composed of several sections, devoted to several distinct objects, just in the same manner as the present committees, or sections of the council of the society, are directed to particular branches of its general business. There would be, for instance, the Geological section in the Institute, as there is the Academy of Sciences in that of France, which is distinct from other branches of the French Institute, from the Academy of Inscriptions, for example, or that of the Fine Arts. In the same manner there would be the Zoological section, the Linnæan section, or any other number of bodies regulated by a common head, and forming the general body, which would be called the Institute. There would be deputies from each, who would constitute the ruling body or council.

3435. Do you think it would be desirable that in Ireland there should be between the local scientific associations and the Dublin Society, and the collateral branches of the Institute, in case the idea of an Institute were adopted, the opportunity of meeting occasionally in different parts of the country, similar to that which takes place in reference to the proceedings of the British Association for the advancement of Science?—I have no doubt it would be attended with very great advantage.

3436. Do you think it would have the effect of exciting in each of the towns in which such meetings were held a very increased zeal in the pursuit of science, by bringing together, to co-operate for the advancement of science, men who otherwise would not meet each other, and who, resting on their individual efforts, would not feel sufficient confidence to excite them to take those steps which otherwise they

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they might take for the promotion of science?—Unquestionably; and not only that, but it would draw out a great number of persons, and make them known, who are not now known to the generality of students in Ireland, although pursuing scientific researches, in which, perhaps, they have been most eminently successful. I know several instances of the kind myself.

3437. Mr. *Jephson.*] Have you ever examined the society's house in Dublin with a view of ascertaining whether great facilities might be attained, even in their present space, for the display of their collections, the want of which space is now urged by the society as a reason for its not being in a more improved state?—Certainly the present house of the society is a very inconvenient one for the purpose. There is a great deal of room in it which cannot by any arrangement be made advantageous to the purposes of display; and, therefore, some addition to that space is absolutely necessary.

3438. Have you ever considered the question whether the upper part of the house might not, by an alteration of the light, be made serviceable to the display of the geological collection?—I certainly have not inquired very closely into it, but I was taken to the upper part of the house, on the question being agitated some time ago as to a museum of the natural history of Ireland, and I believe very great difficulty would attend the alterations necessary for such a purpose. The whole roof of the building, and it is a very ponderous roof, interposing between the rooms and the light. Whether by considerable architectural ingenuity it might not be possible to overcome the difficulties, I could not say, without further examination; but there are assuredly difficulties in the way. These rooms will also be speedily required for the extension of the library, to which purpose they are far more applicable.

3439. Do not the upper range of windows light what may be called the attics of the house?—They do.

3440. Consequently, if light could be admitted from the roof, there would be ample light so admitted from the roof and the windows under the roof, to light the collections?—Yes; but immediately from the ceiling of the rooms springs the present unoccupied portion of the roof. The ceiling is, indeed, slightly coved, but so slightly as to bring only a very small part within reach of the roof.

3441. What is your opinion as to the propriety of the society sacrificing to the amount of 300*l.* per annum of their funds for the purpose of keeping possession of so much of the lawn as intervenes between Merrion-square and the house of the society?—I must say that I should think it a very lamentable thing to allow that lawn to fall into the hands of private individuals, and to have all the front of the house built up.

3442. In what point of view should you consider it a lamentable thing; is it in reference to the general beauty of the house, or in reference to the benefit to the members of the society, as enjoying these grounds; or simply supposing the society is a society for the promotion of scientific objects in Ireland, and they had not this piece of ground, should you say it was desirable for them to take possession of a piece of ground with reference to the great beauty of the house, and the great beauty of the town, at such a sum as 300*l.* a year?—I look to the question as one of public utility generally; I do not view it as a matter of private benefit. As far as the individual members of this society are concerned, I should say that their funds ought not to be expended upon the lawn; at the same time, I do think it would be a lamentable thing to destroy a part of the beauty of the city, by allowingthe building to be closed up.

3443. Then such a charge would appear, from your statement, to be equally applicable to the consolidated fund, or any other fund?—Yes.

3444. Not applicable merely to the Dublin Society?—No.

3445. It is a great benefit to Dublin, but not to the Dublin Society; and yet you would place the charge upon the Dublin Society?—I should have no objection to see the charge put upon any other body; I have no wish that the society should bear it.

3446. Is it not *pro tanto* a diversion from the scientific and the peculiar purposes of the society, of 300*l.* a year for the general purpose of beautifying the city of Dublin?—Without doubt, it is so in fact.

3447. *Chairman.*] Is it a diversion which, under all the circumstances of the case, you think justifiable?—Most undoubtedly, unless some other body should incur the obligation. Unless the Government, or some other body, will interfere to secure

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that ground, I do not see how the society is to avoid taking upon itself the responsibility and incumbrance.

3448. Looking at the Dublin Society as a national institution, supported by national funds, and looking also to the accommodation it has afforded to the public in that metropolis for public convenience, and for ornamental arrangement as a public edifice for national purposes; taking all these subjects into consideration, do you think the grant is justifiable or not?—I consider that it is; but at the same time I may add, that it would be a very fair question to ask, whether that ground, being in the possession of the society, it could not be better applied than as a mere lawn. If you were to ask me that question, I would say that it could be better applied.

3449. In what way?—I would make it a garden perhaps for some of the choicer plants; I would erect glass conservatories there, and the combination of the insects in a cabinet with the depositary of the plants to which they are related might be thus advantageously effected. The lawn might be thus applied to practical benefit.

3450. That lawn is not at present open to the public?—No.

3451. It is open only to members of the society?—Yes.

3452. Are you of opinion it ought to be so applied as to be open to the public, so as to give the public some equivalent for the payment it makes?—Certainly. I consider that the society, as a scientific body, does not require the ground; it merely takes up the ground on the supposition that it is bound, by preserving it, to prevent the beauty of the city from being defaced; and that being the clear state of the case, the ground should be left open for the public advantage.

3453. Mr. *Jephson.*] Would it not be more just that a separate grant should be made for the use of that ground every year, than that it should be paid out of funds which are supposed to be granted to the society for scientific purposes?—I think it would be far more desirable.

3454. Mr. *Vesey.*] Supposing this ground were adapted to scientific objects, such as houses for choice plants or glass conservatories, would you admit the public indiscriminately?—I never would take more precaution in a case of that kind than was absolutely necessary to secure the place from injury.

3455. If you admit the public, would you do so upon the adoption of some plan which would secure the place from injury?—Certainly; in the case of conservatories it would be absolutely necessary that some precaution should be observed. If left as a lawn I do not see why any restriction at all should be adopted; I do not see why it should not be as open as the garden in Merrion-square on public days; but of course if you introduce into it valuable plants or rare flowers, you must take some little precaution; for if every idle person in the city of Dublin could stroll in as he pleased, you would not have a flower left by night-time.

3456. Are you aware of what power of admission there is to the botanic garden of Glasnevin?—Yes, it is open to the public.

3457. Then you would give the same power of admission into the lawn, supposing it to be dedicated to scientific purposes, that you would into the botanic garden of the society?—In great measure I would; though the different situations of the two places must render more precaution necessary in one than in the other.

3458. *Chairman.*] With reference to the questions which have been put to you with respect to the museum, the Committee understand you to say, that it is your opinion that new buildings ought to be erected for the purpose of the museum?—Unquestionably; I think if every vacant space in the house at present could be applied, it would not be sufficient to do justice to a national museum.

3459. In such a case do you conceive the room in which the present museum is held might be beneficially applied to the library, or other purposes of the society?—Decidedly: a reading-room might be made out of one or more of those rooms, and there are similar purposes to which others might be very advantageously applied; one, for example, as a map-room, &c.; there are four such rooms, all of small comparative size.

3460. What is your opinion with respect to the lectures; ought they to be gratuitous, or ought there to be fees?—It is really a point not very easy to decide; the experiment has been tried in Dublin and failed. I do not myself think it was tried sufficiently or fairly, but still it is a very doubtful point. I should myself say there ought to be two classes of lectures: a class for the people at large, which which should be gratuitous, and a more select class, going more deeply and fully

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into the details of the subject, and that should be a paid course; this is my own view of the case.

3461. You think it desirable that the lectures intended for the public at large should be held in the evening instead of the middle of the day, so as to afford those persons who belong to the working classes and the practical operations of life, the opportunity of attending them in the evening?—I think it would be desirable that such should be the case.

3462. Then you would propose there should be an open gratuitous lecture in the evening for the public, and in the morning there should be a select class for persons paying a small fee in the richer ranks of life?—Yes, I conceive such an arrangement would be very just and proper. Evening lectures are very common at some of the institutions of London; at the London Institution it is the ordinary time for giving the more popular lectures.

3463. Do you conceive that any advantage would arise from following each course of lectures by the distribution of medals or essays upon the subjects which have been lectured upon, with a view of bringing forward those persons who had given most attention to the particular subjects under consideration during the lectures?—I think it would be better, perhaps, to combine with such a system the principle of examination; I think that probably after a course of lectures, if the professor of each particular branch were empowered to call upon any of the class who had attended, and who were willing to undergo examination, to separate themselves from the great body of the hearers; and then when they had so separated themselves, that he should examine them, and on finding any striking degree of advancement, or striking degree of knowledge, he should have the power of recommending to the council to confer a medal; I think, perhaps, this would be the most efficient way of stimulating and rewarding efforts at improvement; and as regards examination, it is the system followed by Dr. Apjohn, in his chemical courses at the College of Surgeons.

3464. You prefer, on the whole, examinations to essays?—I think they are more efficient for the purpose.

3465. Do you not think such an arrangement would have the effect of bringing forward a great many young men, and be instrumental, in that way, in advancing merit?—Certainly; and I have no objection to essays as a branch of examination. For instance, I should have no objection to proposing an essay as the test of the ability of the person; but then, of course, it would require very great caution and minute examination to ascertain whether the essay really was the production of the person presenting it or not.

3466. Are you able to state to the Committee how far your opinions on the subject of the improved administration of the Dublin Society are founded upon experience of similar societies elsewhere, or societies with similar purposes among their objects?—It would be difficult, perhaps, to find any society exactly similar in its objects to the Dublin Society, so that I can hardly give an opinion founded upon absolute experience of that kind. Of course I am perfectly aware of the management of almost all the great societies, but then they are distinct in purpose; they are not societies having the same objects in view as the Dublin Society. So far it would be difficult to say that you could draw your opinions from absolute experience; but, at the same time, looking to the practical effects of other societies in particular lines, for such practical effects may be traced to their cause, I should say I draw my opinion from experience.

3467. What are the leading features of the Royal Institution in London?—The Royal, as well as the London Institution, was originally a proprietary body; the funds necessary for its establishment having been raised on shares transferable like any other property. Subsequently it was found desirable to do away the right of individual property, and by Act of Parliament it was enacted, that those proprietors who dissented from the new arrangement, by which the heritable or transferable right was to be changed into a life interest (under the form of life members), should receive a certain definite compensation named by the Act, viz., 42*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* for each share.

3468. Of what classes is it formed?—

1. *Of Members,* who are either original proprietors, or persons elected members subsequently to the alteration in the constitution of the institution. They have the choice of either an annual payment with an admission fee, or a life composition.

2. *Of Life Subscribers,* who are persons nominated (under the Act of Parliament) by the original proprietors, or annual subscribers who have compounded for their yearly payments.

ments. They have free admission to all parts of the institution and to the lectures, but not to any of the general or other meetings of the members.

3. *Of Annual Subscribers*, who are admitted by the committee of managers (or council) upon a recommendation of four members of the institution. They have the same privileges as the life subscribers, and the only real difference between members and subscribers is the exclusion of the latter from the public meetings, or, in other words, from the management of the institution. The payments of the subscribers are also very nearly the same in amount as those of the members; the distinction is in the mode of admission; that of members being by election and ballot, that of subscribers by a recommendatory list.

4. *Of Honorary Members*, who are either British subjects of the Blood Royal, or foreigners of elevated rank or distinguished for scientific or literary attainments. They are elected in the usual manner, but are not subject to any payments or forms of admission. Their privileges exceed those of subscribers, as they have admission to the meetings of the members, but they are not entitled to vote, nor are they eligible to any of the offices of the institution.

3469. Will you have the goodness to state your views generally to the Committee as to the bearing which your experience of different institutions of a scientific kind has upon the Dublin Society?—

I think it would be difficult to draw any satisfactory conclusion with reference either to the constitution or proceedings of these societies, as bearing on the Dublin Society; because, in the first place, amongst the old institutions there are none which admit the same extent of purpose, or apply their efforts to the same variety of objects: and then again, if we refer to any one of the newer societies, I think it would be unjust to take up a comparison in which one is a recent, young and healthy institution, acting under the impulses of a spreading thirst for scientific inquiry, perhaps unequalled at any period of history; the other a society constituted at a time when no such feeling existed, and when it might be considered almost as an exception to the rule of general indifference. It would be unfair, I think, to put the two societies in comparison as to the amount of their performances during a few recent years, when they are under such different conditions, as would be a comparison between the rapid movements of youth and the slower pace of more mature age. Nor should it be forgotten, that in judging of the Dublin Society, it is necessary to take the aggregate performance of all its branches, not that of each particular branch in detail.

3470. Are you able to put the Committee generally in possession of the different constitutions of these London societies?—

Of most of them I am. 1. The *Royal Society* may be traced back to 1645, and received its first charter from Charles 2d, in 1662. Successively in 1663 and 1669 additional charters were conferred on the society, modifying in some minor particulars the first, and conveying also a grant of lands in Chelsea. The society is managed by a council of 21 fellows, ten of whom retire each year, and out of this number are chosen the president, treasurer, two secretaries and a foreign secretary. The mode of election is, that the existing president and council nominate by ballot 11 of its members and 10 other fellows, not members of council, whom they recommend for election into council for the ensuing year. They also in like manner nominate, by ballot, out of the proposed council, the persons whom they recommend to the society for election to the offices of president, treasurer, secretaries, and foreign secretary for the ensuing year. Balloting lists are furnished to the fellows one week before election, and any fellow can, at his pleasure, strike out any of the proposed names and replace them by others. The president, by the first charter, had the power of appointing one deputy or vice-president (out of the council) to act in his absence. By the third charter this privilege was extended, and he has now the power of appointing two or more such deputies or vice-presidents, who may each of them do the same acts in his absence as he himself could do if present. The anniversary day of election is St. Andrew's Day, November 30th. The society is composed of fellows and foreign members.

Candidates for admission into the society, either as fellows or as foreign members, are elected by ballot in each of the months of December, February, April and June; 21 fellows must be present, and a majority of two-thirds decides the election.

Candidates as fellows must be proposed and recommended by a certificate in writing, signed by six or more fellows, three of whom certify their recommendation from personal knowledge. This certificate is delivered to one of the secretaries, and must be suspended in the meeting-room of the society for 10 ordinary meetings (10 weeks before the candidate can be put to the vote).

Candidates as foreign members are put in nomination at a meeting of the council; and at another meeting, one month after the first, the nomination is decided by ballot, a majority of two-thirds of the members of council present being necessary to affirm it.

The candidate is then proposed at a meeting of the society in the usual form, and ballotted for on the next meeting for election.

The number of foreign members is limited to 50.

Every fellow on election signs an obligation to promote the good of the society, and to conform to all its statutes and orders; and should he refuse to sign this obligation his election becomes void.

The payments are, admission fee, 10 *l.*; annual payment, 4 *l.*; composition for the annual payment, 40 *l.*

Any person failing to pay his arrear of the preceding year, prior to the anniversary meeting, ceases to be a fellow. The society also exercises the power of ejection, which is effected in

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a similar manner to that of election; a majority of two-thirds, by ballot, deciding the question.

The library is a lending library, subject to such exceptions as may be deemed necessary by the council; it is open from eleven to four.

The society regularly publishes Transactions, the great value of which, under the title of the Philosophical Transactions, is acknowledged by all men of science throughout the civilized world, as they contain the most profound researches of the most learned men. A copy of these Transactions each fellow is entitled to receive on publication, provided he shall have paid up his subscription. The society encourages the advancement of knowledge by stimulating original inquiry through the medium of its medals, which are regarded by scientific men as amongst the highest honours to which they can aspire; and, in a similar manner to be a member of the council of the Royal Society, is considered a mark of high scientific reputation; whilst the situation of president is justly regarded as the most exalted pinnacle of intellectual eminence.

2. *Society of Antiquaries,* was instituted at a very early period, though not chartered till the 12th November 1751.

It is managed by a president and council of 21, 10 of whom go out each year. The two secretaries and treasurer are selected from the council, and form part of it.

The president has the power of naming out of the council four vice-presidents. Fellows are elected by ballot, a majority of two-thirds being necessary to affirm the election, which principle is adopted in all questions brought before the society.

Candidates as fellows must be proposed by at least three members on personal knowledge; and the certificate is suspended four ordinary meetings (four weeks), besides the day of proposal and the day of election.

The payments are, an admission fee of eight guineas, and an annual payment of four guineas, which may be compounded for by the sum of 40 guineas.

The fellows give bond for the due payment of their subscriptions, and I understand from Mr. Martin that this society affords a striking example of the different results of good and bad arrangements.

At first, and until very recently, it was the custom to employ no collector, but to allow the members to bring their subscriptions to the treasurer, dunning letters being written to those who failed. The letters were naturally thrown aside, and on every increase of arrears, the individuals failing were less inclined to pay, whilst the society was on its part loath to proceed to legal extremities. A collector was at length suggested, and on the first trial of the experiment Mr. Martin collected 577 guineas, out of which he is convinced that on the old plan not more than 80 guineas would have been received.

3. *Linnæan Society.* The first address was delivered to this society by Dr. Smith, afterwards the celebrated Sir James E. Smith, in April 1788; but the society was not chartered till 1802.

The society is managed by a council of 15, including the president, treasurer and secretary. Five of the number go out annually.

The members are called fellows.

There are ordinary members, honorary members, the number being limited to four. Foreign members and associates. Candidates as members (or fellows) must be 20 years of age; they are proposed by three or more members, and the certificate having been read at three successive meetings, they are ballotted for, and a majority of two-thirds decides the election.

The payments are, admission fee, three guineas; annual payment, two guineas; which may be compounded for by the sum of 20 guineas.

The library is a lending library.

The Transactions of this society are of great value, containing many papers of the highest order on subjects of natural history.

4. The *Horticultural Society* was established in 1804, and chartered in 1809. It is managed by a council of 15, which number includes the president, four vice-presidents, the treasurer and the secretary. Three members of this council are annually removed by ballot, and three elected in their place in a similar manner. There are fellows, honorary members and foreign members.

The election of fellows is decided by a majority of two-thirds, and there is also a power of ejection.

This society has published seven quarto volumes of Transactions, in which are many very valuable papers. It also offers premiums, as rewards for useful discoveries in horticulture; and by its flower and fruit shows, further advances the same object. In its garden establishments it approximates to the Dublin Society, and seems to afford a useful hint of the possibility of rendering the gardens of the Dublin Society a valuable auxiliary to the Horticultural Society of Dublin.

Payments:—Admission-fee, three guineas; annual payment, two guineas, which may be compounded for by a payment of 20 guineas. And there is here added a most wise rule and liberal regulation: "That any person exercising the trade or profession of a gardener, who shall have received any medal or reward from the society, &c. may be admitted a fellow of the society, and shall be entitled to all the privileges and benefits belonging to a fellow, upon the payment of one guinea admission-fee, and one guinea of an annual contribution;" a rule which might, with great advantage, be adopted in the Dublin Society, as regards mechanics, agriculturists, &c.

5. The *Asiatic Society,* of Great Britain and Ireland, was established in 1823: it is managed by a president and council, not less in number than five, nor more than 24.

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The present council consists of 24; including president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary and librarian; of which eight go out annually. There are ordinary members, honorary members, foreign members, and corresponding members.

The candidates as members must be proposed by three or more members; one, at least, from personal knowledge: and the certificate having been read at three meetings, the election, which is by ballot, takes place, when a majority of three-fourths decides the admission.

The payments are—If resident, admission-fee, five guineas; annual subscription, three guineas; which may, upon election, be compounded for by a sum of 30 guineas; or, after two annual payments, by 20 guineas; or, after four, 15 guineas. If non-resident, one payment, on election, of 20 guineas is sufficient.

This society, by the establishment of the Oriental translation committee, has done much to advance the knowledge of the literature of the East.

6. The *Geological Society* of London was instituted in 1807, and incorporated in 1826.

It is managed by a council of 23 members, out of which the president, vice-president, secretaries and treasurers are chosen. The election of the council as a body, and of the officers as a portion of it, being both by ballot at the general annual meeting, on the third Friday in February. Five or more are removed from the council each year, and five elected in their places.

The number of the officers (excepting the president) is not limited; the ordinary number being, of vice-presidents, four; secretaries, two; foreign secretary, one; treasurer, one.

The society consists of fellows and foreigners, the number not being limited.

A candidate for admission must be proposed by three or more fellows, who must sign a certificate in recommendation of him; the proposer certifying on his personal knowledge of the candidate.

The certificate is read aloud by one of the secretaries, at three ordinary general meetings, and having been suspended in the interval in the rooms of the society, the election takes place, at which 11 fellows must be present, a majority of two-thirds deciding the admission.

By a resident fellow, who passes 60 days of the year within 20 miles of London, admission fee, six guineas; annual subscription, three guineas; which may be compounded for by a payment of 30 guineas. By a non-resident, an admission fee of 10 guineas, but no annual payment.

This society publishes Transactions, which are considered as the most important and valuable records of the science. And so high is the character of the society as a scientific body, that it is throughout Europe and America denominated simply the Geological Society. The library of this society is a lending library.

7. The *Royal Astronomical Society* was instituted in 1820, and chartered in 1831. It is managed by a president, four vice-presidents, one treasurer and three secretaries, who, with 10 other fellows, constitute the council; of which six members only are re-eligible at the annual election for the ensuing year. The society consists of fellows and associates.

Candidates as fellows must be proposed, according to a proper form or recommendation, by at least three fellows, one of whom must certify his personal knowledge of the candidate. The ballot takes place the second ordinary meeting (two months) after that on which the candidate is proposed, provided 12 fellows be present, and a majority of three-fourths is necessary to affirm the election.

The payments are: admission fee, two guineas; annual payment, two guineas; which may be compounded for by the payment of 20 guineas. The associates are foreigners eminent in the science of astronomy. Prior to election, their merits must be certified by three or more fellows, and the approval of the council having been obtained, the ballot proceeds in the same manner as for fellows.

The Transactions of this society are highly valuable; and by its encouragement of the publication of astronomical tables, catalogues of stars, &c., as well as by the stimulus afforded by its medals, the society is labouring efficiently towards the advancement of astronomy.

Arrangements are now making for the loan of the books of this society.

8. The *Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom* was established by charter, dated 15th September 1825. It is managed by a president, 10 vice-presidents, and 16 members of council, including the secretary, foreign secretary, librarian and treasurer; and of these the president, vice-presidents, and 10 only of the other members are re-eligible at the annual general meeting of the society, for the ensuing year.

A candidate for admission must be proposed and recommended by three members, at least, of the society; the certificate being suspended during three ordinary meetings; the election then takes place by ballot, and a majority of two-thirds (five members at least being present) affirms admission.

The payments are:—an admission fee of five guineas; annual subscription, at least, three guineas; which may be compounded for at the rate of ten years' purchase. In addition to the members, there are honorary members and associates. The honorary members are proposed and elected in the same way as honorary associates, and have the same privileges, viz. of attending the meetings, but not of voting. The number of foreign honorary members is unlimited; that of British honorary members is limited to 12.

There are two classes of associates; those of the first class are elected by the council from the honorary associates, and are expected to be persons of eminent learning, and authors of some distinguished works of literature. They must be recommended by at least three members of council, and become entitled to receive the annual sum of 100 guineas; ten of the associates from the bounty of His Majesty, the rest of the number elected, from the funds of the society.

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The honorary associates are proposed and recommended in council by three of its members, and the motion having been passed by a majority of the council present, it is afterwards brought before another meeting of council (one meeting having intervened between the two), when the election is determined by ballot.

The society publishes Transactions, and by medals as well as by the application of its funds towards the salaries of associates, and in aid of translations or other literary efforts forwarding the interests of literature. The books of the library are lent on application to, and permission from, the council.

9. The *Zoological Society of London* was chartered in 1834, though established some years previously. It is governed by a council of 21 fellows, including the president, treasurer and secretary; and of this number five are removed every year and replaced by five other fellows.

There are fellows, honorary members, not exceeding 12 in number, foreign members and corresponding members.

Candidates as fellows must be proposed by three or more fellows, one from personal acquaintance. The certificate is read at one ordinary general meeting, and suspended till the next, when the election is decided by ballot, a majority of two-thirds being required for admission.

The payments are, admission fee, 5 *l.*; annual subscription, 3 *l.*; and the composition in lieu thereof, 30 *l.*

Honorary members are persons of eminence in the United Kingdom and patrons of zoology. Foreign members are distinguished foreign zoologists or promoters of the objects of the society; the number not to exceed 25. Corresponding members are persons not resident within 50 miles of London, and who have shown a willingness to promote the objects of the society.

Every person proposed for either of these classes must be recommended by the council, and ballotted for in the manner adopted for fellows.

They are all exempted from the payment of fees and contributions, and have the privilege of attending the meetings and visiting the gardens, museums, &c., but not of voting at the meetings of the society.

The objects of this society, and the effective manner in which they have been attained, are too manifest to require comment. In addition, however, to their more evident objects, the society endeavour to promote zoological science by meetings, at which papers are read and discussed, and has now commenced the publication of regular Transactions, which will doubtless be highly interesting.

10. The *Royal Geographical Society* was established in 1830.

It is managed by a council annually elected, and composed of a president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, two secretaries, 21 ordinary councillors, and two trustees, who are supernumerary councillors. One vice-president and seven ordinary councillors go out annually. The individuals who are to retire are selected by the council, and are not re-eligible till the expiration of one year. The presinent is elected every second year. Candidates as members are at one meeting recommended by at least two members, one from personal knowledge, and at the next elected by ballot, a majority of two-thirds being necessary to affirm the election.

Payments: Admission fee, 3 *l.*; annual subscription, 2 *l.*, which may be compounded for by a sum of 20*l.*

The society publishes a valuable Journal, and by premiums and medals promotes the interests of geographical science. It is also an important institution as tending to influence and induce the Government to undertake voyages or travels of useful discovery.

11. The *Statistical Society* was established in 1834, and is managed by a council of 31 members, including the president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, and three secretaries.

Six, at least, of the council, go out every year, and are replaced by other members at the annual general meeting for election of council and officers. The vice-presidents are named by the president. The treasurer and secretaries are chosen yearly by the fellows, but may be continually re-elected. The same person cannot be elected president more than two years in succession.

Every candidate for admission as a fellow must be proposed by two or more fellows, who are required to certify their personal knowledge of him, or of his works. The certificate is suspended on one ordinary meeting, and at the next (being an interval of a month) the election by ballot takes place, when a majority of three-fourths is necessary to affirm the election.

Foreign members can be recommended by the council alone, three-fourths of the members present voting in favour of the recommendation; and in like manner the recommendation must be adopted by a vote of the society, in which three-fourths of the members present agree.

Payments are, a yearly subscription of two guineas, which may be compounded for by one payment of 20 guineas. No payments are made by foreign members.

Though so recently established, it appears by the second annual report, dated on the anniversary, March 25, 1836, that there were then 392 members; 31 of whom had compounded, the remainder being annual subscribers.

As yet it cannot be expected that this society should have effected much, in drawing together data for statistical inference in Great Britain; but it cannot be doubted, that ultimately it will produce most beneficial effects, by placing before the financier and legislator correct bases on which their measures may be securely founded.

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As regards the library, the following passage in the report of the council deserves consideration: "With respect to books belonging to the society, the council have adopted a regulation which, they trust, will prove of much convenience to the members in general, by which fellows are allowed to take any work, excepting maps and atlasses, out of the library to their own residences, upon signing a receipt for the same in a book kept for that purpose." They are allowed to keep the books so taken for a fortnight; and, if not required by any other member, for a longer period.

12. The *Entomological Society* was established in May 1833.

It is managed by a council of 13 members, four of whom go out each year. The officers are elected annually out of the council, and consist of a president, three vice-presidents, a treasurer, a secretary, and a curator.

A candidate for admission as a member must be proposed by three or more members, one of whom must certify from personal knowledge. The certificate is read at one ordinary meeting, and at the second subsequent meeting (an interval of two months) the election is decided by ballot, a majority of two-thirds affirming the admission.

Ordinary members are distinguished into British and Foreign. Payments by British members: Admission fee, two guineas; annual contribution, one guinea, which may be compounded for by one sum of 10 guineas. The annual payment of Foreign ordinary members is one guinea, but they are not required to pay any admission fee.

There are also honorary members, the number of whom is limited to 10. They are recommended by the council, and balloted for in the ordinary way; they are exempted from all payments, have free access to the library and cabinets, but are not entitled to vote at the meetings of the society. No resident in Great Britain can be an honorary member, except the distinguished British entomologists, the Rev. William Kirby and William Spence, esq.

This infant society has already published two parts of the first volume of its Transactions, in which are many interesting papers, illustrated by well-drawn and remarkably distinct plates. It has also entered on the field of more practical utility, by offering prizes for essays on the subject of "Noxious Insects, and Remedies for their Destruction." The subject of the essay for 1834 was "The Turnip Fly."

The annual general meeting is held on the fourth Monday in January.

The library is on the lending principle, no member being allowed to borrow more than two volumes at one time, or keep them longer than a week, without leave of the curator.

13. The *Institute of British Architects,* founded in 1833 or 1834.

It is managed by a council, consisting of the president, three vice-presidents, two secretaries, and seven ordinary members of council. It has also a treasurer and an honorary solicitor.

There are fellows, who are professional men; honorary fellows, being noblemen or gentlemen, who contribute 25 guineas; honorary members, who are foreign architects, and are not required to make any payment; corresponding members, and associates, who are professional men.

A candidate must be recommended by three fellows from personal knowledge. The certificate is then submitted to the council, and being signed by the chairman, it is afterwards read at one meeting of the society, and at the third subsequent meeting the question is decided by ballot, a majority of four-fifths being required to ensure election.

This society contemplates establishing a professional library, and also a museum of antique models, casts, &c., as well as of specimens of materials used in building, and everything of a similar nature bearing on architectural science.

I am not aware of the rules of the *Institution of Civil Engineers.* The society of *Smeatonian Civil Engineers,* of which I am a member, is merely a friendly (or dinner) meeting, having in view the desirable object of drawing together eminent professional and scientific men to converse in an unrestrained way on the various subjects which engage their attention. This society includes not merely civil engineers, but many men of high scientific reputation; for instance, Francis Bailey, esq., Charles Babbage, esq., Colonel Colby, and many others.

There are probably other societies in London, of which I am not aware. The London and Royal Institutions I shall refer to in another head. I will add some of those established out of London.

14. The *Royal Society of Edinburgh,* may be said to have originated in a society instituted in 1731 for the improvement of medical knowledge, by collecting and publishing essays and observations on medicine and surgery, written by the members or communicated by them. In conformity with which intention five volumes of Transactions were published, called "Medical Essays and Observations." In 1739 the society was extended and remodelled under the title of "The Society for improving Arts and Science," but it was generally called "The Philosophical Society of Edinburgh." It published three volumes of Transactions.

In 1783 it was chartered under the title of "The Royal Society of Edinburgh." It is considered to be formed of two classes, a physical class and a literary class, and is managed by a council composed of a president, four vice-presidents, two of whom must be resident, a president for each class of the society, six councillors for each class, one secretary for each, a general secretary, a treasurer, and a curator of the museum, all being elected at the annual meeting on the fourth Monday in November, it being provided that four councillors in each class should go out every election. This system of council has some resemblance to that proposed for the Dublin Society.

There are fellows and members both foreign and honorary.

Candidates as fellows must be proposed by at least one member, and the recommendation having

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having been submitted to council, and suspended during three ordinary meetings, the question of admission is decided by ballot, two-thirds (24 at least being present) being necessary to affirm the election.

Payments by fellows, admission fee, five guineas; annual payment, three guineas; to cease after 25 years.

The annual payment may be at any time compounded for on the principle of a life-annuity, the value being determined in the manner of life insurance offices.

Foreign members are exempt from payments. They must be persons distinguished for science or literature. Number limited to 36.

Honorary members are also exempt from payment. They must be distinguished in science or literature. Number limited to 21.

The 13th volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh is now publishing, and their general value is well known to the scientific world. The society also confers rewards (by prizes) on the authors of important discoveries.

15. The *Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester* was one of the first provincial societies established in England, being founded either in or previous to 1781. As it was intended to render this a conversational society, the number of members was limited to 50; but a class of honorary members was also established, and visitors, with the consent of the chairman, are admitted to the meetings. As subjects of conversation, religion, the practical branches of physic, and British politics, are rigorously prohibited.

A candidate, whether as an ordinary or honorary member, must be proposed by at least three ordinary members, who sign a certificate of his fitness, on the ground of their knowledge of him, or of his writings. The certificate is read at four successive meetings, and the election is conducted by ballot, a simple majority of votes, 13 being present, determining the election.

The society, according to the old rule, was to meet at half-past six, and the sitting to close at half-past eight, on each Wednesday evening, excepting during the months of June, July, August and September.

Payments: Admission fee, one guinea and a half; yearly payment of half a guinea.

The literary business of the society is managed by a Committee of Papers, appointed annually by ballot, consisting of the two presidents, four vice-presidents, two secretaries, the treasurer, and the librarian (which officers had been previously elected by ballot), and six other members of the society.

The society publishes Transactions, and has rewarded authors of merit on arts and manufactures, by bestowing upon them its medal.

From the library, books cannot be taken without a written order from one of the secretaries, and they can only be kept seven days.

16. The *Royal Geological Society of Cornwall* was instituted in 1814. It is managed by a council, composed of a patron, two vice-patrons, a president, four vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, a librarian, a curator of the cabinet, an assistant-secretary, eight trustees of the museum, and 10 ordinary members of council.

The society publishes Transactions, in which there are many papers of value. With its other arrangements I am not well acquainted.

To this society is attached a library and museum, including a model-room of machinery used in mines or similar works.

17. The *Cambridge Philosophical Society*, "for promoting scientific inquiries, and facilitating the communication of facts connected with the advancement of philosophy and natural history," was established in 1819. It is managed by a council, composed of a patron, two vice-patrons, a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, two secretaries, and seven other fellows.

The patron is elected for life; the vice-chancellor and high-steward (if fellows) are vice-presidents.

The president, vice-president, treasurer, secretaries, and three ordinary members of the council, are annually elected by ballot, the three senior members of council retiring annually. No fellow, under the degree of A. M., M. B., or LL. D., can be a member of council.

Fellows must be graduates of Cambridge. A candidate must be proposed by and recommended by three or more fellows, one at least from personal knowledge; and if the head of a house, a doctor, professor, or one admitted to honorary degrees, he may be balloted for at the meeting at which he is proposed. The majority required is two-thirds.

Payments: Annual, in advance, one guinea; or a composition of 10 guineas.

There is a library and museum, and the society has published five quarto volumes of Transactions, containing many most valuable papers on general science.

18. *Institute Royale de France.*—This institution was established as a National Institute, "pour toute la République," in the year 1794, by the 298th article "de l'Acte Constitutionnel de l'An 3;" and its objects were "de recueiller des découvertes de perfectionner les Arts et les Sciences." Its locality was fixed at Paris, and its first regular organization was dated 25th October 1795. It was enjoined to follow up the objects of its establishment by continued research, and by the publication of important discoveries; and further, by carrying forward, agreeably to the decrees of the Executive Directory, such scientific or literary experiments or works as should tend to results of general utility, and to the glory of the republic. The Institute, under the republic, was composed of 144 resident members; 144 associates, selected from the various portions of the republic; and 24 foreign associates, eight being allocated to each class.

The classes were three; namely, 1st class, Physical and Mathematical Sciences; 2d class, Moral

Moral and Political Sciences; 3d class, Literature and Fine Arts; which classes were again subdivided into sections.

Each class had a separate meeting-room, and no member could belong to two, though he might assist at the sittings of any of the classes.

Each class published its own proceedings every year.

There were four public meetings of the Institute as a body, at which the three classes were united. It was bound to state every year to the Legislature the progress made in science, and the proceedings of each class; and to issue a programme of prizes for each year.

Any vacancy was filled up by selection from a list of three names presented by the class in which the vacancy had occurred.

A museum and a library were to be attached to each class.

The Institute was empowered to name annually 20 persons, who were to travel and make discoveries on agriculture in the provinces and in foreign countries; and six others, who were to proceed in a similar manner in other subjects of human knowledge; and in connexion with the Institute was established "Le Palais National à Rome," a school for painting, &c., for French pupils, being artists sent and supported there at the public expense; regulations which did honour to the French government, by their truly liberal and exalted character. Each class was provided with a president and two secretaries; the president being elected for six months, and the secretaries for one year.

At meetings of the Institute, the president of each class by turns presided.

By a law of the 11th year of the republic the classes were augmented in number, being raised to four, and regulated as follows:

1. Sciences Physiques et Mathematiques.
2. La Langue et la Litérature Françoise.
3. L'Histoire et la Litérature Anciennes.
4. Classe des Beaux Arts.

By an ordonnance du Roi, 1816, 21 Maii, the old designation of Academy was revived: so that the Institute embodied the ancient academies which had existed long previous to the Revolution:

1. Academie Françoise.
2. Academie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres.
3. Academie Royale des Sciences.
4. Academie Royale des Beaux Arts.

And it was further ordained, that the members of one may be elected members of all the others.

Again, it was ordained by Louis Philippe in 1832, that the class suppressed in the first change (of the 11th year of the republic) should be restored as

5. Academie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the celebrity of this learned body, enlightened as it has been by some of the ablest philosophers who ever lived in any country.

19. The *Royal Irish Academy* was chartered in 1785, and consists of a president, council of 21, and an indefinite number of members. The council is divided into three committees, each consisting of seven members, namely, the committee of science, the committee of polite literature, and the committee of antiques. The council is elected annually, and two out of each committee may be, but are not necessarily, removed. Those, however, who have failed to attend seven meetings of council, in person or by deputy, are rendered ineligible for the ensuing year. Candidates for admission are proposed at one monthly meeting and balloted for at the next, when a majority of three-fourths affirms the election. A certificate on personal knowledge must be signed by four members. The payments are, on election, five guineas; annual payment, commencing the first 16th of March after election, two guineas, which may be compounded for by 20 guineas. The president appoints four vice-presidents out of the council; and there are two secretaries, receiving a salary of 20 guineas each, a treasurer and a clerk. The Transactions of the academy contain many valuable papers, particularly those detailing the recent researches of Sir William. R. Hamilton, Professor Lloyd and Professor Apjohn.

The societies hitherto enumerated are fraternities of learned men, who not only animate each other in the pursuit of knowledge, but hold out a beacon-light to direct the still humble aspirant to a similar elevation. They cannot be considered as initiatory bodies, their encouragement operating rather upon the higher order of already formed intellects, than on those who have yet to begin their course of studious labour.

Of some of the machinery of the Dublin Society, traces may indeed be observed in several of them, but their general intention is different. There is, however, another order of society, in which practical objects are kept in view, and instruction forwarded by regular courses of lectures; these are in many respects similar to the Dublin Society, having libraries, museums, and chemical laboratories, together with an establishment of professors; nor is there anything in their construction to prevent the formation of botanic gardens, should such seem to be desirable.

In London there are several other societies, as the Royal Institution, the London Institution, the Russell Institution, &c.; but I shall confine myself to the two first, as the most extensive and remarkable.

20. The *Royal Institution* was established under a charter in the year 1800, the 40th of Geo. 3.

It was a proprietary body, the necessary funds having been raised on shares, which were transferable

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transferable under certain conditions, namely, that the wish of the proprietor should be notified in writing to the managers, both with respect to the sale or devise of his share, and the person to whom it might be his wish to transfer it; when the question was to be decided by ballot, whether the person so selected was or was not a fit person, and if he were declared to be so, on payment of 50 guineas to the funds of the institution, to be paid over to the said proprietor, he became entitled to all the privileges of a proprietor as his successor. Subsequently it became necessary to increase the current funds of the society, and a strong feeling existing that the proprietary right should, for the good of the institution and of the public, be abandoned, an Act of Parliament was obtained, by which it was enacted, that the saleable and hereditary right should be done away on a compensation, those proprietors who assented becoming life-members of the institution, and having the power of nominating by writing or by will any one person, being his wife, his child, or some other relative by blood, to be a life-subscriber; and those who dissented receiving as compensation the sum of 42*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, being a fair proportion of the whole, according to an accurate valuation taken for the purpose.

The institution is now managed by a president, 15 managers, 15 visitors, one treasurer, and one secretary, chosen annually from among the members. The major part of the 15 managers and 15 visitors not having served as managers or visitors during any part of the preceding year.

Candidates as members must be proposed at a general monthly meeting, who are bound to certify their knowledge of him, and of his knowledge or love of science, from their personal acquaintance with him or with his works. This certificate is suspended till the next month, when the election is determined by ballot, a majority of two-thirds being required to affirm it.

The payments are, admission fee, five guineas; annual subscription, five guineas; which may be compounded for by 50 guineas. Contributor to the library, or museum or model-room, five guineas.

Life-subscribers may become members on regular election, and payment of admission fee, two guineas; annual subscription, two guineas; or a composition of 10 guineas.

Life-subscribers are either those named by original proprietors, or annual subscribers who have compounded.

Annual subscribers are admitted by the committee of managers upon a recommendation of four members of the institution.

Payments: Annual subscription, five guineas; contribution (ladies are excepted) to the library, one guinea.

The professors are elected annually by ballot, and the committee of managers have the power of suspending any professor from all his functions and privileges, reporting the circumstance to the next general monthly meeting, when his removal may be effected by ballot.

The professors are bound to deliver lectures under the directions of the committee of managers, to superintend all experiments ordered by the committee, to carry on experiments and investigations connected with the objects of the institution within their several departments, to advise the managers in the purchase of apparatus, &c.; and, further, the professor of chemistry is required to make an annual report to the anniversary meeting of all discoveries and improvements in chemical science made in the laboratory in the course of the preceding year. The managers have also the power of appointing lecturers at their discretion, for the purpose of special courses of lectures.

Books are not allowed to be taken from the library.

The names of Davy, Brande and Faraday, are guarantees of the ability with which the chair of chemistry has been filled. And the following list of miscellaneous lectures will show the variety of interesting subjects which are brought before the visitors of the theatre of the institution.

1. On the Chemical Arts and Manufactures, by Professor Brande, F. R. S. L. & E., on 30th January 1836, at three o'clock, and each succeeding Saturday till Easter.

2. On the Nature and Properties of the Atmosphere, and Atmospherical Phenomena, by Professor Ritchie, LL. D. F. R. S., Thursday 28th January, at three o'clock, and each Thursday till Easter.

3. On the Physiology of the Senses, by Professor Roget, M. D., Sec. R. S., Tuesday 26th January, at three o'clock, and each succeeding Tuesday till Easter.

4. After Easter: Chemistry, by Professor Faraday.

5. On the History of Landscape Painting, by John Constable, esq. R. A., 26th May, and following Thursdays, at three o'clock.

6. On Sound, by Charles Wheatstone, esq. F. R. S., Professor of Experimental Philosophy in King's College, London, 3d May, and the following Tuesdays, at three o'clock.

21. The *London Institution* was first established in 1805, the funds being raised on shares, the amount of each of which was fixed at 75 guineas. A life-subscriber was at the same time fixed at 20 guineas.

The first meeting for the purpose of setting on foot the institution was held on May 23, and a general meeting of the proprietors was convened for the 28th of the same month, when it appeared that the subscriptions amounted to nearly 50,000 *l.*, and it was stated that 650 persons had set down their names at 75 guineas each. Before the termination of the meeting the sum amounted to 60,000 *l.*

On the 24th April 1806 there were 950 proprietors, and the sum subscribed amounted to 76,710 *l.*

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The temporary house of the institution, rented at 380 *l.* per annum, was opened on Saturday, 18th January 1806. The library even then contained 10,000 volumes.

A charter of incorporation was obtained for the institution in 1807, and the management was vested in a president, four vice-presidents, 20 managers and a secretary; one vice-president and five managers, as they stand on the list, vacating their office annually; but the whole being subject to the decision of an annual election.

It was also enacted, that there should be a committee of visitors elected annually, consisting of the president and 12 members, not of the committee of management, the first three vacating office annually; and further, that there should be five auditors to examine the accounts, being proprietors, and a treasurer.

The institution continued in its first house, which was the celebrated mansion in the Old Jewry, erected by Sir Robert Clayton, when sheriff in 1671, till 1811, when it was removed to 7, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, and again, in 1819, to the present noble building, which had been erected in Moorfields, at a cost of 31,124 *l.*

The expense of the building caused a deficiency in the funds, but by April 1820 no less than 13,200 *l.* were raised by subscription to meet it. It was soon, however, found that without an increase of the annual income of the establishment it could not go on prosperously, and in 1821 an Act of Parliament was obtained upon the petition of a majority of the proprietors, by which the shares of proprietors became subject to the annual payment of two guineas, or in case of dissent, that the said proprietors should receive the value of their shares. In addition to the usual personal privileges, a proprietor on subscribing 30 guineas, obtains a perpetual transferable ticket to the library, or may nominate a life-subscriber.

A proprietor subscribing 100 guineas, obtains three such tickets; or may nominate three life-subscribers or one proprietor.

Four, or a less number, of subscribers uniting to subscribe the sum of 100 guineas, may nominate a proprietor.

Honorary members must be recommended by three managers; and proposed and ballotted for (after a month's interval), when two negatives exclude.

Life and annual subscribers must be proposed at a meeting of managers, and admitted or rejected at the next meeting of managers. Subscribers to lectures are admitted on terms fixed by the managers.

The library now contains nearly 30,000 volumes. The lectures, which are very varied in subject, are numerously attended, and add to the income of the society by defraying part of their own expenses. The evening meetings held in the library are very attractive, ladies being admitted; and are, as in the Royal Institution, diversified by a lecture in the theatre.

Having detailed the system of most of the London, and of several other societies, I will offer a summary sketch of the Dublin Society in its improved form of management.

Council of 30 Members, divided into

	No.
1. Section of Natural and Chemical Science - - - - - - - -	5
Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, joint-secretary.	
2. Section of Botany and Horticulture - - - - - - - - -	5
Professor of Botany, secretary.	
3. Section of Agriculture - - - - - - - - - - - -	5
Professor of Agriculture, secretary.	
4. Section of Statistics - - - - - - - - - - - -	5
Secretary selected from the Section, or from the Society at large, as most expedient.	
5. Section of Mechanical and Fine Arts - - - - - - - -	
Professor of Mechanical Philosophy, Professor of Design, joint-secretary.	
6. Section of Accompts and House Business - - - - - - -	
Register, secretary.	
Of Council in Body - - - - - - - - - - - -	
Secretary, the general secretary of the Society.	

Sections to meet once each week, excepting the week of meeting of the council.

Council to meet at least once each month.

The general secretary to record and digest the minutes of the section meeting, as furnished by the section secretaries.

The sections to elect each a chairman at the first meeting after the annual election.

The chairmen of sections to be *ex officio* the vice-presidents of the society, and to preside in turns at the meetings of council, and at the general meetings of the society.

Six general meetings: two for business and accompts; four to receive the reports of the several sections on the results of their labour in promoting science, as well as the reports of the professors on any scientific questions submitted to their consideration; and as many other conversational meetings for scientific purposes as may be found desirable.

In each county a local secretary to be appointed, being, if possible, a member of the society; and if not, becoming *ex officio* an honorary member. His duty is to keep up a connexion with local societies of every description; and, where none exist, to institute committees of intelligent men to investigate and act with him in promoting useful discoveries and experiments; which committees will doubtless become ultimately societies.

Such is the form I would suggest, preserving the same principle as before laid down in respect to the retirement of council, viz. one member at least should go out annually from each section.

And as regards the opinion that the present mode of independent committees is preferable

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to this system of condensation on the one hand, and distribution on the other, I would remark, that at present there are eight committees, consisting each of nine members, besides the seven vice-presidents and two honorary secretaries, who are *ex officio* members of all the committees; which, were they all distinct in persons, would constitute a body of 72 members, or with the officers one of 83; being more than attend most of the general meetings; this number, however, is lessened by allowing members to be on two committees, with the exception of the committee of economy.

Now, of the three committees of library, economy and house, it is manifest that the library would be best managed as to selection by the several committees supposed to understand the several subjects to be provided for; and as to arrangement, by the librarian, acting under their immediate direction, or some one appointed by them for the purpose. This, indeed, is difficult to effect with independent committees, but not with a council; whilst the accompts would be equally well managed by two or three respectable men of business as auditors, and the house could be equally well inspected (nay, better) by one or two. This, then, reduces the eight to six, as proposed; the section of accompts replacing the committees of economy and house; and further, were the five other councils actually provided with distinct individuals as members, there would be a necessity of providing 45 members, eminent for either taste or science; and, admitting that every one is a member of two committees, what becomes of the argument that there are more to do the work?

And again, supposing each committee to be provided with nine efficient and scientific members for the purposes they have to effect, they may be neutralized by the seven vice-presidents and two honorary secretaries; but as it is always more difficult to obtain a large than a small number of able men, the probability is, that the few in such committees would have to struggle against the *vis inertiæ*, if not the actual opposition of the many, which is probably the very reason why the committees of the society have done so little. Limiting the sections to a small number, efficient men may be found who will act with one mind in promoting the science of their adoption; whilst the council, as a body, will direct their efforts to one great object,—the advancement of useful and practical knowledge in all its branches.

3471*. What annual amount of funds would you consider necessary to keep the museum of the Dublin Society in a creditable position in point of acquisitions?—Were it attempted to put the museum at once into a proper state a very considerable sum would be required, but proceeding gradually, I would appropriate a sum of 350 *l.* for some years, and I would thus allocate it:

	£.
Minerals and metals to complete the collection - - - - - -	30
Fossils, being suites of specimens from each distinct stratum, and also specimens of Saurians, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	150
Natural History, particularly Crustaceans, Echinidæ, Zoophytes, &c. - -	120
Towards the preparation, stuffing, &c. - - - - - - - -	50

To this, of course, should be added a sum for cabinets. And as I have before dwelt on the propriety of erecting a new museum, I will here state the easiest mode of effecting it.

The society now has in hand, of subscriptions received during the last few years, about 1,200 *l.*, to which I would suggest that the Board of Works should add 1,800 *l.* without interest, to be paid by instalments, out of the incoming subscriptions. In this way the object could be readily attained, and I would strongly urge that it should be immediately undertaken.

3471. You are conversant with the details of engineering, and therefore are able to give the Committee some impression as to the extent and number of sacrifices which would be necessary to extend the museum of the Dublin Society?—I should think a great deal might be done with probably an outlay of 3,000 *l.*; and in order to effect that I would point out this mode in the first place: the society at present has at its disposal 1,200 *l.*, remaining life-subscriptions; I would recommend, therefore, that the Government should authorize the Board of Works to advance to the society, without interest, the sum necessary to make up the gross sum required for these new buildings, taking care, of course, to defray it from the incoming receipts of the society; and that the sum so advanced should be paid off by instalments by the life-subscriptions received. In that manner, I think, without difficulty, a sum could be obtained, and the building might be proceeded with without delay.

3472. Mr. *Vesey.*] Have there been any new buildings erected subsequent to the purchase of the house?—Certainly.

3473. Out of what fund were these built?—I am not quite sure; it is a difficult thing to answer, on account of the manner in which the funds of the society have been applied. I believe that until lately the annual receipts or life-subscriptions of the society have been applied to the payment of the debt due to the Duke of Leinster; and of course the whole expenditure of the society has been by the public assistance. I cannot say positively whether its buildings have been erected out of the Parliamentary grants or not, but my own impression would be that they must

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must have been so, as the life-subscriptions have been regularly applied to the purpose of paying the purchase-money of the house.

3474. *Chairman.*] Would you not consider it a fair and justifiable arrangement that half the amount required for new buildings should be paid by Parliamentary grant, the remaining half being supplied by life-subscriptions?—I should conceive myself that would be quite a justifiable arrangement.

3475. Mr. *Dillwyn.*] Do you conceive it possible that the botanic garden can be thrown open to the public?—I have stated with reference to introducing conservatories and so on, you must have a certain restricting power.

3476. *Chairman.*] Do you not think it very desirable that in connexion with the Dublin Society there should be a standing committee, whose especial business it should be to digest all the statistical information connected with Ireland, and to submit those results either to the statistical department of the Board of Trade in London, or to the Statistical Society here, and to receive in return for them a summary of the statistical matter which is collected either here or in other parts of the world?—I think great advantage would be derived from introducing something of the kind. If so, however, I should say it ought to be nearly in the same manner as with respect to agriculture; that is, that you should have a section of the council appropriated to that particular object, and then I think it would be a valuable addition.

3477. And perhaps you would further consider, in the same way, that it would be desirable to encourage the promotion in the great towns of Ireland, of statistical societies, in correspondence with the statistical sections of the Dublin Society, which local societies would in fact be able to furnish all the local information upon which the general reports would be founded?—Certainly; I think the object in the Dublin Society should be rather to digest the information collected at local points; at present perhaps there is no subject of science so little understood, or so little studied or attended to as statistics, and the reason is doubtless that the labour attendant upon such inquiries, is quite beyond any individual efforts, therefore you must combine. It is true some eminent men abroad have been making such efforts, but we have nothing of the kind here; but by establishing local bodies, we should have information which we at present are totally defective in.

3478. And it would give you the opportunity of enriching your library, by receiving from foreign countries statistical reports in exchange for your reports upon Irish statistics?—Yes.

3479. Is there anything you wish to add to your evidence?—There is one point with respect to the library; I think it would be a very desirable thing that public and Parliamentary papers, and so forth, upon Irish affairs, ought to be found in this library; it is a very difficult and troublesome thing for persons now to arrive at these things.

3480. You are aware that Parliamentary papers are now to be obtained by purchase?—Yes, but still if they are to be paid for out of the public money, it comes to nearly the same thing.

3481. You would apply that remark probably as a general principle to all leading institutions of the same kind; you think that they should receive regularly the Parliamentary papers?—Yes, I think it would be very desirable.

3482. And more especially to the Dublin Society, as the great national institution of Ireland?—Certainly.

3483. Have you anything to add to your former evidence, with reference to the comparative advantage of acting through a council or the body at large?—It acts by the body at large at present, only so far as the ultimate decision is concerned, as there are of course committees for the management *pro tempore* of the concerns of the society, which does appear to me to be a very cumbrous substitute for a council; and I would wish to show, that so far from obtaining advantage by such a system, quite the contrary is the case. At present there are a great number of committees; out of these committees there is one called the House Committee, the business of which of course is to manage the affairs of the house. Now that I conceive could be effected in a much more efficient manner by one or two individuals. Then there is what is called the Committee of Economy. I conceive all that is necessary for the Committee of Economy might be done by one or two good men of business, auditing the accounts. If we abolish these two committees as unnecessary for managing the concerns of that body, then instead of the great number of committees which exist now, we have only one, or a very small number, allotted to the actual scientific objects of the society. Now I would say, that these

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these would be infinitely better effected by a council, and my reason for thinking so is this: if we have to elect, as at present, a considerable number of persons as a committee for any particular object, we are bound of course to fill that committee, and we must propose a number of persons whether they are fit for it or not, therefore you have a committee of which perhaps the majority are not competent to fill the offices. If you attempt to select a committee from those bodies, it is just as probable that the persons delegated from these bodies to this select committee, will be the inefficient as the efficient; whereas, on the contrary, proceeding on the principle of a council divided into sections, in which a portion is devoted to one object, and another portion to another, you have only to look at a small number of individuals in each particular branch, and you are therefore more likely to obtain efficient persons in those branches, than if you had selected a much larger body, with the intention of delegating from that body to another. It appears to me, therefore, that every reason of efficiency is in favour of the election of a council, to be afterwards subdivided into sections, and not in the way of separate committees, who are afterwards to form a delegated body.

3483*. Have you any other observations to make, or is there any part of your evidence you wish to explain?—In speaking of the London Institution, I omitted to mention that its library is not a lending library; it is, however, kept open from 10 in the morning to 11 at night, and is well provided with tables, and every requisite for extracting information.

In the class of societies to which I have referred this and the Royal Institution, I did not speak of the *Society of Arts*, concluding that it had, as a matter of course, been described by preceding witnesses. A few brief remarks on its constitution may not, however, be without their use, as tending to show that neither in intention nor in practice is there the identity with the Dublin Society which is generally supposed. The Society of Arts was established in 1784, for the purpose of encouraging ingenious men in the discovery and practice of useful inventions, by offering premiums and bestowing rewards; this description of encouragement being also extended to the Fine Arts, some of the premiums being allotted for copies by students from celebrated pictures, statues, or other works of art.

Excepting in this feature, it has no real analogy with the Dublin Society, having no schools, no botanic gardens, no professors, no courses of lectures, though voluntary lectures are occasionally delivered on a great variety of subjects. The officers of the society are, a president, 12 vice-presidents, a secretary, an assistant secretary, and a registrar; and its general management is effected by a division of the society into nine committees, namely:

1. Committee of Accounts.
2. — of Correspondence and Papers.
3. — of Polite Arts.
4. — of Agriculture.
5. — of Manufactures.
6. — of Mechanics.
7. — of Chemistry.
8. — of Colonies and Trade.
9. — of Miscellaneous Matters.

Which committees meet every week on fixed days, and are open to all the members of the society, a chairman being previously appointed for each committee, who is selected as being a person of high reputation in that branch of the sciences and arts which devolves on the particular committee; and on him, indeed, depends much of its efficacy. The effect of this open committee can readily be anticipated; for although by positive rule it shuts out no member of the society, it virtually sorts the society into distinct bodies, by rendering any person ridiculous who, knowing nothing about the subject, should interfere with the committee; for instance, with the committee of chemistry, or any other.

It is the custom of each committee, when any new invention is submitted to it for examination, approval or encouragement, to request the most able men in that particular subject, whether belonging or not to the society, to attend the committee, and aid, by their opinion, its deliberations. A highly distinguished friend of mine has given me an example of this, in the case of an improvement of the harp, when all the most eminent makers of that instrument in London were invited, and, with few exceptions, did attend. I witnessed myself a similar case, in an application for encouragement towards the construction of an atlas of the most celebrated fields of battle. There is also a weekly meeting of the society, to receive the reports of the committees, which meeting is held in the evening; the system being, in fact, very similar to that of the House of Commons.

There are four general meetings for ordinary business.

Members are proposed and ballotted for in the ordinary way, the mode and proportion of the majority corresponding to those of the great mass of societies already described. They have the option of an annual payment or a life composition, but I have not a minute by me of the amount of the annual payment; it is either one or two guineas, I rather believe one.

There is a museum, containing models, or first specimens of all the machines, &c. which have from time to time been rewarded by the society. The distribution of prizes is one of the most interesting spectacles which can be witnessed in London, and was for many years presided at by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

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The character and talents of the present secretary, Arthur Aikin, Esq., the author of a chemical dictionary and a manual of mineralogy, require no comment. To his prudence and good sense much of the success of the society is attributed; as prior to his time it had fallen into the habit of losing valuable time in long and useless debates; many young men, particularly lawyers, finding it a convenient theatre for practising rhetoric; but even though now amended (no new business being allowed after 10 o'clock,) and under the saving influence of so able a man as Mr. Aikin (respected by every one) the example of the society has not proved attractive, not one of the many newly-established London societies having adopted it as a model.

The society publishes annual transactions, in which are described the various machines, agricultural or mechanical improvements, &c. which have contended for or obtained the society's premiums.

I shall beg to conclude my observations by a few words in reference to the objections urged by my respected friend, Dr. Litton, to the mode of admission I have proposed, namely, a recommendatory list. To me the reason that such lists now fall short of their purpose seems to be, that they are not properly carried into practice; they are merely used for the moment and occasion, and then forgotten. But on the contrary, I would have the names of such proposers, as in the Zoological Society of Dublin, recorded in the name-book of the society, that at any time reference might be made to ascertain under whose auspices this or that black sheep had entered the society. And surely no respectable man would lightly incur such responsibility. Again, also, I contend, that in the Dublin Society the only precaution necessary is to ensure respectability of character; a want of that would make any one hesitate to certify, whilst a want of scientific or literary talent might doubtless often be, though in such a body as the Royal Irish Academy, most improperly slurred over. As to the admission of troublesome characters, as they are called, I look upon it without a shadow of apprehension, nay rather with an anticipation of good, for of this I am sure, that every one who attempts to disturb the lethargy of a body, or of an individual, which has begun to slumber, will always be so designated; and that the stimulating effects of their complainings or murmurs (whether they be well or ill intended) must result in good. We all cling to those things we are accustomed to, just as an old shoe will be worn on a tender foot long after it has begun to let in the water, in order to avoid the first and temporary pain of a new one, and in such cases it sometimes requires a rough hand to snatch the cherished evil from us.

The application of the term, "a troublesome person," is too easy a mode of shutting out the most respectable persons, for by some any one who had ventured to open his mouth and oppose long established influence, would be so designated; to me there always appears to be such an honest and exalted triumph in showing that all is right, that I would far sooner meet with, contend against, and overcome unfounded cavillings, than carry everything *sub silentio*.

Samuel Litton, Esq., M.D., further Examined.

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3484. *Chairman.*] YOU have had an opportunity of hearing Captain Portlock's examination; has that examination suggested to your mind any point of inquiry upon which your own evidence is defective?—I would say, with respect to the class of books lent out of the library, the rules of the society, if observed, accord with those views of Captain Portlock, namely, that books of frequent reference, such as encyclopædias or dictionaries, expensive books of plates, and works of extreme rarity, ought not to be, and are not lent out, and the catalogue of the library is printed accordingly; for instance, the books which are not lent out are marked with an asterisk. The books may be divided into three classes; those which are lent out ordinarily, those which are not usually lent out, including those books which, as Captain Portlock expressed it, a person has occasion to consult for a short time, and which ought therefore to be consulted in the library; these, I believe, are very rarely lent out. When I was librarian I was very particular in this point, and I have no reason to believe that my successors have been less attentive than myself. The third class of books consists of those which are never lent out, unless by express permission upon application to the society, such as Harris's Manuscripts on Irish affairs.

Captain *Portlock* observed, in justification of the practice of the Dublin Society in lending books, that the Royal Society and the Geological Society of London lend their books.

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Dr. *Litton* continued: I have reason to believe that some of the public libraries on the Continent also lend out their books, and, as I am informed, the same practice prevails at the Advocates library in Edinburgh.

3485. As you have mentioned the subject of Irish manuscripts, will you state whether it is or is not the fact, that there is in the College library, and in various other quarters in Dublin, a great number of ancient and most interesting and valuable manuscripts in the native Irish language, with the contents of which, to this day, the public is wholly unacquainted?—I believe there are many manuscripts of very great importance in the College library, also in the Royal Irish Academy; and there are some of less importance in the hands of individuals. I may observe there is a catalogue of these manuscripts published by Mr. O'Riley, the late secretary of the Hibernal-Celtic Society.

3486. Is that society in existence at present?—No, I believe not.

3487. Do you concur with Captain Portlock in the opinion he has expressed, that it is a noble national endeavour to bring to light these various historical records by translation, through the agency of some learned body or other?—There can be no doubt it would be highly desirable, and I think it is rather discreditable to Ireland that it has not been done.

3488. You think it discreditable that such interesting works, bearing not only upon the history of Ireland, but the history of the world in general, should so long have been left valueless to literature?—Probably, when I used the term discreditable to Ireland, it was rather too strong an expression, for I believe England has been fully as negligent in publishing many of her valuable records. Ireland is often censured for faults of which she is not more guilty than other countries. I only meant to say it should have been done. I believe that the same object has been equally unattended to in other countries. In Denmark, for instance, they are only now about publishing some ancient documents of great interest. I may add, that I agree with Captain Portlock, that the Royal Irish Academy would be a more suitable body to undertake such publications; they have been more in the habit of attending to these subjects, and have amongst their members some able scholars, who could superintend it, unless the University thought proper to do so. I do not think the Royal Dublin Society is calculated or called upon to undertake such a work; it rather belongs to a literary body than to a body which may be called practical.

3489. Are you of opinion that the Royal Irish Academy is sufficiently endowed, either by private subscription or Parliamentary grant, to enable it to undertake such operations in the present state of its funds?—No; their funds are quite incompetent for such a purpose. I have sufficient knowledge on this subject to be assured, that a translation of merely the most interesting manuscript documents would be a very expensive undertaking.

3490. Have you anything else to add to your evidence?—I should also say, with respect to lending books from the library of the Dublin Society, there is a rule that the professors are to be at liberty to take books out for their use as professors. With respect to the value of the library I have already stated my sentiments; and I must express my full concurrence in the opinion of Captain Portlock, that it is a highly valuable library, and is especially rich in the botanical departments, and in some others of natural history, I believe particularly in conchology. There must, of course, be desirable books wanting in every library which has not indefinite funds at its disposal. Even in this case works of one class will be attended to more than those of another, and some will be occasionally overlooked or passed over from their great expense. It cannot surely be expected that we should compete with the library of the British Museum in works of natural history. I will add, that the general character of the library is such as becomes a public institution. Intelligent strangers have frequently expressed to me their high approbation of the selection. One of the most eminent botanists of Paris was particularly struck with the number of expensive works on botany, and found some he had never seen, or even been aware of their existence. I am satisfied that every one engaged in physical and mechanical investigations, or even in statistical and similar research, will find ample sources of information in our library. We do not seek for works of speculation or polite literature. That, in a library containing more than 10,500 volumes, there may be found three or four works of doubtful value, can, I think, form no ground of serious complaint to any person of common candour.

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3491. Mr. *Vesey.*] Do the library committee only order such works as the professors require; or supposing there is a sale of any great library, or they know of any work of merit about to be sold, even supposing there is no such requisition from the professors, do they order the purchase of it?—Sometimes they do, if it is a work of well known value; but very frequently they will apply to the professors for their opinion on works connected with their peculiar sciences; every member of the society, however, has a right to recommend a work, which recommendation the committee will take into their consideration, and either approve or reject.

3492. But from the local position of the Dublin Society, being at a great distance from London, the Continent, or the English Universities, where large public sales take place, has not the Dublin Society a greater difficulty than any of the scientific institutions of London in purchasing these works?—No doubt they have; at the same time we have more frequent sales of valuable works in Dublin than persons who are not familiar with that city would suppose; but still the advantages of London over Dublin are immense. We have often ordered foreign, and especially German works, and have not succeeded in getting them.

3493. Do you think that would, to a certain degree, account for there not being that number of scientific works of merit in the library of the Dublin Society that one would suppose there ought to be?—I think, according to my view of it, it contains a very fair proportion of works of science. It is to be recollected, that it is not merely a scientific society, but requires works connected with the fine arts, which are themselves very expensive, and we have a tolerably good collection of such works; our library fund is, therefore, to be divided between many classes. As another instance, in works of Irish antiquities, we have a very extensive collection; they are generally scarce books, and it is often therefore necessary to pay large sums for them; and hence, so much is not left for the purpose of natural history as I could wish. I may state, that when I proposed there should be a sum of 500*l.* per annum expressly appropriated for the purchase of works on natural history, I did not mean the physical sciences generally, but natural history properly so called.

3494. *Chairman.*] With respect to the schools of the fine arts in the Dublin Society, are you able to state, from personal observation, any instances in which they have been attended with practical benefit?—I cannot state, from personal observation; but from communications with persons upon whose authority I can rely, I have reason to believe that they have been of great use in the arts and manufactures of Dublin.

3495. That a considerable number of the pupils in those schools have applied the knowledge which they have obtained there of the arts of design, modelling in clay, &c., to the practical purposes of life?—Yes.

3596. Can you give the Committee any idea what proportion of the whole number of pupils admitted into those schools do devote themselves to such practical objects?—I have no opportunity of knowing that.

3497. Should you say a majority?—I could not even venture to give an opinion upon any satisfactory ground. I may mention as one instance I have heard of the utility of the schools, that a very extensive manufacturer of porcelain in Dublin has found that the only persons who could answer his purpose were the young men educated at those schools; and with respect to instructing young men for the purpose of making drawings of architectural plans, mechanical instruments, and so on, I may observe, that we have had some who succeeded very well in that department. There is one young man now in London who was invited over from Dublin, who is considered an admirable drawer of machinery, and who was educated in our schools, and I have reason to believe there are many others.

3498. Is there anything else you wish to state?—I am very reluctant to give an opinion in opposition to Captain Portlock, but he stated he thought the mode of admission into our society might be by the simple recommendation of a certain number of the officers of the society, such as the vice-presidents and the committees. I can say from my own experience that is perfectly insufficient to prevent even very objectionable characters entering into a respectable society. I can speak of it in the case of the Royal Irish Academy, in which a principle very similar to that is adopted, and I know from my own experience it is impossible to prevent improper persons getting in by anything but by the ballot, and even with it, the number of black beans sufficient to exclude is scarcely adequate, when one gentleman says to another, I shall be obliged to you if you will recommend this person as a member; the other, too, often says, "I do not know him myself, but I will give my name

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name upon your recommendation," and it is sometimes difficult to refuse giving your sanction under such circumstances.

There were some questions put about the medals. We have a very small collection of medals; indeed they are so small and valueless, that when I was librarian I was rather glad to keep them out of sight. The society had not any funds to purchase medals when they were offered, and indeed but few of any value offered themselves whilst I was librarian.

With respect to joining the professorships of botany and agriculture, I wish to state my opinion, that nothing could be less desirable for either, as the habits for perfecting theory and reducing it to practice on any extensive scale are very generally found to be somewhat incompatible.

3499. Have you any other observations to make upon any of the points that have been touched upon in this inquiry?—With respect to Captain Portlock's recommendation, to have the library opened earlier in the morning, as well as in the evening, I would observe that though this is certainly desirable, it could not, I think, be expected that the librarian should give up so much additional time as would be required for this purpose, without a considerable increase of his salary, which appears to me at present to be too small.

I was interrogated as to the efficiency of our garden for forming a school of practical instruction, for fitting young Irishmen to become gardeners; since that time I have had proofs of its efficiency in this respect, as I have met with such in London who have got very respectable situations as gardeners, one educated by the late curator, and the other by the present; and having conversed with the master of the former, I learned that he gives much satisfaction. It is but justice to the present curator to observe, that besides his general accomplishments in his profession, he appears to me particularly qualified for forming the habits of those under his care to industry and good order. I have never seen so great a number of sober and well-conducted young men in their rank of life as those who are employed in the garden of the society.

I think that there has been too much fault found with the attention paid to picturesque effect in our garden; it is obvious that a certain degree of attention is due to this, not only for the sake of attracting the public to the garden, and so giving rise to a taste for botanical science, but also for teaching the very important art of laying out grounds as a department of ornamental gardening. I do not think, as yet, that too much labour or space has been given up to it; on the contrary, a considerable quantity of ground formerly unemployed has been taken in for the general and useful purposes of the garden. I admit, however, that a tendency to excessive ornament ought to be carefully checked, not only because it is inconsistent with the sobriety of science, but also because it leads to expense, and I confess, as our garden already possesses so much beauty, I am unwilling any alteration should be made in its general character. It has been suggested that the character of the instruction given in my lectures is not sufficiently elementary to be available for persons of a low grade of information. If this be the case, it is contrary to my intentions, and I doubt much the correctness of the opinion, as many young persons attend my courses who, I have reason to be satisfied, derive profit from them; and some in the lower, and, I believe, occasionally working classes, attend with such regularity, that, as their attendance is voluntary, it must be inferred that they feel competent to follow me.

In giving my opinion with respect to the feeling of scientific persons towards the society, I have, I fear, conveyed an erroneous view of it; and I dare say other witnesses may have led the Committee into a similar misconception of the case. By the term scientific persons, I then understood such as pursue science for its own sake; it is only with such that the society may not be so popular as it deserves to be. But taking the term in its more enlarged, and, perhaps, just sense, as persons who cultivate science for the sake of its practical applications, the facts are in favour of the popularity of the society with them. Thus a reference to the minutes of the society will show that, within a short period, a considerable number of the most scientific members of the medical profession have joined the society, some of whom take an active part in its business. It will also be seen from them, that in the same period several manufacturers, who unite science to practice, have been elected.

Of the popularity of the society among the working classes, I may point out a proof in the circumstance that at a meeting of the Trades' Union, or some similar body, the reduction of the grant to the society was made a ground of complaint against

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against the Imperial Parliament, and a reason for a repeal of the Union. In my reply to a question whether the society, in choosing members of the different committees, did not sometimes prefer persons of rank to science, I did not wish to be understood as if I had known any instances of them. I believe, on the contrary, that the society is remarkably free from all aristocratic influence of this kind. Indeed, one reason why I fear that the projected changes in its organization may not answer as well in the working as they appear in theory, is that small bodies as councils and committees are usually very much under aristocratic direction.

When mentioning the desiderata in the botanic department, I should have insisted upon an increased grant for building additional walls, of which our garden is very much in want; but I believe this has been already brought under the notice of the Committee.

I would beg leave further to observe, that having visited many of the scientific institutions of this metropolis, I feel the more satisfaction in the value of the library of our Dublin Society, especially in its botanic department. Considering the circumstances under which it has been formed, every impartial person must admit, that it reflects much credit upon the library committees, for their integrity and good judgment in the selection of works; I see valuable books in it which are not in those alluded to, and many which they have, not common to ours, have been donations from other societies, or wealthy scientific individuals. As the Dublin Society cannot look to such sources for much assistance, it appears to me that the grant for the purchase of books ought to be increased, in order to form a public library, especially for books of too expensive a character to be purchased by private individuals. Indeed without a library of this kind, the progress of improvement in natural history must be very slow in Ireland.

I hope the Committee will permit me to observe, that though my name was given to them by the select committee of the society as one whom it was wished to have examined, the society or that committee is in no way to be committed by any opinions I may have expressed; I have given them merely as they were formed in my own mind. I had the honour of being selected, I believe, because the select committee were aware that I expressed myself strongly and favourably of the integrity of the society as a body, and from my long, and in some respects, peculiarly intimate connexion with it, I must be supposed to be well acquainted with its character and conduct.

It is my conviction that the society, even under its present organization, is fully adequate to perform its functions, and that acting as it must under the constant control of the public opinion, and the liability of having its proceedings investigated by the sagacity of a Committee of the House of Commons, there is a sufficient security for its good conduct; indeed the great accession of members recently received from among all the intelligent and respectable classes of society in Ireland, is at once a proof of the public confidence in its integrity, and a pledge of its increasing usefulness.

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APPENDIX.

— No. 1. —

No. 1. Charter, Rules, Regulations, &c. of the Society.

A RETURN of the CHARTER of the *Dublin Society*; of the Rules and Regulations or Bye-laws under which that Institution is conducted; of the Qualification for Admission to become a Member of the Society; of the Number of Members, and the Amount of Subscriptions or Fees on Admission received in each Year since 1800; of the Names of the Persons who have been refused Admission as Members of the Society since 1800; of the Amount of the Parliamentary Grant in each Year since 1800; of the Property in available Capital belonging to the Society; of the Abstract of the Expenditure under General Heads, in each Year of the last Five Years; of the Number of Days in each Week, and the Number of Hours each Day, during which the Museum is open to the Public; of the Regulations under which Persons not being Members of the Society are admitted to the Library; of the Number of Courses of Lectures which have been given in each of the last Ten Years, with the Average Attendance upon each Course; of the Number of Pupils who have attended in each Department of the Schools of the Society during the same period.

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THE ROYAL CHARTER of the *Royal Dublin Society*.

GEORGE the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to all unto whom these presents shall come greeting, Whereas several of Our nobility and gentry of Our kingdom of Ireland, members of the Dublin Society, in behalf of themselves and the rest of the members of the said Society, have, by their petition to you, as Our lieutenant-general and general governor of Our said kingdom, set forth, that having observed vast tracts of land and bog in Our said kingdom uncultivated, and a general want of skill and industry in the inhabitants to improve them, they formed themselves into a voluntary Society, by the name of the Dublin Society, for promoting husbandry and other useful arts in Our said kingdom, and have at their own expense made many experiments, and published useful observations and instructions, for raising flax, draining bogs and improving unprofitable lands, and distributed considerable sums of money in premiums to the most deserving, whereby a spirit of industry and emulation hath been raised, and great hopes conceived that much greater effects might arise therefrom, tending further to civilize the natives of Our said kingdom, and render them well affected to Us, and Our Royal Family, and more able to contribute to the increase of the revenue, and the support of the establishment of Our said kingdom; that divers of Our good subjects are willing to contribute large sums of money for the good ends and purposes aforesaid, but the said voluntary Society are not capable in law of taking or receiving such contributions, or of carrying their good intentions effectually into execution, unless they be incorporated by Our Royal Charter, for the ends and purposes in the said petition mentioned, with such clauses, powers, jurisdictions and authorities as are usually contained in charters of the like nature: And whereas you did, by your order, bearing date the 12th day of April 1748, refer the said petition to Our attorney and solicitor-general of that Our kingdom to examine and consider the allegations of the said petition, and report unto you whether it would be adviseable for Us to grant the charter thereby desired, who by their report, bearing date the 22d day of January 1749, are of opinion that the granting the petitioners such a charter as is desired will be of great benefit and advantage to that Our kingdom: We, therefore, being graciously pleased to encourage so laudable an undertaking, know ye, that We, of Our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of Our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor, William, Earl of Harrington, Our lieutenant-general and general governor of Our said kingdom of Ireland, and according to the tenor and effect of Our letters under Our privy

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Charter, Rules, Regulations, &c. of the Society.

signet and sign-manual, bearing date at Our Court of St. James, the 20th day of February 1749–50, in the 23d year of Our reign, and now enrolled in the Rolls of Our High Court of Chancery in Our said kingdom of Ireland, have willed, ordained, constituted and appointed, and by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, do will, ordain, constitute, declare and grant, that Our well-beloved cousin and counsellor, William, Earl of Harrington, Our lord lieutenant-general and general governor of that Our kingdom of Ireland; Our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and counsellor, William, Duke of Devonshire; Our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and counsellor, Lionel Cranfield, Duke of Dorset; Our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor, Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield; Our right trusty and right entirely beloved counsellor, George, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, primate of all Ireland; Our right trusty and well beloved counsellor, Robert, Lord Newport, chancellor of Our said kingdom; Our right trusty and right entirely beloved counsellor, Charles, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, primate of Ireland; Our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor, James, Earl of Kildare; Our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor, John, Earl of Grandison; Our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor, Wills, Lord Viscount Hillsborough; Our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counseller, Humphrey, Lord Viscount Lanesborough; Our right reverend and well-beloved Father in God, Robert, Lord Bishop of Clogher; Our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor, Charles, Lord Tullamore; Our right trusty and well-beloved Richard, Lord Mornington; Our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor Henry Boyle, esq., chancellor of Our Court of Exchequer; Our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor, Sir Arthur Gore, bart.; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Thomas Taylor, bart.; Our trusty and well-beloved Hercules Langford Royley, esq.; Our trusty and well-beloved John Maxwell, esq.; Our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Butler, esq.; Our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Tennison, esq.; Our trusty and well-beloved Robert Downes, esq.; Our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Prior, esq.; Our trusty and well-beloved Arthur Jones Neville, esq.; Our trusty and well-beloved John Putland, esq.; Our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Wait, esq.; Our trusty and well-beloved Alexander M'Awley, esq.; Our trusty and well-beloved William Maple, esq.; Our well-beloved in Christ, Samuel Hutchinson, dean of Dromore; Our well-beloved in Christ, Richard Pococke, doctor of laws, archdeacon of our city of Dublin; Our well-beloved in Christ, John Kearney, doctor in divinity; Our well-beloved in Christ, John Wynne, doctor in divinity, and such others as shall from time to time be elected in the manner hereinafter directed, to be one body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, by the name of the "Dublin Society for promoting Husbandry and other useful Arts in Ireland;" and by the same name to have perpetual succession, and to purchase, have, take, receive and enjoy, to them and their successors, lands, tenements and hereditaments of whatsoever nature or kind, not exceeding in the whole the clear yearly value of 1,000 *l.*, and also all manner of goods and chattels of what value soever, and by the same name to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in all courts and pleas whatsoever, of Us, Our heirs and successors, in all suits, plaints and demands whatsoever; and that they and their successors may have a common seal, such as they shall think proper, for the use of the said corporation, and that it shall and may be lawful for them and their successors to change, break, alter or make new the said seal from time to time as they shall think fit.

And Our will and pleasure is, and We ordain and grant, that the said corporation and their successors for ever, shall have one president, seven vice-presidents, one treasurer, two secretaries, and one register; and that Our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counseller, William, Earl of Harrington, Our lieutenant-general and general governor of Our said kingdom of Ireland, be the first president; and the most reverend Father in God, Our right trusty and right entirely beloved counseller, George, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Our right trusty and right entirely beloved counseller, Charles, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Our right trusty and right well-beloved cousins and counsellors James, Earl of Kildare, John, Earl of Grandison, Humphrey, Lord Viscount Lanesborough, Our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor Sir Arthur Gore, bart., and Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Thomas Taylor, bart., to be the seven first vice-presidents; and Robert Downes, esq. the first treasurer; and John Wynne, doctor in divinity, and Thomas Prior, esq., to be the first two secretaries; and William Maple, esq. the first register to the said Society; each of them to continue in their said respective offices of president, vice-presidents, treasurer, secretaries and register, from the day of the date of these presents until the second Thursday in November next ensuing, and until others be chosen in their respective rooms.

And Our will and pleasure is, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said president, vice-presidents, treasurer, secretaries and register, and the rest of the members of the said Society also above named, or as many of them as conveniently can, within 40 days next after the date of this Our grant, to meet together at such time and place, as the said president, or any one of the said vice-presidents, shall appoint by summons, which the said president or any one of the said vice-presidents are by these presents empowered and required timely to issue for that purpose to the said members, or such of them as live within Our city, or liberties of Our city of Dublin, in Our said kingdom, where they, or the major part of them then present, may nominate, elect and choose new members, fill up vacancies in offices (if any should happen), choose clerks and other inferior officers and servants, as shall be thought necessary or useful for the said corporation, to serve in said offices until the second Thursday in November following, unless they shall sooner die, resign or be removed.

And Our further pleasure is, that there be every year three stated general meetings of the said corporation within the liberties of the said city of Dublin, to wit, on the second Thursday in November, the first Thursday in March, and the first Thursday in June every year,

year, and as many other general meetings and at such times as the said Society, or any five or more of them, shall appoint.

And Our will and pleasure is, that at the general meeting of the said corporation, the second Thursday in November, in all times coming (or in case of any emergency preventing their meeting at that day, then at the next meeting), seven at least being then present, whereof the president or one of the vice-presidents to be always one, shall be elected a president, and seven vice-presidents, to continue in their respective offices for one year, and until others be elected in their room, unless such president or vice-presidents shall sooner die or resign his or their respective offices.

And Our further pleasure is, that it shall be lawful for the said corporation, or any seven of them, whereof the president or one of the vice-presidents to be always one, to elect on the second Thursday in November, in all future times (or in case of any emergency preventing the meeting at that day, then at the next meeting), a treasurer, two secretaries and a register, and all such other officers and servants as they shall think needful for the said corporation, and the persons so chosen shall continue in their respective offices until the second Thursday in November in the year following, and until others shall be chosen in their rooms, unless such person so chosen, or any of them, shall sooner die, be removed from, or resign their respective offices.

And Our further will is, that upon the death of the treasurer, secretaries, register, and other officers or servants, or by the resignation or removal of them, or any of them, the said corporation shall have full power at any time to choose others in their places, seven members at least being present, whereof the president or one of the vice-presidents to be one.

And Our further will and pleasure is, that at all general meetings, in case of the absence of the president, the vice-president first named in the list of vice-presidents then present, shall be the chairman of the said meeting, and have a casting voice in case of an equality of votes; and in case the president and all the vice-presidents shall be absent, the said corporation, or any five or more of them, shall have power to appoint one of the members then present to preside for such time.

And Our further will and pleasure is, that the said corporation, or any seven or more of them, whereof the president or one of the vice-presidents to be one, shall have full power to elect such persons to be members of the said Society as they shall judge proper, which persons from time to time elected shall be deemed to be members of the said corporation as if herein particularly named.

And Our will and pleasure is, that the said corporation, at any of the three stated general meetings, seven members at least being present, whereof the president or one of the vice-presidents to be one, shall have full power to make such bye-laws, rules and ordinances for the good government of the said corporation as they shall judge meet and convenient, provided such bye-laws be not repugnant to the laws of Our kingdom of Ireland, and that the same be confirmed by some succeeding general meeting, at which seven at least of the members shall be present, whereof the president or one of the vice-presidents to be one; and the same method shall be observed in the altering or repealing any such bye-laws, rules and ordinances after they shall be so made and confirmed.

And Our further will and pleasure is, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said corporation, or any seven of them, whereof the president or one of the vice-presidents to be one, at any of the said stated general meetings, to make or execute leases of any lands or tenements belonging to the said corporation, provided such leases do not exceed three lives or 31 years in possession, and be set for the best yearly rent that can be got for the same, without any fine to be taken for the same.

And Our further will is, that the said corporation, or any five of them, at any general meeting, shall have power to give such sum or sums of money to such person or persons as they shall think fit, for promoting husbandry and other useful arts in Our said kingdom of Ireland; and that the chairman at such general meeting shall have power to administer an oath to any person or persons for discovering the truth or value of anything offered or proposed to the said corporation.

And Our further will and pleasure is, that in case the president, or any one or more of the vice-presidents, or any one or more of the members of the said corporation for the time being, or any person that shall hereafter be chosen, shall happen to die, that then the remaining and surviving members of the said corporation shall continue and remain incorporate by the name aforesaid, to all intents, constructions and purposes; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said corporation, or any seven of them, whereof one of the vice-presidents to be one, in case the president shall happen to die or resign, to elect a new president in the room of the president so dying or resigning; and in case one or more of the vice-presidents shall happen to die or resign, then it shall and may be lawful for the said corporation, or any seven of them, whereof the president or any of the surviving vice-presidents to be one, to elect a new vice-president or vice-presidents, in the room of such vice-president or vice-presidents so dying or resigning.

And We will moreover, that the said corporation shall cause fair accounts in writing to be kept of all receipts, payments, and other doings and transactions of the said corporation, and of their officers and agents respectively, to be viewed and inspected by any subscriber or subscribers, benefactor or benefactors upon occasion, which accounts shall be examined, audited and subscribed upon the first Thursday in June every year, or within 14 days after, by the said corporation, or any seven of them, whereof the president or one of the vice-presidents to be one.

And lastly, We do declare and ordain, that these Our letters patent, and every clause, sentence and article therein contained, or the enrolment thereof made in Our High Court of

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Chancery, in Our said kingdom of Ireland, shall be in all things firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in law, unto the said Society and their successors, according to the purport and tenor hereof, without any further grant, licence or toleration from Us, Our heirs or successors, to be procured or obtained; provided always, that these Our letters patent be enrolled in the Rolls of Our High Court of Chancery, in Our said kingdom of Ireland, within the space of six months next ensuing the date of these presents.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our letters to be made patent, witness Our aforesaid lieutenant-general and general governor of Our said kingdom of Ireland, at Dublin, the 2d day of April, in the 23d year of Our reign.

(A true copy.)

7 March 1836. *Ed. Hardman*, Assistant Secretary.

THE BYE-LAWS of the *Royal Dublin Society*, enacted agreeably to Charter.

I. *Of the Officers, and the Manner of their Election.*

1. THE president shall be elected annually on the second Thursday in November, pursuant to charter; and the election of the vice-presidents, treasurer, secretaries, assistant-secretary, register, collector, masters of the several drawing-schools, and all other officers, except the president, shall be by ballot; and the president or one of the vice-presidents shall take the chair at two o'clock P.M., or as soon after as convenient, on the second Thursday in November, being the day appointed by charter for the election of officers. A sufficient number of ballotting lists of all the officers in being, according to the form annexed, shall be ready; in which if any member chooses an alteration, he is to strike his pen across the name or names of such as he disapproves, and write on the blank side the name or names of such as he would substitute in their place. Each member shall deliver his list, folded up, to the president or vice-president to put into a ballotting glass, which shall be placed upon a table before the chair, and stand open for receiving lists till four o'clock; at which time the ballot shall be closed. Three or more scrutineers shall then be chosen, who shall cast up the ballotting lists and report to the chair how the same stand; after which the presiding member shall declare the persons who have the majority of voices to be the officers respectively for the ensuing year. The presiding member shall not give in any ballotting list, and, in case of an equality of voices, he shall then give his casting voice. The same method to be observed when any new officer shall be elected upon the death or resignation of any of the said officers.

On or before the annual election of officers in the month of November, the assistant-secretary shall make a return of the attendance of the vice-presidents and secretaries during the preceding year.

Form of Ballotting List to be used on second Thursday in November in each year.

Vice-Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.
Secretaries.	Secretaries.
Assistant Secretary.	
Register and Housekeeper.	
Professor of Chemistry.	
Professor of Mineralogy and Keeper of Museum.	
Professor of Botany.	
Lecturer in Experimental Philosophy.	
Librarian and Corrector of the Press.	
Master of the Figure Drawing School.	
Master of the School for Ornament and Landscape Drawing.	
Master of the School for Architecture.	
Master of the School for Sculpture.	
Head Gardener at Botanic Garden.	

II. *Of Members and their Election.*

2. All elections for members shall be on the last Thursday in every month of the Society's meeting, and on the Thursday immediately preceding the Easter, Summer and Christmas recess, in every year, between the hours of two and four o'clock; and no person shall be proposed to be a member unless he shall be recommended by at least two members, and the name, place of abode and addition of the person recommended shall be delivered in writing to the chairman, signed by the proposers; and three weeks at the least, after such proposal, he shall be ballotted for, during which time his name and addition shall be posted up in some public part of the Society's room: and if two-thirds of the members then voting shall ballot in favour of him, he shall be admitted a member.

N. B.—All gentlemen whose names are on the books for ballot, may be elected on the last meeting

meeting of the Society previous to each recess, although they may not have been three weeks proposed.

3. No person shall be ballotted for to be a member of the Society unless in the presence of at least one of the members who proposed him; who shall, before ballot, pay to the register for his admission-money, 20 guineas; and if such person shall not be put into election, at the farthest, on the last Thursday of the month after the day on which he might have been elected, he shall not then be considered as having been at all proposed.

4. The mode of ballotting for members shall be by beans dropped into a box placed on the table by the president's chair, one side to admit, and the other to reject.

5. All elections for honorary members shall be in the same manner as the elections for ordinary members.

6. Such members as have been admitted annual subscribers, shall be deemed members for life on a further payment of 15 guineas each; and be, on such payment, discharged of all arrears.

7. Every candidate for admission, whether honorary or ordinary, shall hereafter be publicly proposed; the member stating the residence, profession or situation in life of the candidate he proposes, and, if proposed as an honorary member, the precise grounds upon which he considers him as entitled to such a distinction.

8. The bye-laws regulating the election of ordinary and honorary members shall not apply to the election of any person holding the office of lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

9. No election shall be valid unless 30 members shall have ballotted.

10. An honorary member may be present at any meeting of the Society, but shall not be admitted to vote upon any question.

11. The president and vice-presidents of the London Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce; the president and secretary of the Royal Society; the secretary of the Royal Institution; the president of the Geological Society; the secretary of the Bath Society; the president of the Society in Barbadoes for discovering Useful Knowledge; the president and vice-presidents of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; the president and vice-presidents of the Caledonian Society; the Librarian of the British Museum; and the Keeper of the Museum of Antiquities at Paris; all for the time being, shall always be considered honorary members of the Royal Dublin Society.

12. A class of annual subscribers may be admitted, they shall be designated associate annual subscribers; such associate annual subscribers shall not be incorporated members of the Society; neither shall they have any vote, nor any concern or interference whatsoever with the management of the property or affairs of the Society; neither shall they be permitted to be present at the meetings of the board, or of the committees of the Society.

Every person desirous of becoming an associate annual subscriber, must obtain, in the first instance, a recommendation in writing pursuant to a form hereafter to be drawn up, to be signed by five members of the Society, of whom one at least shall be a vice-president or secretary.

He shall, in the next place, sign a declaration, hereafter to be drawn up, explanatory of the terms upon which he is to be admitted an associate annual subscriber; and containing an engagement of acquiescence in the regulations of the Society.

Such associate annual subscribers shall have free access to the library, to the same extent that it is enjoyed by the incorporated members of the Society, excepting that no books shall be removed out of the room; they shall have, in like manner, access to all lectures and exhibitions within the Society's premises, to the botanic garden, museum, galleries, lawn, &c. on the same terms as the incorporated members of the Society.

The amount of the annual subscription shall be three guineas, to be paid in advance; and in failure of the subscription being renewed the defaulter shall no longer be considered as an associate annual subscriber; and if he shall again desire to become a subscriber, he shall be required to go through the same forms as if he had never been theretofore an associate annual subscriber.

III. *Of the Duties of the several Officers and Members of the Society.*

Duty of the President, Vice-Presidents or Chairman.

13. The president, vice-presidents or other member of the Society who shall be appointed to preside as chairman at any meeting according to charter, is likewise to regulate the debates of the Society; to state and put questions according to the sense and intention of the members; to check irregularities, and keep all persons in order; to execute and see to the execution of the power and intention of the charter; and observe, and cause to be observed, all rules and orders of the Society; in the doing of which he is to be supported by the Society.

Duty of the Secretaries.

14. The secretaries are to attend the Society at all meetings, unless particularly inconvenient to them; they are to be aiding and assisting to the Society, and they are to superintend the assistant secretary.

Duty of Assistant Secretary.

15. The assistant secretary is to attend all meetings of the Society and its committees, to take down all the minutes of their proceedings, and to produce them fairly written at the next meeting; he is to receive all letters, memorials, and all other papers sent to, or communicated to the Society, have them properly arranged, and lay them before the Society at its

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its next meeting. He shall translate, or cause to be translated, into English, all letters directed to the Society, if in another language, and write answers to the same under the direction of the Society. He shall give every reasonable and useful information to such persons as shall make application at the Society's house, upon those days, and during those hours that he shall be required to attend them. He shall prepare for the press the minutes for weekly publication, the list of the premiums, and all advertisements that shall be ordered by the Society, and take care that they be correctly printed. He shall have the care and custody of all papers and securities relating to the Society, until the Society shall direct otherwise, excepting such as now are, or shall be ordered to be kept by the register, the librarian, and the housekeeper. He shall examine the housekeeper's book containing the weekly occurrences at the Society's house and repository. He shall require that book, and any other directed by the Society, from time to time, to be kept by the housekeeper, to be fairly written, and the report to be faithful. This book or these books to be laid before the Society regularly at every meeting. He shall be provided with an office at the Society-house in Kildare-street. He shall attend there at least two days in the week, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from twelve o'clock at noon till four o'clock in the afternoon. He shall not be required to attend during the recesses, unless upon special notice. He shall receive a salary not exceeding 300*l.* per annum.

Duty of the Register.

16. The register shall attend the Society and the committees at all times when required; he shall transcribe fair all the proceedings of the Society in proper books to be prepared and kept for that purpose; he shall issue and serve all orders and summonses of the Society, and keep correct lists of all members of the Society; he shall keep an account of all stationery-ware, printed books, postage of letters, coals, candles, and all other particulars sent in by tradesmen for the use of the Society; and shall inform the Society from time to time of all matters under his department, necessary for them to know; he shall provide two porters, who shall attend all meetings of the Society, and be assistant to the register in serving the orders and summonses of the Society, together with the Society's weekly proceedings to each member in town; which porters shall be paid by the Society 35*l.* each annually. The register shall keep a separate account of all sums paid by him on account of premiums and bounties; shall give such security as the Society shall direct for the faithfully accounting for all sums of money that shall be intrusted to him, whenever called upon by the Society.

17. According to the power of the charter for electing such other officers and servants as the Society shall think needful for the corporation, they do hereby appoint the following officers during the good pleasure of the Society; viz. an assistant secretary, librarian, housekeeper, a master for the instruction of boys in drawing human heads and figures, a master for the instruction of boys in drawing ornaments and patterns proper for the several manufactures, a master for the instruction of boys in the rules of perspective and in drawing in architecture, and a master to instruct the pupils in modelling and sculpture; with such salaries and to perform such offices as are hereafter particularly mentioned relative to the said respective offices. And at the general election of the officers of the Society on the second Thursday in November, as also upon every new election of an officer at any other time, the Society shall be at liberty (if they think proper) to reduce the customary salary of any of the officers; and likewise to increase the same from time to time, at any of the then stated general meetings of the Society appointed by charter; provided that the salary of any officer shall not at any time exceed the salary allotted to the said officers by the bye-laws. No person shall be appointed to any new office unless proposed at one of the said general meetings and confirmed at another; and on the vacancy of any employment, by the death, resignation or removal of any officer or servant of the Society, before any new election shall be made, 14 days' notice shall be given in two public newspapers, and a particular summons sent to every member resident in Dublin, unless such vacancy shall fall within 14 days of the annual election.

Duty of the Master for Drawing Human Heads and Figures.

18. He shall receive into his school as many scholars as the Society shall think proper to admit, whom he is carefully to instruct in the art of drawing human heads and figures, three times a week, on such days and at such hours as the committee of fine arts shall appoint; he shall once in three months exhibit to the Society two new specimens of his own drawing for the use of the Society's scholars; for which services he shall be paid a salary not exceeding 100*l.* a year.

Duty of the Master for Engraving, Landscape and Ornament Drawing.

19. He shall receive into his school as many scholars as the Society shall think proper to admit, whom he is carefully to instruct in the art of drawing landscape and ornaments, in engraving and etching on copper, three times a week, on such days and at such hours as the committee of fine arts shall think proper; and he shall once in every three months exhibit to the Society two new specimens of his own drawing for the use of the Society's scholars; for which services he shall have a salary not exceeding 100*l.* a year.

Duty of the Master for Drawing in Architecture.

20. He shall receive into his school as many scholars as the Society shall think proper to admit, whom he is carefully to instruct in the knowledge of the rules of perspective, and in the art of drawing in architecture, on such days and at such hours as the committee of fine arts

arts shall appoint; he shall once in three months exhibit two new specimens of his own drawing for the use of the Society's scholars; for which services he shall be paid a salary not exceeding 100*l.* a year.

Duty of the Master in the School of Sculpture.

21. He shall receive into his school as many scholars as the Society shall think proper to admit, whom he is carefully to instruct in the art of modelling in clay, and in sculpture, on such days and at such hours as the committee of fine arts shall direct; for which services he shall be paid a salary not exceeding 100*l.* per annum.

IV. *General Regulations respecting the Drawing Schools and Committee of Fine Arts.*

22. On the first Thursday in every month of November, March and June, the master of each drawing school shall deliver in to the secretary a portfolio, containing one or more performances of each of his scholars, to which shall be affixed his name and age, and the date of his admission. From these performances the committee of fine arts shall adjudge whatever premiums may be offered, and the whole of the drawings shall remain in the custody of the secretary, open to the inspection of every member of the Society, until the next day of exhibition.

23. On the last Wednesday of every month, boys shall be admitted into the drawing school, and no scholar shall be admitted but on being examined by the committee of fine arts.

24. The master of each drawing school shall report to the Society the state of his school, and an account of the attendance of his scholars, in writing, the first Thursday in every month; and the said report shall on those days be taken into consideration.

25. The committee of fine arts shall preside over the drawing schools, and shall have power to frame, from time to time, such regulations (provided they be not contrary to the bye-laws of the Society) as shall to them seem most conducive to the advantage and improvement of the schools, and the furtherance of the arts in the Society; all such regulations shall be transcribed in a fair hand, and be hung up in a conspicuous part of each school. The proceedings of this committee shall be regularly kept by the assistant secretary, in a book prepared for that purpose, which shall be open to the inspection of every member of the Society.

V. *Library, and Duty of Librarian.*

26. The library shall be open daily, from eleven o'clock, A.M., until five o'clock, P.M., Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas-day, only excepted.

27. The library committee is empowered to prepare a catalogue of such works as may, with propriety, be lent to the members; and the librarian is at liberty to lend the same (one volume at a time) to such members as apply for them, on signing a receipt for the books so borrowed. This privilege is extended to the Society's professors, with the additional licence of taking to their lecture-room, during the period of each lecture, such works, of every description in the library, as may be necessary for illustrating the same. And the books so borrowed by the members, shall be returned respectively within one fortnight from the time of lending; and such member or members as shall not return the books so borrowed within the said time, may, on being reported by the librarian to this committee, be deprived for one year of the privilege of borrowing from the library.

28. For the better government of this department, the power of selecting works is solely vested in this committee; and such works as they shall approve may be purchased under their direction.

VI. *Of the Standing Committees.*

29. Regulations respecting their appointment and proceedings:—

I. That there be eight standing committees annually elected, to preside over the respective departments of the Society, as follows, viz.,

1. A Committee of Botany.
2. — Chemistry and Mineralogy.
3. — Natural Philosophy.
4. — Museum and Natural History.
5. — Fine Arts.
6. — Library.
7. — Economy.
8. — House.

Each committee to consist of nine members, besides the seven vice-presidents and two honorary secretaries, who are to be considered always as members of every committee whatsoever.

II. That no member of the Society be, in any case, a member of more than two of the above-mentioned committees; but in the case of the committee of economy, no member of it shall be a member of any other committee.

III. That the mode of appointing the several permanent committees be by ballot annually, to take place upon fixed days in each year.

IV. A ballot shall take place on the first Thursday in December, for the house committee; and at each successive meeting of the board for two of the standing committees,

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alphabetically, of which notice shall be given in the minutes of each Thursday preceding the day of ballot, until all shall be elected.

V. That on or before the day of ballot, the assistant-secretary shall lay before the Society printed lists of the names of the members belonging to the several committees of the previous year; showing the number of meetings for which their respective committees were summoned, and the number of attendances given by each member respectively; and further, that four eligible names be selected by each committee respectively, to be submitted, together with the names of the previous committee, to the judgment of the Society.

VI. That glasses be placed upon the table of the Society on the annual days of ballot, labelled with the titles of the several committees to be balloted for.

VII. That if it shall appear upon the ballot that any member of the Society has been returned a member of more than two committees, he is to signify to the assistant secretary, on or before the next Thursday, to which of the committees he thinks proper to belong; and in case of no selection by the member himself, the president or chairman of the meeting shall be empowered to make such for him.

VIII. That the assistant secretary shall, in consequence, declare a vacancy in each of the other committees to which such member may have been elected, which vacancy shall be filled up by a second ballot, in a similar manner, upon the next Thursday.

IX. That upon any special reference to a committee, the subject matter of such reference be shortly stated in the summons to the member.

X. That every order of reference from the Society to any of its committees be entered upon the committee-book, there to remain until reported on.

XI. That no committee meet without a summons for that purpose; and that each of the permanent committees shall have one of the days of the week exclusively appropriated for the meetings of that committee; and every summons shall give two days' notice, at least, of the day and hour of meeting.

XII. That no meeting of any committee do take place on any day of the week different from the day appropriated for the meetings of that committee, except in cases of very urgent necessity.

XIII. That the proper officer be directed not to issue a summons for any extraordinary meeting of any of the permanent committees, unless required so to do by the Society, or by an order in writing, signed by three members of such committee, or by a vice-president or honorary secretary, assigning the purpose for which such extra meeting is required, and that the proper officer be directed to keep a blank book at all times lying open in his office, in which all such orders shall be entered by the members.

XIV. That on every meeting of a committee, the third member who enters the room do take the chair and act as chairman for the day (unless the committee shall appoint otherwise), and thereupon the business be immediately proceeded on.

XV. That if three members do not assemble within half an hour by the Society's clock, after the time appointed for such meeting, it shall be competent for any one member to enter an adjournment in the committee-book, stating the hour at which such entry was made, and no subsequent meeting of the committee shall be held on that day, nor any business transacted by the committee without a new summons.

XVI. That each committee do keep a rough-book of its own proceedings, which the proper officer shall transcribe weekly into a fair-book, to be kept for that purpose, labelled with the title of the committee on the back; and that each of these fair committee-books be laid on the table of the Society every Thursday, for the inspection of the members.

XVII. That no report of any committee be made, signed or considered, or any other business done by the committee, but in their committee-room; and that all business done shall be entered on their proceedings in the commitee-book.

XVIII. That no professor, or officer, or other person receiving emolument from the Society, be eligible to be elected on any of the permanent committees.

XIX. That a list of each of the several committees, fairly written, to be hung up in the board-room, another in the conversation-room, and a third in the committee-room.

XX. When any matter is referred to a committee, and no report made thereon within one fortnight from the day of the reference, it shall be competent for any member to give notice, that, inasmuch as no report has been made by the committee to whom the matter was so referred, he would, on the next meeting of the Society, move on the subject of the reference, and for the Society to decide on the subject.

VII. *Order of Proceedings for the Society.*

30. The first meeting of the Society, after the summer vacation, shall be on the first Thursday in November, in every year.

31. At all meetings business shall begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon after as convenient, with reading the minutes of the preceding meeting, and discussing and amending the same, which, when agreed to, shall be signed by the then presiding member.

32. As soon as the chair is taken, the chairman is to order all gentlemen, who are not members, to withdraw.

33. No question shall be put on any motion unless it be seconded.

34. No petition or memorial shall be received unless presented by a member to the chair; which member is to assure the Society that he has inquired into the nature and merits of the said petition or memorial, and is satisfied that it deserves the Society's attention; and after the same shall be read, it shall be lodged with the assistant secretary for one week, at the least, before it shall be considered. Notice shall be given, in the publication of the

Society's

Society's proceedings, of the day appointed by the Society for taking the same into consideration; and mention shall also be made of the member's name who brought in the said petition or memorial.

35. When any petition or memorial, in which application shall be made for any pecuniary support from the Society, shall be received and referred to a committee, said committee shall not take into their consideration the merits of the said petition or memorial, or form any resolutions in relation to the same, until ten days at least after the said petition or memorial shall have been introduced to the Society; unless printed notices of the day of that committee's meeting upon such petition or memorial, shall be sent to the members in town, at least 48 hours before the time appointed for said meeting; in order that the members may have due notice of such matter being referred to such committee; and no such committee shall consist of less than five members.

36. When any report from any committee of the Society shall be made to the Society, every resolution in such report which is intended to establish a new premium, or to increase an old one, shall lie upon the table, and be inserted in full in the printed minutes of their proceedings, before it shall be confirmed by the Society; and previous notice must be given in the said printed minutes of the day when such resolution is intended to be submitted to the Society for their confirmation; and no new premium shall be established or old premium increased, between the first Thursday in June and the second Thursday in November, in any year, unless in conformity to a resolution that has been previously confirmed by the Society in manner aforesaid.

37. No motion, petition or memorial, which has been rejected, shall be again introduced till after 12 calendar months from its first proposal, and when there are at least 21 members and a vice-president present; and when any such proposal is renewed, it must be given in writing to the Society a fortnight before the day on which it is to be debated; and its having been previously proposed and rejected must be specified in the proposal.

38. No new proposal shall be made in the Society after four o'clock.

39. When any proposal attended with expense, whether in the form of a resolution or otherwise, is made to the Society, there shall always be at the least one intervening day of the usual meeting of the Society between the day of making the said proposal and the day of confirming it; the proposal to be read to the Society by the secretary at each of those meetings, and the confirmation of the same must be determined by ballot: no amendment at a subsequent meeting (unless the bounty or expense is increased) shall require the confirmation of another meeting.

40. No sum of money shall hereafter be lent by the Society to any person whatsoever; nor shall any part of their funds be ever applied to indemnify the securities of any person.

41. No order for the payment or appropriation of money shall be made without a previous reference thereon to the committee of economy, and their report obtained thereon.

42. All members shall take their places when the Society proceeds on business; and when any member speaks, he shall stand up and address himself to the chair, and the rest shall remain silent.

43. When two or more offer to speak at the same time, the president or presiding member shall determine who shall speak first.

44. At all meetings of the Society no member shall speak more than once on one and the same question, unless by way of reply, or when called upon from the chair to explain himself.

45. The member who speaks to order shall be first heard.

46. When any matter is in debate, if any member speaks to new business the president or presiding member shall call him to order.

47. The opinion of the Society upon any matter shall be taken by ballot, if desired, by six members.

48. The president or chairman only shall deliver the sentiments of the Society.

49. No proposal shall be received by the chairman, nor any member have liberty to speak to the chair, except in relation to the business of the day, until that be first finished, without leave of the Society.

50. Every member is of every committee, notwithstanding particular members are named, except select committees, or those appointed by ballot; and all committees have power to adjourn themselves from time to time, and from place to place.

VIII. *Of Premiums, Bounties, and other Matters.*

51. A committee shall be appointed the first meeting in November, annually, to take into consideration the premiums for the succeeding year, and to continue, abolish, or amend the same, as they think most proper; who are to report their opinion thereupon to the Society.

52. The premiums which shall hereafter be offered by the Society shall be classed in the following manner; viz.

First, For agriculture and planting.
Second, For manufactures.
Third, For fine arts and mechanics.
Fourth, For chemistry, dyeing and mineralogy.
Fifth, For botany.
Sixth, For the encouragement of the veterinary art.

The premium-committee are in general to confine themselves to one class each day; and the class or classes on which they are to proceed each day shall be inserted in the printed minutes of the Society's proceedings.

No. 1.
Charter, Rules, Regulations, &c. of the Society.

53. All claims for premiums are to be lodged with the assistant secretary, at the latest the evening before they are to come on, that he may know and digest the business for the next day.

54. No premium of the Society, where the claim is to be supported by an affidavit or certificate, shall be adjudged to any claimant who shall not have lodged with the assistant secretary such affidavit or certificate at least eight days before the day appointed for the adjudication, as fixed in the printed list of premiums. This bye-law to be always inserted in the publications of the premiums of the year.

55. All matters for which the Society shall henceforth propose premiums, shall be begun after the publication of such premiums, unless there be a particular exception in the publication.

56. No motion shall be made, or received, for the dispensing with any condition of a premium as offered in the advertisement, on any pretence whatsoever.

57. No proposal shall be received for giving a bounty to any persons for any matter for which a premium has previously been offered, and the terms not complied with by the person applying for such bounty.

58. The Society reserve to themselves a power of giving, in all cases, such part only of any premium as the performance shall be judged to deserve, or, in case of want of merit, no part. This bye-law shall be always inserted in the publication of the premiums of the year.

59. No proposal for any bounty shall be ballotted for when less than 15 members are actually present; and no bounty shall be granted unless two-thirds of the members then voting shall ballot in favour of it. And no such proposal shall be ballotted for sooner than the next meeting but one after having been received, to be expressed in the business for that day; and if not then ballotted for, the proposal shall stand discharged, provided there shall be on that day at least 15 members in the room at the same time, to ballot for the said proposal; but if the same shall be necessarily postponed on account only of there not having been an attendance of a sufficient number of members, the ballotting for the said proposal shall be postponed to the next meeting of the Society, of which notice shall be given in the printed minutes of the Society's proceedings, and so from time to time, until there shall be an attendance of at least 15 members at the same time, to ballot for the said proposal.

60. Every application to the Society for money (except for the payment of premiums that have been previously offered, officers' salaries, tradesmen's bills, stationery-ware, and such other small articles,) shall be considered as a bounty, and be subject to the same regulations; and no such proposal shall be ballotted for, unless the utmost expense that will attend the same, if agreed to, be particularly specified therein.

61. When any sum of money which shall have been granted to any person by the Society as a bounty for the encouragement of any manufacture or art, shall be entrusted to another person, in order that the same may be properly laid out, such person shall be considered as obliged to lay before the Society (as soon as the whole of such sum of money shall be expended) an account how the same has been applied.

62. No member of the Society, who is a candidate for or interested in any premium, bounty or reward, shall be ever present at the Society, or any committee of the same, at their sittings, whilst the subject is under consideration, unless called in to answer such questions as may be proposed to him, and then he is to withdraw.

63. In all cases whatsoever, when there shall be a saving in the sum allotted for premiums for any particular purpose, by the adjudication of medals in lieu of pecuniary premiums, or otherwise, the Society may, if they think proper, dispose of the whole or any part of such sum remaining unapplied (after deducting the value of the medals so adjudged) in premiums among the other claimants for the same purpose, in such proportions as they shall apprehend will best answer the ends of the Society.

64. Upon all medals which shall hereafter be given by the Society, there shall be an inscription of the name of the person to whom, and the purpose for which the said medal was granted; and a correct list of persons to whom gold medals have been, or shall be adjudged, shall be carefully kept by the assistant secretary.

65. No person shall receive a gold medal in lieu of a less premium than 10*l.*

66. No honorary silver medal shall be given by the Society, but for agriculture, fine arts, and sciences, unless it be in lieu of a premium of 4*l.* or upwards.

67. No medal or sum of money shall be given as a bounty between the first Thursday of every month of June and the second Thursday of every month of November; nor at any time, unless 21 members at the least be present.

68. A candidate for a premium, or a person applying for a bounty, being detected in any disingenuous methods to impose on the Society, shall forfeit all such premium or bounty, and shall be incapable of obtaining any for the future.

69. Any manufacturers detected in entering into any combination for raising the prices of their goods or labour, shall be for ever excluded from receiving any premium or bounty from the Society. This bye-law to be always inserted in the publication of the premiums for the year.

70. The Society shall, whenever they think proper, desire the assistance of such gentlemen, manufacturers or others, though not members of the Society, as shall be deemed best able to judge of, and discover the truth and value of any matter or thing for which a premium or bounty shall be given; and the names of the candidates shall be concealed when thought proper.

71. No exclusive limitation of premiums to particular persons, or to particular cities, towns or villages, shall ever be agreed to by the Society.

72. The

72. The Society's premises, or any part thereof, shall not be appropriated or made use of in any other manner than for the purposes of the Society.

73. Each day's transactions of the Society shall be printed, and sent to the members; with an account of the premiums and other matters to be disposed of on the subsequent day of meeting.

74. All bye-laws and new rules passed at one stated general meeting, shall be hung up in the Society's room till they are confirmed at the next.

75. All bye-laws and new rules shall be signed by the president, or one of the vice-presidents, and hung up in the Society's room, until inserted in their proper places in the printed books of the Society.

76. The committee of natural philosophy shall have the superintendence of the models, and receive reports from the professor or lecturer.

77. All former bye-laws and ordinances are hereby repealed and declared null and void; and all future acts of the Society, contrary to the bye-laws and ordinances now enacted, until such time as the same are repealed or altered pursuant to the directions of the charter, are hereby also declared null and void.

Standing Regulations.

Resolved, That each professor of the Society shall in future, on the first meeting, in the month of November, in each year, furnish an essay or paper detailing the scientific improvements or discoveries made in his department the preceding year, with a view of having their several essays printed together, for the use of members and the public.

That instead of the former adjournment or vacation of the schools, the following arrangement be substituted, by which one fortnight be taken from the entire vacation; viz., one week at Christmas, and eight weeks summer vacation, to commence on the firs day of June, annually.

That the librarian be directed to lay before the Society in future, regular quarterly returns of books purchased for the library, received as donations, or otherwise procured, during the preceding quarter.

That the librarian be directed to insert in the minute-book of the library committee, the annual return of the books purchased for, or otherwise received into the library.

That any member elected to an office under the Society, to which a salary is attached, shall not as long as he holds such office, exercise the privilege of speaking or voting, as a member, at any of the Society's meetings, or those of its committees.

That to enforce regularity of the masters of the schools in their attendance, the following pecuniary fine be inflicted for absence from their respective schools; viz., 5 *s.* for absence at the regular hour of attendance, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for every quarter of an hour that they shall by the attendance-book appear to be absent after that hour; the amount of such fines to be deducted from their quarter's salary, and a return of the amount thereof to be laid before the Society on the Thursday previous to the quarter-day on which the officers' salaries are payable.

That the head-gardener, Mr. Underwood, be required to report (in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose) to the Society, through the professor or botanic committee, the result of the several collections of seeds that have within the last two years been presented to the Society, and that shall hereafter be presented.

(A true copy.)

7 March 1836. *Ed. Hardman*, Assistant Secretary.

RETURN of the Qualification required for the Admission of Members to the *Royal Dublin Society*.

Any gentleman proposed for admission as a member must be recommended by at least two members, and the name, place of abode, and addition of the person recommended, shall be delivered in writing to the chairman, signed by the proposers; and three weeks at the least after such proposal he shall be balloted for, during which time his name and addition shall be posted up in some public part of the Society's room; and, if two-thirds of the members present shall ballot for him, he shall be admitted a member, provided the register shall certify that his admission-money, 20 guineas, has been paid.

7 March 1836. *Ed. Hardman*, Assistant Secretary.

No. 1.
Charter, Rules, Regulations, &c. of the Society.

RETURN of the NUMBER of MEMBERS, and the AMOUNT of ADMISSION or FEES received in each Year since 1800.

YEAR.	Number of Members.	AMOUNT.	YEAR.	Number of Members.	AMOUNT.	YEAR.	Number of Members.	AMOUNT.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.
1801	81	1,842 15 –	1813	13	443 12 6	1825	21	716 12 6
1802	45	1,013 15 –	1814	15	511 17 6	1826	10	315 – –
1803	34	773 10 –	1815	117	3,992 12 6	1827	5	157 10 –
1804	15	341 5 –	1816	1	56 17 6	1828	7	220 10 –
1805	5	113 15 –	1817	1	56 17 6	1829	5	157 10 –
1806	19	422 5 –	1818	1	56 17 6	1830	15	472 10 –
1807	27	614 5 –	1819	6	339 2 –	1831	4	126 – –
1808	32	728 – –	1820	1	56 17 6	1832	14	304 10 –
1809	29	660 5 –	1821	15	511 17 6	1833	73	1,533 – –
1810	59	1,342 5 –	1822	11	345 16 –	1834	65	1,365 – –
1811	34	773 10 –	1823	10	315 – –	1835	63	1,323 – –
1812	17	580 2 6	1824	13	443 12 6			

4 March 1836. *P. J. Wilson*, Register.

A RETURN of the NAMES of the PERSONS who have been refused Admission as Members of the *Royal Dublin Society* since 1800.

Year 1811, Daniel O'Connell, Esq.
– 1811, Anthony Browne, Esq.
– 1812, Peter Brophy, Esq.
– 1835, Most Rev. Doctor Murray.

7 March 1836. *Ed. Hardman*, Assistant Secretary.

RETURN of the AMOUNT of the PARLIAMENTARY GRANT for each Year since 1800.

YEAR.	AMOUNT.	YEAR.	AMOUNT.	YEAR.	AMOUNT.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1801 -	15,000 – –	1813 -	10,000 – –	1825 -	7,000 – –
1802 -	10,000 – –	1814 -	10,000 – –	1826 -	7,000 – –
1803 -	10,000 – –	1815 -	10,000 – –	1827 -	7,000 – –
1804 -	10,000 – –	1816 -	10,000 – –	1828 -	7,000 – –
1805 -	10,000 – –	1817 -	10,000 – –	1829 -	7,000 – –
1806 -	10,000 – –	1818 -	9,230 15 4	1830 -	5,250 – –
1807 -	10,000 – –	1819 -	9,200 – –	1831 -	5,500 – –
1808 -	10,000 – –	1820 -	8,000 – –	1832 -	6,625 – –
1809 -	10,000 – –	1821 -	7,000 – –	1833 -	5,300 – –
1810 -	10,000 – –	1822 -	7,000 – –	1834 -	5,300 – –
1811 -	10,000 – –	1823 -	7,000 – –	1835 -	5,300 – –
1812 -	10,000 – –	1824 -	7,000 – –		

4 March 1836. *P. J. Wilson*, Register.

RETURN of the PROPERTY in available Capital belonging to the Society.

IN the Three per Cent. Consols, 2,343 *l.* 15 *s.* 9 *d.*, equal in sterling to 2,100 *l.*

4 March 1836. *P. J. Wilson*, Register.

RETURN of the ABSTRACT of the EXPENDITURE, under General Heads, for the last Five Years.

HEADS.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Botany and Botanic-garden.	1,227 14 3	1,169 7 9	1,186 17 4	931 15 9	1,621 14 9
Rents and Taxes, Kildare-street.	596 - 6	898 16 6	678 8 6	686 13 5	438 3 8
House Repairs and Furniture, Kildare-street.	316 6 7	348 7 5	392 11 1	167 17 9	417 18 5
Coals, Candles, &c., Kildare-street.	151 8 11	167 12 5	125 14 5	112 7 8	106 15 11
Natural Philosophy and Museum.	452 3 4	320 8 2	265 19 8	262 17 4	197 18 -
Fine Arts and Drawing Schools.	630 8 10	530 15 6	599 1 9	467 7 7	484 6 5
Chemistry and Mineralogy	1,077 1 6	863 5 11	705 11 -	263 3 7	429 - -
Agriculture - - -	- - -	- - -	309 3 10	295 17 2	213 3 8
Manufactures, Exhibition, &c.	- - -	- - -	- - -	113 2 3	225 2 4
Library - - -	761 11 8	934 11 4	624 11 11	630 7 3	725 5 3
Printing, Stationery, &c.	244 13 2	292 16 10	328 5 3	170 17 8	272 12 5
Statistical Surveys - -	120 - -	376 - 6	27 13 8	4 1 8	—
Salaries and Wages, Establishment.	702 5 -	736 17 7	857 - 9	469 3 1	535 5 6

4 March 1836.

P. J. Wilson, Register.

RETURN of the Number of Days in the Week, and the Number of Hours in each Day, during which the MUSEUM and the STATUE GALLERY of the *Royal Dublin Society* are open to the Public.

MUSEUM.—Open on Tuesdays and Fridays in each week, from 12 to 3 o'clock each day.

STATUE GALLERY.—Open on Wednesdays and Saturdays in each week, from 12 to 3 o'clock each day.

N. B.—Without an increase of establishment by an additional number of servants, both the Museum and Statue Gallery, which are detached from each other, could not be opened to the public on the same days.

7 March 1836.

Ed. Hardman, Assistant Secretary.

RETURN of REGULATIONS by which Persons, not Members, are admitted to the LIBRARY of the *Royal Dublin Society*.

ANY person, not a member, may be admitted to the Library on being introduced by a member of the Society; but the formality of an introduction is scarcely adhered to, a discretionary power being vested in the librarian of admitting any respectable stranger who applies for admission, and whose attention to strangers is universally acknowledged.

7 March 1836.

Ed. Hardman, Assistant Secretary.

No. 1. Charter, Rules, Regulations, &c. of the Society.

A RETURN of the NUMBER of COURSES of LECTURES given by the Professors of the *Royal Dublin Society* in each of the last Ten Years, with Average Attendance on each Course.

YEAR.	Botany, Dr. Litton.	Chemistry, Mr. Davy.	Geology & Mining, Mr. Griffith.	Mineralogy, Sir C. Giésecke.	Natural Philosophy, Mr. Lynch.
1826	none (Dr. Litton elected).	2 courses	1 course	1 course	2 courses.
1827	2 courses	2 —	1 —	1 —	2 —
1828	2 —	3 —	2 —	1 —	3 —
1829	2 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	2 —
1830	2 —	2 —	this Professorship discontinued.	1 —	1 —
1831	1 —	2 —	—	1 —	2 —
1832	2 —	1 —	—	1 —	1 —
1833	2 —	2 —	—	none (Professor ill).	none (Professor ill).
1834	3 —	3 —	—	2 courses (Dr. Scouler elected).	2 courses (Dr. Kane elected).
1835	2 —	2 —	—	2 courses	2 courses.

Observations:—The Professor of Botany delivers one course of lectures on the science in town, and a practical course at the garden, where the lecture-room is always crowded.

The Professors of Geology and Mining, and of Mineralogy, were very much employed in country excursions and surveys, and in reporting thereon.

No account has ever been kept of the attendance on the lectures when open to the public. The theatre accommodates between 500 and 600 persons; it is usually nearly filled, and often crowded to excess, particularly during the lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy; the average attendance, therefore, must be from 400 to 500 at least. When even a small price was affixed to the tickets of admission, viz. 10*s.* for gentlemen, and 5*s.* for ladies and young persons under 16 for the whole course, the average attendance did not exceed 30 persons.

Ed. Hardman, Assistant Secretary.

7 March 1836.

A RETURN of the NUMBER of PUPILS who have been admitted into each Department of the Drawing Schools of the *Royal Dublin Society* in each of the last Ten Years.

YEAR.	Figure School.	Landscape and Ornament.	Architecture.	Modelling in Clay.	OBSERVATIONS.
1826	59 pupils	104 pupils	28 pupils	20 pupils	These numbers are in addition to the numbers remaining in the schools from preceding years. Some pupils enter very young, and remain several years. It is not practicable to give any accurate average of attendance in each school in each year, but the nearest average that can be given is annexed.
1827	75 —	83 —	25 —	5 —	
1828	88 —	106 —	37 —	13 —	
1829	95 —	95 —	28 —	12 —	
1830	122 —	134 —	48 —	32 —	
1831	71 —	102 —	40 —	6 —	
1832	48 —	85 —	17 —	2 —	
1833	55 —	93 —	40 —	6 —	
1834	63 —	119 —	50 —	12 —	
1835	35 —	90 —	25 —	4 —	
Average attendance of pupils in each school.	From 30 to 40 daily.	from 50 to 60 daily.	from 25 to 30 daily.	from 12 to 15 daily.	

Ed. Hardman, Assistant Secretary.

7 March 1836.

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— No. 2. —

No. 2. Extract from the Report of the Committee on the Irish Miscellaneous Estimates.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Select Committee on the IRISH MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.

Royal Dublin Society.

WITH reference to the Royal Dublin Society, the Committee have considered the general and public importance of the objects, for the attainment of which this Institution was established so far back as the year 1731, and are of opinion that public advantage cannot but have been derived from the pursuit of those objects, on the part of this Institution.

These advantages your Committee consider may be further increased by the adoption of measures which the Committee are prepared to recommend.

The Committee, therefore, in approving of the continuance of Parliamentary aid to this Institution, think proper to accompany their approval with a recommendation of certain regulations, by which, in their opinion, the private funds of the Society may be increased, and its claim on Parliamentary aid may be placed on a footing more unobjectionable than at present.

The Committee are of opinion, that with respect to the various classes of professors, it is inexpedient that the admission to the lectures should be gratuitous; and that unless there should be produced an annual sum of 200*l.* at the least, as subscriptions to the lectures on chemistry, mineralogy and natural philosophy, the estimate for any departments not yielding such an income should be reduced.

The Committee recommend, that the purchase of books and periodicals should be strictly limited to those species of publications which are suited to an establishment scientific and literary.

The Committee are of opinion that the principle of admission by ballot, to a society supported mainly by the public purse, is objectionable, and should be discontinued. They recommend, that in addition to the sum now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed for admission, an annual subscription may be settled to such an amount as may be considered expedient, and that any person subscribing the sums so settled should be admitted a member of, and be entitled to the advantages of the institution.

The Committee confidently hope that by these measures the expense of the establishment may be mainly defrayed; and they recommend it to Government to consider how far they can be carried into effect, consistently with the legal rights of the parties interested.

The Parliamentary Grants to the Royal Dublin Society, which commenced before the Union, have been as follow, since the year 1800:

	£.
Average of three years to January 1804	9,230
— Ditto - - - - 1807	9,230
— Ditto - - - - 1810	9,230
— Ditto - - - - 1813	9,230
— Ditto - - - - 1816	9,230
— Ditto - - - - 1819	9,230
— Ditto - - - - 1822	8,067
— Ditto - - - - 1825	7,000
— Ditto - - - - 1828	7,000
	77,447
	3
	232,341
Voted in 1828 - - - - - - - - - -	7,000
Ditto - 1829 - - - - - - - - - -	7,000
TOTAL Parliamentary Grants - - -	246,341

— No. 3. —

No. 3. Correspondence between the Irish Government and the Royal Dublin Society.

CORRESPONDENCE between the Irish Government and the Officers of the Royal Dublin Society, on the subject of the Report of the Select Committee on the Irish Estimates of 1829.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord *Francis Leveson Gower* to the Royal Dublin Society.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Dublin Castle, 31st July 1829.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request your attention to that portion of the Report of the Select Committee on the Irish Miscellaneous Estimates, a copy of which I have the honour herewith to enclose, which relates to the Royal Dublin Society.

No. 3. Correspondence between the Irish Government and the Royal Dublin Society.

I have to inform you, that his Excellency concurs in the recommendation of the Committee, and is of opinion that your early and effectual co-operation with them in the introduction of the new regulations which it suggests, will afford him the best means of recommending in favour of this Institution the continuance of that Parliamentary support which has hitherto been extended to it.

His Excellency requests, therefore, that you will proceed to take into your consideration the best mode of effecting the object recommended, and directs me to convey the assurance that every assistance on his part will be afforded for the removal of any difficulties which may present themselves in the course of your deliberations.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. Leveson Gower.*

Copy of a REPRESENTATION from the Royal Dublin Society, addressed to Lord *Francis Leveson Gower.*

Royal Dublin Society, September 1829.

The Royal Dublin Society, in returning, pursuant to the order of the Right Honourable Lord Francis Leveson Gower, dated 25th August 1829, an estimate of the expenses of their establishment for the ensuing year, beg leave to represent that their Society was incorporated by Royal charter as early as the reign of George the Second, for the improvement of Ireland generally; that their establishment gradually attained its present importance through the continued favour and bounty of Parliament; and that the utility thereof may be appreciated from the circumstance of the example which was first set by the Royal Dublin Society having been followed, not only in Great Britain but on the Continent, in the formation of numerous institutions on a plan somewhat similar, though in no instance so extended as theirs. That their valuable library may be at all times consulted; and that their schools for modelling, for sculpture, and for drawing; their lectures on various sciences and the useful arts, on Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Mining, Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, &c., as well as their extensive museums stored with objects illustrative of nature, of science and art, are thrown open to the public gratuitously, and are the only places where the same general and important information is obtainable, either in Dublin or Ireland.

That the establishment is not merely resorted to by the youth of Ireland, but by the numerous students who, since Dublin has acquired celebrity for the excellence and the cheapness of its anatomical schools, annually arrive from England, from Scotland, and from the British colonies and dependencies; by whose means, more especially in the future capacity of army and navy surgeons, the sciences and the general information obtained at the establishment of the Royal Dublin Society are diffused over the most distant parts of the vast possessions of Great Britain; and, in many instances, new resources opened thereby to the nation, and new fields for commercial enterprise.

That the apartments at present used for the general museum are inadequate to contain the specimens which are yearly added, whether by donation or purchase, and that a new gallery for the purpose is essentially necessary to the well-being of the establishment. That this museum is, in fact, the great national museum of Ireland; and, as such, the Society venture to hope it may be considered deserving of additional Parliamentary aid, in proportion with the British Museum, for the enlargement of which such liberal allowances have latterly been made. That for this purpose, the Society have put down in their estimate the sum of 1,500 *l.*, with which addition to the usual grant, the total amount would still fall considerably short of the annual grants which they received from the Irish Parliament, their original patrons; as well as short of the grants, which for a series of years they regularly received from the Imperial Parliament, and upon the continuation of which, without abatement, the Society had confidently relied, when they entered upon their present premises and made arrangements for the enlargement and improvement of their establishment.

Copy of a LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord *Francis Leveson Gower* to *E. Hardman,* Esq. Assistant Secretary to the Dublin Society.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 24th November 1829.

With reference to my letter of the 31st July last, referring to the reports of the Select Committee on the Irish Miscellaneous Estimates, I am to request you will acquaint me, for the Lord Lieutenant's information, with the measures adopted by the Society thereupon.

I am, &c.

(signed) *F. Leveson Gower.*

No. 3. Correspondence between the Irish Government and the Royal Dublin Society.

COPY of a LETTER from *E. Hardman*, Esq. Assistant Secretary to the Royal Dublin Society, to Lord *Francis Leveson Gower*.

Royal Dublin Society House, Kildare-street,
25th November 1829.

My Lord,

I HAD the honour to receive your Lordship's letter of the 24th instant, referring to your former communication of 31st July last; and I am directed to inform your Lordship, for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that your Lordship's first letter was received here during the summer recess, when the Royal Dublin Society do not hold any meetings; viz. in the months of August, September and October; that on the re-assembling of the Society in the beginning of the present month, it was laid before them, and they immediately referred it to a special committee, which has been, and is at this moment engaged in the consideration of the report which accompanied it, and the preparation of an answer thereto; and so soon as they shall have been enabled to mature a report on the subject, and submit it to the Society at large for their consideration, I shall have the honour of transmitting the result to your Lordship, for the Lord Lieutenant's information.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ed. Hardman*, Assistant Secretary.

COPY of a LETTER from *E. Hardman*, Esq. Assistant Secretary to the Royal Dublin Society to Lord *Francis Leveson Gower*.

Royal Dublin Society House, Kildare-street,
4th December 1829.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st July last, accompanied by a Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Irish Miscellaneous Estimates, and desiring the Royal Dublin Society to take into consideration the best mode of effecting the objects recommended therein.

Your Lordship's letter having been received during the summer recess, could not have been laid before the Society, until they re-assembled on the first Thursday in November, when it was immediately referred to a select committee for consideration, as stated to your Lordship in my letter of 26th November.

I am now directed to acquaint your Lordship, for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that it is the anxious desire of the Society to adopt the suggestions contained in that Report, so far as is practicable.

With respect to the library, the Society desires me to state, that the purchase of the books, and of the transactions of other societies, and of the periodical works of science, has been for many years limited to publications suited to a scientific and literary society; and the library committee has been again directed to adhere most strictly to the suggestions contained in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Irish Estimates.

With respect to the lectures delivered by the professors, the Society fears that any produce which they could anticipate from annexing a price to admission would be so small as completely to exclude the prospect of any pecuniary advantage, worthy of consideration, being derived from that source. The class of persons in the habit of attending these lectures consists, for the most part, of students, and of young persons in a walk of life too humble to enable them to pay a sufficient sum to realize such an expectation.

The object of the Society has always been to diffuse useful knowledge as extensively as possible, and the interest excited by these lectures is best evinced by the number who attend them; a number, in the last year, little short of 3,000 persons. But the Society is perfectly ready to make the experiment of fixing a price to admission to lectures in the departments pointed out in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons.

The Society directs me further to state, that the delivery of lectures is but a part of the duties performed by the professors, who are ready at all reasonable times to afford information to the public, more particularly to manufacturers, in all matters relative to their several occupations; and that information of this nature has been communicated to a very great extent.

With respect to the admission of members, I am directed to state, that the Society is enjoined by the express terms of its charter, to proceed by election; and the Society is humbly of opinion that this mode of admission has never operated to the injury of the public. In the course of near 30 years there have not been above four instances of the rejection of a candidate, while the number elected since the year 1800 has been 739.

The Society humbly conceives, that the abandonment of all power of rejection (if it were practicable) would be pregnant with consequences highly injurious, if not absolutely destructive of the well-being of the Society, and the proper management and government of its internal affairs.

With respect to the principle of annual subscriptions, I am directed to state, that by the original constitution of the Society, members, when elected, had the option of paying 20 guineas as a subscription for life, or 10 guineas on admission, and two guineas annually;

No. 3. Correspondence between the Irish Government and the Royal Dublin Society.

but so much difficulty was experienced in collecting these annual subscriptions from members resident in every part of Ireland, and many residing out of the country, that it became a matter of necessity, some years since, to alter the system, and to compound with members then largely in arrear, by enabling them, on the payment of a certain sum, to become life subscribers.

The Society is confirmed in its view of the expediency of the change alluded to, by the consideration, that other institutions in this country, hitherto supported by annual subscriptions, have fallen or are falling into decay, from the impossibility of maintaining themselves by that means.

If, notwithstanding, it shall be the pleasure of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant to desire that annual subscriptions shall be again resorted to, in the case of members hereafter to be elected, I am directed to observe to your Lordship, that the measure could not, by the constitution of the Society, be acted on before June next, as it is necessary that the alteration of a bye-law shall be proposed at the first general stated meeting after notice given, which will not occur before March next, and then remain for confirmation until the following general stated meeting, which will not be until June.

The Royal Dublin Society, desirous of taking this opportunity to lay before your Lordship the general objects of the Institution, and the advantages derived to the public from its establishment, has directed me to state that the Society maintains five professors; namely, of Chemistry, of Mineralogy, Mining, Natural Philosophy, and Botany, to give lectures on these subjects, of most extensive practical utility, and has supplied them with apparatus, not only adapted for the illustration of the principle of the arts and sciences, but also for the exhibition of experiments, on a scale not attainable by private means.

A very commodious theatre has been erected, in which the professors deliver their lectures; this is capable of containing near 500 persons, and it is generally well filled, which the Society considers a gratifying proof of the estimation in which these lectures are held by the public.

The schools for instruction in the ornamental arts form also a branch of the establishment, of great practical utility, comprehending figure drawing, landscape and ornament; architecture and sculpture; and a ready admission is given to all young persons, properly recommended, who evince any talent for these arts. There are always more than 200 pupils in the schools; it is therefore evident that such a course of instruction must exercise a very extensive influence on the trades and manufactures of the country, and that great service is thereby rendered to the architect, the sculptor, the engraver, the glass-cutter, the porcelain manufacturer, the calico-printer, the cabinet-maker, the surveyor, and the engineer. The schools are amply supplied with models, the expense of which could not be defrayed without public aid.

The Society feels a pride in adding, that some of the most distinguished masters of the arts of painting and of sculpture were educated in this Institution, and cultivated under the auspices of this Society those talents which have raised them to a high reputation in other countries.

With respect to the museum of the Society, it is in strictness the national museum of Ireland, and is an appendage to its establishment particularly valuable in a country poor in such public repositories; it contains collections in the several departments of national history, and an interesting assemblage of antiquities and works of art, and in particular it contains a large collection, every day increasing, of the mineralogical productions of Ireland; and this branch of natural history is, in fact, indebted to the Society for its introduction into this part of the United Kingdom.

The museum excites an important interest in the public, as evinced by the number of its visitors, amounting during the present year to upwards of 30,000 persons; but it must, from the extensive nature of such establishments, depend (like the British Museum and the museum at Paris) to a considerable degree on national support as well as on private contributions.

It is hoped that it has some claim to share in the bounty of Parliament, so amply extended to the British Museum, in a city and in a country where wealth and the sources of information are so far more abundant.

The protection afforded to the Society by the Irish Legislature was uniform. One of the last Acts of the Irish Parliament had for its object the maintenance of this Institution; so large a sum as 15,000 *l.* was appropriated in the year 1800, for the purposes of its establishment; the Parliament thus evincing, in the last hour of its existence, its sense of the value of the Royal Dublin Society, and committing, at the moment of its dissolution, its favourite institution to the protection of that body to which it was about to transfer the superintendence of the general interests of Ireland.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ed. Hardman,* Assistant Secretary.

— No. 4. —

No. 4. Visitors.

RETURN of Visitors to the Museum of the *Royal Dublin Society*.

1831, from 1 January to 31 December:		1833:	
On public days	36,658	On public days	22,939
On private days	1,655	On private days	1,836
	38,318		24,775
1832, from 1 January to 30 June:		1834, from 1 January to 16 December:	
On public days	15,633	On public days	23,834
On private days	814	On private days	1,764
	16,447		25,597

The Museum closed for cleaning.

Extracted from the Printed Minutes of the Society's Proceedings.

Isaac Weld, Hon. Sec.

— No. 5. —

No. 5. Adjudication of Premiums.

ADJUDICATION of Premiums at the Second Annual Exhibition of Irish Manufactures, Productions, and Invention, at the *Royal Dublin Society*'s House, May 1835.

Cat. No.	ARTICLE.	EXHIBITOR.	PREMIUM.
1	Impressions of seals engraved by	R. Mosely, 31, Bachelor's-walk -	small silver med.
3	Assortment of pins, manufactured in imitation of London pins.	Mark Flower, 177, Church-street	ditto ditto.
5	A flint glass maker's pot, made of Irish clay, from Coal Island, County Tyrone, (the first ever made).	- - John Stephens, conductor of flint glass works, near Belfast.	large ditto.
18	Large silver salver, designed and chased by - - - -	- - Edward Lor. Percy, late pupil in the R. D. S. drawing-schools.	ditto ditto.
20	Model of a temple at Nismes, in cork wood.	A. F. - - - - - -	small ditto.
29	An octagon table of Irish elm -	S. Jamar, 25, Lower Ormond-quay	ditto ditto.
35	A round table, Indian wood, and Irish bog yew.	- - George Gillington, 119, Abbey-street.	large ditto.
42	Five rolls stained paper - -	John O'Brien, 48, Henry-street -	small ditto.
46, 47	Eight ditto ditto - - - / One print for staining paper -	P. Boylan, 102, Grafton-street -	large ditto.
48	Specimens of cotton stockings -	- - Smith & Co. Balbriggan Warehouse, 26, Lower Abbey-street.	ditto ditto.
49	A case of cutlery - - -	— Holmes, 20, Christchurch place	small ditto.
51	One dozen fine cambric pocket handkerchiefs.	- - Thomas Richardson, Springfield, county of Down.	ditto ditto.
53	Model of a high-pressure steam-engine, with force pump.	- - Richard Barrett, 44, Exchequer-street.	ditto ditto.
64	Four tanned hides - - -	Wm. Ord, 80, Cork-street - -	large ditto.
71	One double gun - - -	M. & J. Pattison, 17, Crampton-ct.	small ditto.
85 to 92	An assortment of agricultural implements.	- - Courtney & Stephens, Blackhall-place.	large ditto.
93	A loo table - - - -	G. Bramble, 13, Aungier-street -	small ditto.
95	Specimens of Irish productions and art in jewellery.	G. Browne, 3, Fownes's-street -	ditto ditto.
97	A case of cutlery, containing, in particular, specimens of steel forks, the first manufactured in Ireland these 30 years.	- - Richard Yeates and Co. 18, Grafton-street.	large ditto.
103	A cast-iron billiard-table - -	Thomas Grubb, Parnell-place -	ditto ditto.
112	A large chaise hide - - -	John Burton, 48, Back-lane -	small ditto.
116	Two harps - - - - -	Mr. Jackson, 7, Molesworth-street	large ditto.
117	A box of pigments - - -	Mr. Roberts, 16, Capel-street -	small ditto.
120	A piece of oilcloth, 21 feet wide and 60 feet long.	P. Boylan, 102, Grafton-street -	ditto ditto.
125	Irish manufactured fish-hooks -	John Phillips, 1, Ellis's-quay -	ditto ditto.

(*continued*)

No. 5. Adjudication of Premiums.

Cat. No.	ARTICLE.	EXHIBITOR.	PREMIUM.
126	Two lathes with apparatus - -	Yeates & Son, 2, Grafton-street -	large silver medal.
129	Three pieces of fine linen - -	John & Wm. Charley, Belfast -	small ditto.
140 to 145	A case containing a variety of mechanical articles.	Kennan & Son, 19, Fishamble-str.	large ditto.
146	Two pieces of printed calico -	- - Waldron, Dodd, Carter & Co. Rathgar.	small ditto.
148	Thirteen coils of rope - -	Eland Birch, 49, Thomas-street -	ditto ditto.
153	A rich cut-glass flower vase and dish.	- - Gatchell, Walpole & Co. Waterford.	large ditto.
164	An embroidered shawl - -	- - Agnus, of the Repository, Grafton-street.	small ditto.
166	A case of pharmaceutic preparations.	Mr. Fergusson, 38, Mary-street -	ditto ditto.
167	Nine strings of glue - - -	Thomas Glennon, Watling-street	ditto ditto.
171	A piece of white figured tabinet -	R. Atkinson, 31, College-green -	large ditto.
178	Specimens of cotton stockings -	Stephen Fullam, Balbriggan -	small ditto.
179	A case of seals of buffalo-horn, with impressions.	Mr. Matthews, 18, Portland-street	ditto ditto.
182	A round table of Irish oak - -	- - Thomas Halbert, Kilmullen, N. T. Mount Kennedy, county of Wicklow.	ditto ditto.
187 & 188	Articles of cutlery - - -	- - Samuel Lamprey, 28, Dame-street.	ditto ditto.
191	Articles of German silver - -	Charles Keating, 48, Henry-street	ditto ditto.
192	A lace veil - - - - -	James Forest, 101, Grafton-street	ditto ditto.
196	A musical eight-day clock -	- - Edw. Smith, 49, Lower Sackville-street.	ditto ditto.
199	A rosewood writing-desk, with inlaid border, &c.	- - George Austin, 7, St. Andrew-street.	large ditto.
200	Hats - - - - - -	- - Christopher M'Auley, 46, Temple-bar.	small ditto.
202 to 204	Printed muslins, twills, and machinery.	J. & J. Duffey & Co. Ball's-bridge	large ditto.
211	A carpet, knitted by a girl in the Foundling Hospital.	- - Mrs. Clifford, Foundling Hospital, James'-street.	ditto ditto.
212	A chandelier lamp, with newly-invented mode of raising and lowering.	John Milner, Fleet-street - -	ditto ditto.
218	A fancy work-table - - -	Francis Drew, 41, Jervis-street -	ditto ditto.
219	A shewboard of wood letters -	- - Thomas Matthew Ray, 47, Henry-street.	small ditto.
222 to 231	An assortment of fire-arms -	Wm. & J. Rigby, 24, Suffolk-str.	large ditto.
236	A case of stereotype - - -	M. Hanvey, 26, Charles-street -	small ditto.
237	Specimens of printing - -	P. Dixon Hardy, 3, Cecilia-street	large ditto.
240	An improved truss - - -	Mr. Kelly, 71, Fleet-street -	small ditto.
241	Three specimens of Scagliola columns and pedestals.	- - P. & T. M'Anaspie, 37, Great Brunswick-street.	large ditto.
242 to 246	Carpeting and hearth-rugs - -	Patrick Sheridan, 33, Pimlico -	ditto ditto.
247	A printed specimen of a map of Ireland.	Ormond Printing House - -	small ditto.
248 to 251	Specimens of hair cloth - -	Thomas Kane, 150, Francis-street	ditto ditto.
254	A position and repeating micrometer.	Thomas Grubb, Parnell-place -	ditto ditto.
259	Two pieces of sail-cloth - -	Edward Atkinson, 49, Cork-street	ditto ditto.
260	Specimens of coach-lace, and car-coverings.	Wm. Fry & Co. 30, Dame-street	large ditto.
261 to 273	Linens, sheetings, and double damask table-linen.	Michael Andrews Adoyne, Belfast	the gold medal.
279	A chamber-organ - - -	William Telford, 45, Bride-street	large ditto.
282	Specimens of gold and silver embroidery and lace.	Sir N. W. Brady, 43, Dame-street	small ditto.
283 to 287	A variety of articles of lace, and lace veils.	Henry Colston, Kells - -	large ditto.
290	Venetian stair-carpeting - -	F. Alexander, 12, Castle-street -	small ditto.
291	Hats - - - - -	- - Wright & Stanley, 11, Lower Ormond-quay.	large ditto.
294	A frame of medals - - -	Wm. Woodhouse, 33, Strand-str.	small ditto.

No. 5. Adjudication of Premiums.

Cat. No.	ARTICLE.	EXHIBITOR.	PREMIUM.
277 to 299	Specimens of stained glass - -	- - T. B. Bradley, 27, William-street; formerly a student in the R. D. S. drawing-schools.	large silver medal.
300	A gentleman's dress boots - -	Edw. Cook, 36, Kildare-street -	small ditto.
301	A piano-forte, Queen's pattern -	- - Samuel Moreland, 63, Mecklenburgh-street.	large ditto.
313	A stained glass window - -	- - Edw. Low & Son, 10, Marlborough-street.	small ditto.
315	Nine rolls stained paper - -	James Boswell, Bachelor's-walk -	ditto ditto.
323	Various articles of sadlery - -	W. R. Box, 70, Abbey-street -	large ditto.
329	A case of jewellery - - -	Edmond Johnson, 5, Fleet-street	small ditto.
331	A piece of black silk velvet -	Edw. Jones, 27, Eustace-street -	ditto ditto.
336	A piece of plain tabinet - -	Edw. Jones, —— - - - -	ditto ditto.
340	Fourteen pieces superfine cloth, of various colours - - Two pieces superfine casimere -	O. Willans & Sons - - -	large silver medal.
345	A mercurial pendulum clock -	William Milton, 64, Stephen-str.	ditto ditto.
347	A double pumping engine - -	- - Lamprey, Rendell & Lamprey, 13, Bachelor's-walk.	ditto ditto.
352	An ornamented saddle - -	J. Ward, 9, Dame-street - -	ditto ditto.
353	A damask napkin - - -	- - Messrs. Coulsons, Lisburn & Linen Hall, Dublin.	ditto ditto.

— No. 6. —

No. 6. Committees.

RETURN of the several COMMITTEES of the *Royal Dublin Society*, with the Names of Members composing the same; 1836.

Committee of *Agriculture*, 21.—Elected the 5th February 1836:

George Tuthill, Joseph Hone, Robert La Touche, Fenton Hort, A. H. C. Pollock, esqrs.; Lieut.-col. Palliser; J. P. Garnett, William Filgate, John S. Rochfort, Charles W. Hamilton, Leland Crosthwait, Simon Foot, James Corballis, Robert Shaw, Henry Hutton, Richard Griffith, Anthony S. Hussey, Nathaniel Hone, jun., William Owen, William Sherrard, and John Cornwall, esqrs.
Day of Meeting, Wednesday, Three o'clock.

Committee of *Botany*, 9.—Elected on Thursday, 10th December 1835:

Leland Crosthwait, esq.; Doctor Harty, Doctor West; I. M. D'Olier, Edward Croker, Simon Foot, H. W. Mulvany, Robert Shaw, and John George, jun., esqrs.
Day of Meeting, Monday, Three o'clock.

Committee of *Chemistry* and *Mineralogy*, 9.—Elected on Thursday, 10th December 1835:

W. C. Beatty, esq. M. D.; Doctor D'Olier, Doctor Meyler; John Duffy, William Hargrave, Alexander Read, William Willans, Richard Griffith, and Edward Clibborn, esqrs.
Day of Meeting, Friday, Three o'Clock.

The *House* Committee, 9.—Elected on Thursday, 3d December 1835:

John Hughes, P. T. Flood, B. B. Johnson, Thomas Conolly, esqrs.; Sir Edward Stanley; William Walsh, Arthur H. Griffith, George Connor, and Thomas Ardill, esqrs.
Day of Meeting, Friday, Four o'clock.

Committee of *Museum* and *Natural History*, 9.—Elected on Thursday, 4th February 1836:

Howard Cooke, esq.; Sir E. Stanley; Dr. William Beatty; John Oliver, esq.; Dr. Meyler; John Hart, A. P. Aylmer, R. T. Evanson, M.D., and Arthur H. Griffith, esqrs.
Day of Meeting, Tuesday, Two o'clock.

Committee of *Economy*, 9.—Elected on Thursday, 17th December 1835:

Doctor Darley; Doctor Hugh Ferguson; R. M. Peile, esq.; Doctor Orpen; William Haughton; R. R. Guinness, esqrs.; Sir Thomas M'Kenny, Bart.; Edward Tierney, and George Pim, esqrs.
Day of Meeting, Saturday, Three o'clock.

Committee of *Fine Arts*, 9.—Elected on Thursday, 17th December 1835:

George Cash, Martin Cregan, Richard Dunne, Alexander Carroll, A. P. Aylmer, Henry Maning, I. M. D'Olier, Daniel M'Kay, and Frederick Darley, jun., esqrs.
Day of Meeting, Wednesday, Three o'clock.

Library Committee, 9.—Elected on Thursday, 21st January 1836:

Edward R. P. Colles, John M'Kay, Brindley Hone, esqrs.; Doctor West; John George, jun., Richard Hemphill, John Anster, John Hare, and John Robert Boyd, esqrs.
Day of Meeting, Tuesday, Half-past Three o'clock.

Natural Philosophy Committee, 9.—Elected on Thursday, 21st January 1836:

R. T. Evanson, John Hart, Henry Adair, Howard Cooke, Charles Putland, John Duffy, jun., Bernard Mullins, John Oliver, and Edward Clibborn, esqrs.
Day of Meeting, Thursday, One o'clock.

Ed. Hardman, Assistant Secretary.

— No. 7. —

No. 7. Officers.

NAMES of the several OFFICERS of the *Royal Dublin Society*, elected November 1835.

Vice-Presidents:—Right Hon. Earl of Meath, Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., the Hon. Baron Foster, Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron Joy, John Boyd, esq., Marquis of Downshire, James Naper, esq.

Secretaries:—Isaac Weld and Robert Butler Bryan, esqrs.; Edward Hardman, esq., Assistant Secretary.

P. T. Wilson, esq., Register and Housekeeper, Edmund Davy, esq., Professor of Chemistry, Doctor Scouler, Professor of Mineralogy, Doctor S. Litton, Professor of Botany, Robert J. Kane, esq., Lecturer in Natural Philosophy, John Patten, esq., Librarian and Corrector of the Press, Mr. R. L. West, Master of the Figure Drawing School, Mr. H. Brocas, Master of the School for Ornament and Landscape Drawing, Mr. Henry Aaron Baker, Master of the School for Architecture, Mr. J. Smith, Master of the School for Sculpture, Mr. Ninian Nivan, Curator of Botanic Garden.

Ed. Hardman, Assistant Secretary.

— No. 8. —

No. 8. Selected Committee.

SELECTED COMMITTEE, elected February 1836.

Isaac M. D'Olier, Simon Foot, esqrs., Committee of Botany.

Richard Griffith, John Duffy, esqrs., Committee of Chemistry.

Henry Maning, George Cush, esqrs., Committee of Fine Arts.

Doctor Orpen, Edward Tierney, esqrs., Committee of Economy.

Sir E. Stanley, P. T. Flood, esq., Committee of House.

Doctor West, John M'Kay, esq., Committee of Library.

W. C. Beatty, esq., M. D., Doctor Meyler, Committee of Museum.

John Hart, Charles Putland, esqrs., Committee of Natural Philosophy.

Ed. Hardman, Assistant Secretary.

— No. 9. —

No. 9. Premiums.

A RETURN of the PREMIUMS awarded in the several Departments in the last Five Years.

Year.	AGRICULTURE.	FINE ARTS.	MANUFACTURES.	GENERAL PURPOSES.
	£. s.	£.	£. s. d.	
1831	Medals, value 16 16 Money - 20 –	Money premiums 102	- - Nil. - - -	- - Nil.
1832	Medals - 31 5	- ditto - - - 50	- - Nil. - - -	- - Nil. £.
1833	ditto - - 46 5	- ditto - - - 50	- - Nil. - - -	Medals, value - 15
1834	ditto - - 53 15	- ditto - - - 50	Medals, value 24 1 –	- ditto - - 15
1835	ditto - *27 5	- ditto - - - 50	- ditto - 71 7 2	- ditto - - 10
1836	ditto - - 53 9	" - - - -	- - - -	Money premiums 44 For finest prepared flax from plants which have borne seed; best plans for cottages and farm-houses.

* No gold medals awarded in 1835.

Ed. Hardman, Assistant Secretary.

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— No. 10. —

A RETURN of Books purchased for the LIBRARY of the *Royal Dublin Society*, during the years 1832, 1833, 1834.

No. 10. Books purchased for the Dublin Society Library.

1.—For the year 1832.

Lindley's Synopsis of the British Flora.
Wilson and Buonaparte's Ornithology, 3 vols. 8vo.
Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy, 2 vols. 8vo.
Index to Acts of Parliament, latest.
Babbage on Manufactures.
The Horse, by the Society of Useful Knowledge.
Heeren's Historical Researches, 2 vols. 8vo.
Don's Gardener's Dictionary, 1 & 2 vol. 4to.
Worrall's Tableau of Painters.
Montague on Shells, 4to.
Turton's British Shells.
Gorton's Topographical Dictionary, 3 vols. 8vo.
M'Gregor's America, 2 vols. 8vo.
Griffiths' Cuvier, parts 33 & 34.
Reid's Bibliotheca Scoto Celtica.
James's History of Charlemagne.
Turner's Chemistry, last edition.
Daubeny's Atomic Theory.
Brewster's Life of Newton.
Todd's History of Rajasthan, 2 vols. imperial 4to.
Library of Useful Knowledge, Planting.
Ditto ditto Farming Series.
Lindley's Elements of Botany.
Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux Mouches.
Ditto ditto Colibris.
Bouchette's North America, 2 vols. 4to.
Rose's Manual of Chemistry.
Cobbett's Woodlands.
Lindley on Fruit Trees.
De Luc's Geology.
Nautical Almanack for 1833.
Brewster's Natural Magic.
Lewin's British Birds, l. p. 8 vols. in 4.
Antiquities in the British Museum, 3 vols. 4to.
English School of Painting, 3 vols.
Library of the Fine Arts, 1st series, 4 vo . 8vo.
Ditto, new series.
Annals of Tiviotdale, 4to.
Etruscan, Greek, and Roman Antiquities, by Sir Wm. Hamilton, 2 vols. folio.
Memoirs of Gregorio Panzani.
Vindiciæ Catholicorum Hiberniæ, per Sir R. Beling.
Lardner's Cyclopedia, vols. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.
Stow's Chronicles, folio.
Brady's England, folio.
——— Old English Tracts, folio.
Speed's Britain, folio.
D'Ewes' Journal, folio.
Burnet's Memoirs of the Hamiltons, folio.
Walker's Discourses, folio.
Ædes' Walpolianæ, 4to.
Newcome's St. Albans, 4to.
Malcolm's London, 4 vols. 4to.
Manual des Curieux et des Amateurs des Arts, 8 vols.
Idé Générale d'une Collection Complete d'Estampes.
Hollar's Works, by Vertue.
Bromley's Engraved British Portraits.
Tassie's Descriptive Catalogue of Gems, 2 vols. 4to.
Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins, by Ducarel, 4to
Haym's British Treasury, 2 vols. 4to.
Life of Michael Angelo, by Duppa.
Topography of Troy, by Sir Wm. Gell, fol.
Céremonies et Coutumes Religieuses de tous les Peuples du Monde, par Picart, 9 vols. fol.
Superstitions Anciennes et Modernes, 2 vols. fol.
Blanchinus de Kalendario et Cyclo Cæsario, &c.
Gesta Pontificum Romanorum, 2 vols. fol.
Asiatic Researches, 10 vols. 4to.
Jacobi Facciolati Totius Latinitatis Lexicon, à Bailey, 2 vols.
Thuani Historia sui Temporis.
Exposition on the Fallacies of Rent.
Young's Ireland, 2 vols.
Tour in Ireland.
Petty's Political Survey.
Keating's History of Ireland, 2 vols.
O'Connor's Historical Address and Columbanus, 2 vols.
Baretti's Italian Dictionary, 4to.
Codice di Napoleone il Grande pel regno d'Italia, 4to.
Napoleonide di Stefano Egidio Petroni.

Presented.

Memoirs on the Pearly Nautilus.
Suggestions for the Establishment of a Naval University.
Second part of 4th vol. of Philadelphia Philosophical Transactions.

Purchased.

Schulze des Planzin Système, 8vo.
Guy Lussac, Cours de Chimie, 2 vols.
Bryan's Ireland.
Southgate's Catalogue of Coins.
Whitlock's Painter's Guide, 4to.
Cooper's Inscript. Græcarum.
Hooker's Icones Filicum.
Willich's Plantæ Asiaticæ, 10, 11, 12.
Martin's General Species Plantarum, royal fol.
Wright's Indian Botany.
Agardh Systama Algarum.
Teedman's Physiologie.
Chaptal Chimie Appliquée à l'Agriculture, 2 vol.
Stewart's Residence in America, 2 vols.
Bouchette's Maps of Quebec and Trois Rivieres.
Ditto Montreal.
Ireland as she was, is, and ought to be.
Griffiths' Cuvier, 31, 35, 36.
Smith's English Flora.
Newman's Spanish Dictionary.
Prichart's Microscopic Cabinet.
Trevoram's Giologia, 6 tom.
Frie's Systema Mycologium.
Link Elementa Philosoph. Botanicæ.
Burke's Peerage.
Lyell's Geology, 3 vols.
Cooper's Account of Public Records, 2 vols.
Journal of a Voyage from Calcutta to Van Diemen's Land.
Henderson's New South Wales.
Bakewell's Travels in Tarantoire.
Coddington's Optics.
Jameson's Journal.
Mirror of Parliament, 86 to 195.
Burke's Dormant Peerage.
——— Commoners, 1 part.
O'Brien's Irish Dictionary.
Wood's Conchology.
Griffiths' Cuvier.
Lardner's Cyclopedia, 37 to 44.
Stewart's Philosophy.
Académie des Sciences, 68 tom. 4to.
Malcome's Sketches of the Sikhs.
Report on Amendment of Silver Coin.
Young's Political Arithmetic.
Link's Travels in Portugal and Spain.
Glass's History of the Canary Islands.
Bibliotheca Hist. 1 and 4.
Smith's Natural Hist. Birds.

 (*continued*)

No. 10.
Books purchased for the Dublin Society Library.

Spence's Agriculture.
Amos's Minutes of Agriculture and Planting, 4to.
View of the Irish Society.
Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of England, 5 vols. 4to.
Annual Register.
Portugal Illustrated.
Catalogue de l'Œuvre de Rembrandt, par Bartsch, 2.
Lindley's Fossil Flora.
Archæologia, 22, 23, 24.
The usual Literary and Scientific Periodicals taken in continuation.

Presented to the Library.

Transactions of the Royal Society, 1830-1-2.
Bengal Primer, by Johnson.
Transactions Royal Irish Academy, vol. 16, part 2.
Commentaries on Ireland.
Abstract of Royal Society Transactions.
Ordnance Survey of Derry.
Ordnance Surveys of Great Britain.
Geographical Dictionary, by Bernar.
Annual Report of Military and Naval Library and Museum.

Transcribed from the 69th volume of the Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society.

Isaac Weld, Hon. Secy.

II.—For the Year 1833.

Sturt's Australia, 2 vols.
Owen's Voyage to Africa, 2 vols.
Mantell's Geology.
Irish Flora.
Secretary's Assistant.
Rennie's Alphabet of Gardening.
Great Britain in 1833, 2 vols.
Jessie's Gleanings in Natural History.
Tables of Revenue, Population, &c. fol.
D'Alton's Antiquities—Meath.
Berzelius's Chimie.
Turpin's Iconograf. Végétale.
Dunal Hist. de Solanum, 4to.
Risso, Hist. des Orangêrs. fol.
St. Hilaire, Plantes des Brazils, 4to.
Martin Doyle's Works.
Weiche and Stee's Rubi Germanic.
Magure.
Essai sur les Dedoublemens d'Organe Veg.
Redding on Wines.
Archer's Travels, 2 vols.
Parnel on Roads.
Gould's British Birds, 3, fol.
Bakewell's Geology.
O'Brien's Round Towers.
Breton's New South Wales.
Hort. Wobernensis.
Vattel's Law of Nations.
Edinburgh Gazetteer, 6 vols.
Whewell's Astronomy.
Kidd on Man.
Bell on the Hand.
Proutt's Chemistry.
Chalmers on Man.
Philipps on Painting.
Flaxman's Anatomical Studies.
Nautical Almanac, 8vo.
Decandolle Organographia Veg. 2 vols. fol.
Martin's British Colonies, 8vo.
Report on Poor Laws.
Longfield's Political Economy.
Wilson's Entomologia Edinburgh.
Rush's Residence in London.
Men and Manners in America, 2 vols.
Whately on Secondary Punishments.
M'Neil's Tables.
Wheatly on Political Economy.
Glance at Ship Canals.
Sedgewick's Letter to Rate-Payers.
Maddock's Travels, 2 vols.
Mangles and Irby's Travels.
Cook's Sketches in Spain, 2 vols.
Hughes' Albania.
Madden's Travels, 2 vols.
Whewell's Mechanics.
Tagart's Canada, 2 vols.
Ferguson's Canada.
Topland's Perspective.
Moor's Swan River.
Roget's Phisiology.
Memoirs of Salt, 2 vols.
Beckford's Travels in Italy, 2 vols.
Raleigh's History of the World, 6 vols.
De Hibernia and Antiquit.—J. Waræ.
Report on Scottish Union.
Anecdotes of Heraldry, 4to.
Strutt's Sylva Brittan. 4to.
Murphy's Batalha, fol.
Trades' Union.
De la Bêche Geology, 4to.
M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary.
Plan Improvement Ireland.
Lowe's Practical Agriculture.
Carve's Itinerary.
Lardner's Cyclopedia.
Griffiths' Cuvier.
Sowerby's Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells.
Library of Useful Knowledge.
Mirror of Parliament.

List of Periodicals taken in regularly.

Farmer's Magazine.
Blackwood.
Botanic Magazine.
Edwards's Botanical Register.
Dublin Penny Journal.
Farmer's Series.
Jameson's Journal.
London Farmer's Magazine.
Library of Fine Arts.
London Gardener's Magazine.
Mechanic's Magazine.
Navy and Army Lists.
North American Review.
Philosophical Magazine.
Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.
Quarterly Journal of Education.
Rennie's Gardener's Magazine.
Repertory of Arts.
Westminster Review.
University Magazine.
Irish Gardener's Magazine.
Annales de Chimie.
Annales des Sciences Naturelles.
Quarterly Review.
Edinburgh Review.
Westminster Review.

Presentations to the Library.

Hebrew Bible and Grammar.
Instructions to Valuators.
Defence of Judicial Astronomy.
Rea's Flora—Ceres & Pomona.
Treatise on Book-keeping.
Sundry Catalogues of Books, Paintings, &c.
Survey of Great Britain.
New Piloting Directions.
Caves of Ballybunnian.—Co. Kerry.
Zoological Researches.
Treatise on Modern System of Governing Gaols, &c.
Memoir on Pentacrinus Europeus, &c.
Ordnance Survey, Great Britain.
Ordnance Survey Co. Antrim.
Irish Antiquarian Researches.
The Gael and the Cymbri.

Marshall's Digest, Population, Revenue, &c.
On Embalming, by Davidson.
Philosophical Transactions, Royal Society.
Descriptive Catalogues, Comparative Anatomy.
Transactions, Geological Society.
Parliamentary Writs.
Valor Ecclesiasticus.
Parliamentary Proceedings, Court of Chancery.
Lettres sur la Cour de Chancellerie.

No. 10.
Books purchased for the Dublin Society Library.

Transcribed from the 70th volume of the Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society

Isaac Weld, Hon. Sec^y.

III.—For the Year 1834.

Daubeny on Volcanos.
Scrope on Geology of France, 2 vols. 4to.
Witham on Fossil Vegetables, 4to.
Brard Minéralogie appliquée aux Arts, 3 vols.
Daubuisson Traité de Geognosie, 2 vols.
Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture.
Anecdotes of Heraldry and Chivalry.
Trades' Unions and Strikes.
De Hibernia—Ware.
Report, Appendix, Union England and Scotland, 3 vols.
Strutt's Sylva Britannica, 4to.
Raspaill's Organic Chemistry.
Arundel's Asia Minor.
Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence.
Clarendon's History, new edition, 8 vols.
Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography.
Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia, 18 vols. 4to.
Hastings's Natural History of Worcestershire.
History of Ireland.
Hamper's Life of Sir W. Dugdale.
Carve's Lyra, 4to.
Burnes' Travels in Bokhara, 3 vols.
Irish Protestants 1642, 4to.
Companion to Newspapers, 4to.
Blunt and Stevenson's Civil Engineer, 4to.
Wood on Railroads.
Dictionnaire Hist. par Moreri, 10 vols. fol.
Rondelet Art de Catir, 5 vols. 4to.
Normand Vignoles des Ouvriers, 4to.
Museum Cortonense.
Beethoven on Sound.
Turner's Chemistry.
Gordon on Locomotive Engines.
Boase on Primary Geology.
Philipps's Guide to Geology.
Whewell's Mechanics.
Whately's Logic.
Arfwarden's Travels, 2 vols.
Hinton's Topography of the United States.
Men and Manners in America, 2 vols.
Tresor de Numismatique.
Busby's Visit to the Vineyards of France.
Inglis's Tour of Ireland.
Northcroft's Parliamentary Register, 2 vols.
Bennett's Natural History of New South Wales.
Bubbles from the Brünnens.
Gutzlaff's Voyage to China.
Gutzlaff's History of China, 2 vols.
Bordwine on Fortification, 4to.
Memoir of Napier of Mercheson, 4to.
Hope's History of Architecture.
Sir William Gell's Rome, 2 vols.
Holman's Travels, 2 vols.
Foster's Voyage in the Chanticleer, 2 vols.
Auber's Outline of China.
M'Diarmid's Lives of British Statesmen.
St. John's Egypt, 2 vols.
Barrington's Historical Sketches of the Union.
Barrington's Rise and Fall of the Irish.
Life of Sir H. Davy, 2 vols.
Barrington's Personal Sketches.
Daniel's Turkish Grammar.
Lyell's Elements Geology.
Mathew's Diary of an Invalid.
Bloxham's Monumental Architecture.
Lang's History of New South Wales, 2 vols.
Martin Doyle's Works.
Tomline's Life of Pitt, 2 vols. 4to.
Lang's Polynesian Nations.
Marcet's Conversations on Chemistry.
Gregory's Practical Mechanics.
Mignon's Travels.
Lewis's West India Journal.
Catechism on Corn Laws.
Hansard's Typography.
Lord Collingwood's Life, &c.
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture.
Jacquemont's Letters from India, 2 vols.
Greener on the Gun.
Supplement to M'Culloch's Dictionary of Commerce.
New London Book Catalogue.
O'Berlin's Memoirs.
Antisceptic Manual.
Scott's Swift, 19 vols.
Roland on the Apple.
Muller's History of the Dorians.
Dictionnaire de Matiere Medical.
Gould's Birds.
Garden and Menagerie Zoological Society.
Field on Colours.
Combe's Phrenology.
Dugdale's St. Paul's Cathedral.
Voyage de l'Arabie par Laborde.
Strans Durkheim's Anatomy, 4to.
Wilkinson's Topography of Thebes.
Baines' History of the Cotton Manufacture.
Winter in Far West, 2 vols.
Tour in the Prairies.
Géognosie de St. Hélène.
Compend^m Annal. Eccles. Reg. Hib. 4to.
Ayre's New Zealand.
Flint's Mississippi.
Woolfe and Gandon's Vitruvius Britan., 2 vols. fol.
Richardson's Vitruvius Brit. 2 vols. fol.
Robinson's Vitruvius Brit. 3 parts.
Gwilt on Shadows.
Gwilt's Rudiments of Architecture.
Taylor and Cressy's Pisa, fol.
Paper Roofs.
Dallaway's Treatise on English Architecture.
Luton Chapel, fol.
Wild's Cathedrals, fol.
Goodwin's Architecture.
Sowerby's Conchology.
Hints on Improvement in Building.
Ross's Last Voyage, 4to.
Bentham's Works, 19 vols.
Valpy's Classics, large paper, 182 vols.
Williams's Inland Navigation.
Yarrell's British Fishes.

PRESENTATIONS to the LIBRARY.

Parliamentary Writs, vol. 2.
Valor Ecclesiast. Henr. VIII.
Parliamentary Proceedings, Court of Chancery.
Lettres sur la Cour de Chancellerie.
Population Returns, Great Britain, 3 vols. fol.
American Philosophical Transactions.
Anatomy of the Arteries.
Proceedings of the Zoological Society.
Ordnance Survey of Tyrone.
Plan for Abolishing Tithes.
Croly's Poetical Works.

No. 10. Books purchased for the Dublin Society Library.

Draft of Petition of Protestants to King of France, 1697.
Works of J. Muller, 6 vols.
Catalogue of Preparations Museum Surgeon's Hall.
Tables on Annuities.
The Christian Year.
Moveable Feasts for 171 Years.
On Ven. Disease.
Mécanique Celeste par Laplace, 3 vols.
Almanac du Commerce.
Sir Simon League the Traveller.
Voyage au Congo, &c.
Ordnance Survey, Down.
Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ, &c., from 19 King Stephen to 7 Geo. 4.
Arguments against Provision for Paupers.
Kevin's Bed.
Report of Zoological Council, Dublin.

Transcribed from the 71st volume of the Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society.

Isaac Weld, Hon. Secy.

— No. 11. —

No. 11. Receipts and Expenditure, 1833–1836.

COPY of ACCOUNTS of the *Royal Dublin Society* for Three Years, from 1 April 1833 to 31 March 1836, as furnished to the Commissioners of Accounts.

YEAR, FROM 1 APRIL 1833 TO 31 MARCH 1834.

THE CHARGE.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance from last account	772	4	2
Parliamentary grant of 1833	5,300	–	–
Dividend on stock	–	12	7
Sale of stock	920	2	7
Rent of field at Glasnevin, for two years	14	–	–
Members' admissions	1,533	–	–
TOTAL CHARGE £.	8,539	19	4

THE DISCHARGE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Observations.
Botanic Garden:							£. s. d.
Labourers, 52 weeks	290	14	–	–	–	–	In ordinary, 16 labourers.
House-maid, 5 quarters	13	2	6				Rents alone,
Bishop of Kildare, rent for one year, and renewal of leases	47	4	–	–	–	–	35 8 8
Treasurer, Christ Church, rent, and renewal of leases	25	19	9	–	–	–	4 12 4
Royal Canal Company, rent to 1st November 1833	23	1	7	–	–	–	23 1 6
Tithe, one year	3	6	6				
Parish cess, ditto	3	18	4				£.63 2 6
County cess, ditto	3	17	1				
Dumbarton Glass Company, glass for conservatories	4	3	–				
F. Burke - ditto - ditto	1	10	6				
W. Hopkins, repairs, conservatories	8	5	–				
C. M'Donald, gravel	15	–	–				
C. Moore, thatching house	6	12	–				
Ch. Marchant, smith's work	12	13	3				
Geo. Farrell, repairs (carpenters')	37	10	4				
Richard Austin, painting conservatories	21	11	2				
H. A. Baker, architect, superintending	1	16	6				
Thomas Piell, coals, conservatories	56	11	8				
E. Nowlan, flower-pots	7	–	6				
Gates & Son, meteorological instruments	13	9	6				
W. Hodges - ditto	10	15	–				
John White, collecting plants	10	–	–				
- Ditto - small sundries	1	16	3				
John Underwood, ditto	7	16	8				
Dom. Butler, carriage, plants	1	6	8				
Patrick Lawlor, for tan	2	12	–				
Robert Dingle, manure	2	10	–				
Botanic Garden				634	3	9	
Rent and Taxes:							
Hon. S. Hubert, rent, one year	277	7	9	–	–	–	for the lawn.
Duke of Leinster - ditto	250	13	1				
Paving corporation, one year's paving-tax	95	7	1				
Grand jury, one year's tax	17	17	6				

No. 11.
Receipts and Expenditure, 1833–1836.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Observations.
Rent and Taxes—*continued.*			
Parish cess, one year's tax	4 3 1		
Watch tax, half a year	2 15 4		
Pipe water, one year	4 3 –		
Minister's money, ditto	2 15 4		
National Insurance, one year's insurance	21 – 10		
Patriotic Insurance - - ditto	10 10 5		
Rent, Taxes and Insurance		686 13 5	
House, Repairs, Furniture, &c.:			
C. Marchant, iron-work, one year	13 7 5		
John Dwyer, stone-cutter, ditto	5 15 –		
George Farrell, repairs, carpenter's work	32 10 5		
William Wilson, repairs, slater's work	13 1 –		
Edward Drake, repairs, plumber's work	3 16 3		
James Boswell, repairs, painter's work	35 6 4		
Thomas Dunne, gravel for lawn	11 – –		
John Byrne, sweeping chimneys	2 2 –		
H. A. Baker, architect's superintendence	6 4 4		
James Burke, servant's sheeting	1 5 –		
- Ditto - rubbering	2 – 9		
Frederick Hodges, winding clocks, and keeping in order	2 2 –		
A. Morgan & Co., balloting-boxes	16 2 6		
S. M'Donogh, brushes	4 7 9		
P. A. & C. Leslie, cleaning articles	2 – 1		
P. T. Wilson, contingents	16 17 –		
House, Repairs, and Furniture		167 17 10	
Coals, Candles, &c.:			
Thomas Piell, coals, one year	81 9 8		
Samuel Lawrence, candles, soap, &c., ditto	24 17 6		
N. Spear, lamp-oil, ditto	6 – 6		
Coals, Candles, &c.		112 7 8	
Salaries and Wages:			
Edward Hardman, assistant-secretary, one year	200 – –		
P. J. Wilson, register and housekeeper, ditto	135 – –		
E. Davy, professor of chemistry, ditto	150 – –		
Dr. Litton, ditto of botany, ditto	150 – –		
Representatives, Sir Charles Giésecke, to 6th March 1833	50 – –		
- Ditto - James Lynch, to 20th May 1833	12 10 –		
John Stevelly, course of lectures, Experimental Philosophy	50 – –	- - -	- - Invited for the purpose, on the death of Mr. Lynch.
Representative, Frederick Craddock, to 5 May 1833	12 10 –		
John Patten, librarian	127 1 8		
R. West, master of figure-school, one year	80 – –		
H. A. Baker, master of architectural-school, ditto	80 – –		
H. Brocas, master of ornamental-school, ditto	80 – –		
John Smith, master of modelling-school, ditto	80 – –		
John Underwood, head gardener, ditto	92 6 –		
John White, under gardener, ditto	55 7 –		
Mr. Wilson, allowance for female servants	92 4 –		
Messengers, Library and Museum, porters and gate-keepers	269 10 5		
Salaries and Wages		1,716 9 1	
Clothing:			
Baird & Co., cloth for men servants	31 9 7		
W. H. Kelly, tailoring for ditto	6 15 –		
John Woodhouse, buttons for ditto	3 1 2		
P. Byrne, hats for ditto	5 2 –		
Men's working aprons	1 12 8		
Clothing		48 – 5	
Fine Arts:			
Premiums to pupils in schools	50 – –		
J. G. Davis, pattern drawings for ditto	40 – –		
P. Plunkett, attending exhibition, ditto	2 – –		
G. Murray, picture-frame	8 13 4		
John Laffin, carpenter's work, schools	1 8 2		
G. Farrell, ditto - - ditto	2 6 1		
Michael Leahy, modelling clay, ditto	9 12 6		
E. Nowlan - - ditto - - ditto	1 7 6		
Fine Arts		115 7 7	(*continued.*)

No. 11.
Receipts and Expenditure, 1833–1836.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Observations.
Natural Philosophy and Museum:							
James Lynch, use of apparatus for lectures	30	–	–				
James Plunkett, drawings for ditto	1	12	–				
Attendants, on Mr. Stevelly's lectures	3	3	–				
W. Edwards, glass-cases for museum	9	9	–				
H. A. Baker, plans for ditto	2	–	–				
George Farrell, articles for ditto	3	6	3				
Charles Marchant, ditto – ditto	1	17	6				
P. A. & C. Leslie, ditto – ditto	2	15	10				
J. Laffin – – ditto – ditto	4	1	9				
Natural Philosophy and Museum				58	5	4	
Chemistry and Mineralogy:							
Mr. Davy, for an assistant in laboratory	50	–	–				
James Lynch, chemical apparatus	21	14	6				
Mr. Davy, sundry contingents, laboratory	1	6	–				
P. A. & C. Leslie, ditto – – ditto	1	3	1				
Chemistry and Mineralogy				74	3	7	
Library, Books, &c.:							
J. Levie, for books	8	15	–				
M. Cuthbert, for ditto	5	9	9				
B. Gerraghty, for ditto	2	–	–				
Grant and Bolton, for ditto	9	10	–				
George Mullen, for ditto	50	1	–				
Hodges & Smith, for ditto	181	11	7				
Mr. M'Kay, for books bought at auction	1	10	9				
P. O'Kelly – ditto – – ditto	1	6	–				
H. C. Scully – ditto – – ditto	3	3	–				
G. B. Sowerby, ditto – – ditto	3	–	–				
George Mullin, binding books	69	15	6				
Daily list of imports and exports	1	1	–				
W. C. Hopson, maps	1	11	6				
Clerk of roads, periodical publications, newspapers	43	2	–				
James Mitchell, Parliamentary Proceedings	17	13	2				
John Laffin, Library case	10	–	10				
George Farrell, ditto	13	14	2				
H. A. Baker, plans for ditto	2	–	–				
Library				425	15	3	
Printing, Stationery and Advertising:							
R. Graisbery, printing	55	11	8				
G. Mullin, binding Essays, &c., &c.	39	14	4				
George Fitzpatrick, copying clerks	2	5	6				
P. Rice, stationery	2	1	–				
James Draper, ditto	11	17	3				
J. Rutherford, ditto	1	14	9				
P. J. Wilson, postages, one year	8	–	2				
Weekly Register, advertising	2	17	–				
Saunders' News Letter, ditto	3	12	–				
Evening Mail, ditto	7	4	–				
Evening Post, ditto	8	7	–				
Evening Packet, ditto	2	18	–				
Johnston & Co., ditto	24	15	–				
Printing, Stationery, &c.				170	17	8	
Agriculture:							
G. Brown, engraving medals	9	19	–				
Slight & Little, for a peat machine	7	5	–				
Agriculture				17	4	–	
Statistical Surveys:							
John Kirkwood, engraving maps	23	–	–				
William Neilon, colouring ditto	1	13	2				
James Plunkett, ditto	1	13	2				
M. Flood, ditto	1	7	4				
Statistical Surveys				27	13	8	
House purchase of Duke of Leinster; purchase of 60*l.* rent				1,000	–	–	
Law Costs:							
Hamilton & Co., costs of leases, premises Kildare-street				137	3	3	
Government Stock:							
Labutouche & Co., purchase of stock				1,806	–	–	
			£.	7,198	2	6	
Balance			£.	1,341	16	10	
			£.	8,539	19	4	

– – And for attendance on Professor Stevelly's lectures.

– – Booksellers of the Society, for Recent Publications.

26 April 1836.

P. J. Wilson, Register.

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No. 11.
Receipts and Expenditure, 1833–1836.

YEAR, FROM 31 MARCH 1834 TO 31 MARCH 1835.

THE CHARGE.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance, as corrected by the Commissioners	1,341	5	–
Parliamentary grant, 1834	5,300	–	–
By sale of stock	244	–	–
Dividends on stock	26	8	–
Admissions to agricultural show	121	9	–
Members' admissions	1,344	–	–
TOTAL CHARGE £.	8,377	2	–

THE DISCHARGE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Observations.
Botanic Garden:							£. s. d.
Labourers, one year	363	8	3	–	–	–	In ordinary, 16 labourers.
House-maid	7	17	6				Rents alone,
Bishop of Kildare, rent and renewal of leases	44	12	6	–	–	–	35 8 8
Treasurer, Christ Church - ditto	24	17	4	–	–	–	4 12 4
Royal Canal Company, rent one year	23	1	7	–	–	–	23 1 6
Tithe, ditto	7	5	10				£. 63 2 6
Parish cess, ditto	2	3	1				
County cess, ditto	3	10	6				
Thomas Piell, coals	59	10	–				
John Heibulin, repairs, conservatories	155	12	6				
James Boswell, painting, ditto	10	–	–				
George Farrell, repairs, ditto	204	1	3				
Charles Jones, repairs, ditto	86	1	3				
James Sheridan, hydraulic ram.	37	–	–				
H. A. Baker, architect	7	1	7				
M. Young, furniture for curator	40	–	–				
G. H. Burme, plants	3	–	–				
James Dickson, ditto	15	14	–				
A. Henderson and Co., ditto	5	8	6				
F. and I. Dickson, ditto	5	4	0				
H. Low and Co., ditto	12	9	–				
G. Cunningham, ditto	5	16	–				
F. Farrell, seeds	2	17	8				
J. Williams and Co., freight of plants	15	8	4				
Mr. Niven, travelling expenses	47	5	4				
John Hicks, peat-mold	6	6	–				
P. Lawlor, manure	4	10	–				
- Ditto - litter	2	10	–				
- Ditto - tan, &c.	23	11	–				
Charles M'Donnell, gravel	7	13	–				
Botanic Garden				1,189	6	–	
James Lynch, thermometer	2	–	–	–	–	–	Contingent.
Williams and Gibson, expenses of selling trees, &c.	2	3	1				
John Murphy, tools	25	5	3				
J. and J. Kirk, flower-pots	20	4	7				
N. Niven, sundry contingents	19	10	4	113	13	3	
Total Botanic Garden				1,302	19	3	
Rents, Taxes and Insurance:							
Honb. S. Herbert, one year's rent	277	7	9	–	–	–	For the lawn.
Paving tax - ditto	95	7	1				
Grand jury cess - ditto	18	11	5				
Watch tax - ditto	5	10	8				
Minister's money - ditto	2	15	4				
Deserted children tax, ditto	–	13	10				
Parish cess - ditto	2	3	4				
Pipe water rent - ditto	4	3	–				
Patriotic Insurance Company, one year's insurance	10	10	5				
National ditto - ditto - ditto	21	–	10				
Rents, Taxes and Insurance				438	3	8	
House, Furniture and Repairs:							
Edward Drake, plumber	4	17	5				
M. Doyle, gravelling	9	12	6				
Charles Kinny, ditto	3	15	–				
M. Power, ditto	7	–	–				
O. Byrne, paling	3	7	–				
Simpson, plants	2	–	10				

(*continued.*)

No. 11. Receipts and Expenditure, 1833–1836.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Observations.
House, Furniture and Repairs—*continued.*							
George Farrell, builder, repairs	85	19	4	-	-	-	Repair of the chimnies per contract on competition.
Peter Cockburn, stone-cutter, ditto	151	–	–				
James Boswell, painting and glazing	44	18	7				
- Ditto - for oil-cloth	18	8	6				
Charles Marchant, smith's work	7	2	–				
William Wilson, slater	6	4	3				
P. Grehan, sweeping chimneys	5	5	0				
H. A. Baker, architect	13	18	9				
George Travel, matting	13	1	1				
P. T. Wilson, contingents	18	7	6				
- Ditto - ditto	4	16	2				
Frederick Hodges, repairs and care of clocks	4	17	8				
A. Morgan and Co., furniture	2	–	7				
J. and J. Burke, rubbering	2	9	2				
S. M'Donogh, brushes	6	9	11				
P. A. & C. Leslie, cleaning articles	2	7	2				
Repairs and Furniture				417	18	5	
Coals and Candles:							
Thomas Peill, coals, one year	83	12	0				
S. Lawrence, candles	17	13	7				
R. Spear, lamp-oil	5	10	4				
Coals, Candles, &c.				106	15	11	
Salaries and Wages:							
Edward Hardman, assistant secretary, one year	197	16	–				
P. T. Wilson, register and housekeeper	133	10	4				
Edmund Davy, professor of chemistry	148	7	–				
Doctor Scouler, professor of mineralogy	167	2	–				
Doctor Litton, professor of botany	148	7	0				
R. J. Kane, professor of experimental philosophy	95	1	–				
John Patten, librarian	148	7	–				
R. West, master of figure-school	79	2	5				
H. A. Baker, master of architect-school	79	2	5				
Henry Brocas, master of ornament-school	79	2	5				
John Smith, master of modelling-school	79	2	5				
N. Niven, curator, botanic garden	91	5	2				
John White, under gardener, botanic garden	54	15	–				
John Underwood, gardener to 18 August	15	8	2				
Mr. Wilson, allowance for female servants	91	3	8				
Men servants, porters, messengers, &c.	278	6	8				
Mrs. Underwood, allowance	18	5	4				
Salaries and Wages				1,904	4	–	
Clothing:							
Baird and Co., cloth for men servants	33	8	6				
W. H. Kelly, tailor for ditto	7	9	6				
P. Byrne, hats for ditto	5	19	–				
John Woodhouse, buttons for ditto	3	1	2				
Men's working aprons	1	12	8				
Clothing				51	10	10	
Fine Arts:							
R. Austen, painting in statue gallery	1	10	–				
John Smith, repairs, statues	9	–	–				
C. Marchant, iron-railing, gallery	12	–	–				
John Forde, copying Persepolitan inscriptions	10	–	–				
M. Leahy, modelling clay	8	5	–				
George Mullen, mill-boards	2	10	8				
J. & J. Gernon, patterns for schools	37	16	–				
Premium to pupils in schools	50	–	–				
G. Farrell, repairs in schools	1	4	9				
Fine Arts				132	6	5	
Natural Philosophy and Museum:							
Thomas Wall, extra work in museum	21	–	–				
W. Nulan, drawings for lectures	1	10	–				
James Lynch, hire of apparatus	20	–	–				
George Mullens, binding books, museum	–	16	–				
Natural Philosophy and Museum				43	6	–	
Chemistry and Mineralogy:							
Repairs, furnaces, laboratory	1	12	6				
Jos. Smith, chemical apparatus	2	4	2				
Mr. Davy - ditto	8	–	11				
J. Burke, articles, laboratory	1	3	3				

No. 11.
Receipts and Expenditure, 1833–1836.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Observations.
Chemistry and Mineralogy—*continued.*			
Mr. Davy, allowance for an assistant	50 – –		
William Nulan, geological drawings for lectures	14 – –		
P. Doran, for minerals	13 3 –		
Chemistry and Mineralogy		90 3 10	
Agriculture:			
M. Blake, superintending cattle-show	10 10 0		
James Edgar, receiving admission-money	1 10 –		
P. Plunkett, check-taker, ditto	– 15 –		
Labourers, cattle-show	4 10 –		
Placard-holders and bill-stickers	2 1 6		
James Herries, for hay and straw	11 11 8		
Charles Marchant, iron-work	6 17 1		
George Farrell, carpenter's work	5 12 6		
J. Porter, printing, &c.	2 17 6		
Ribands and twine	– 13 8		
R. Graisbury, printing	10 7 4		
George Farrell, repairs, sheds, paving, &c., &c.	27 17 6		
M. Vandepen, copying clerk	1 5 –		
George Brown, medals	65 2 2		
James Egan, premium poultry	1 – –		
George Brown, engraving medals	8 4 –		
Courtney and Stephens, for a weighing machine	52 8 9		
Agriculture		213 3 8	
Manufactures, Exhibition of:			
Labourers at exhibition	5 7 6		
James Edgar, store-keeper	10 – –		
A. Andrews, green-baize	6 8 –		
George Farrell, tables	9 10 8		
George Brown, medals	58 2 1		
Nicholson, ribands	– 6 6		
Robert English, for articles lost	– 10 –		
W. & J. Rigby - ditto	13 2 6		
J. & W. Allen, lithographic printing	2 10 6		
Weekly Register, advertising	3 – 6		
Porters attending	4 4 –		
Manufactures		113 2 3	
Library:			
Hodges and Smith, books	350 8 –	– – –	Booksellers in ordinary.
George Mullen ditto	35 11 6		
Mr. Patten - ditto	4 8 6		
Grant and Bolton, ditto	9 – 6		
Doctor Litton - ditto	3 – –		
George Mullin, binding, ditto	14 9 6		
Clerk of roads, newspapers, &c.	17 16 7		
Johnston and Co., ditto	82 17 8		
Daily list, imports and exports	1 1 –		
A. Morgan, repairs, library-table	5 – –		
Library		520 13 3	
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising:			
R. Graisbury, printing	166 10 4		
Waller and Son, ditto, copper-plate	4 18 6		
James Draper, stationery	20 4 3		
P. Rice, ditto	2 18 6		
George Mullin, binding essays	6 18 –		
Stewart's Despatch, advertising	13 16 6		
Johnston and Co. - ditto	6 15 –		
Freeman's Journal - ditto	11 5 –		
Saunders' News Letter, ditto	25 – –		
Evening Post - ditto	5 2 –		
Mr. Wilson, postage one year	9 1 4		
Paid for a pass-book	– 3 –		
Printing, Stationery, &c.		272 12 5	
Statistical Survey:			
George Mullin, binding Survey of Roscommon	4 1 8		
House, Kildare Street:			
Duke of Leinster, balance, purchase of	1,000 – –		
Government stock:			
Labertouche and Stafford, purchase of	609 – –		
Discharge		7,220 1 7	
Balance		1,157 – 5	
Charge		8,377 2 –	

April 26, 1836.

P. J. Wilson, Register.

No. 11. Receipts and Expenditure, 1833-1836.

YEAR, FROM 1 APRIL 1835 TO 31 MARCH 1836.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance from last account, as corrected by Commissioners	1,058	13	8
Parliamentary grant, 1835	5,300	–	–
Sale of stock	368	–	–
Dividends on stock	51	13	3
Admission to cattle-show, 1835	93	17	–
Members' admissions	1,323	–	–
TOTAL CHARGE £.	8,195	3	11

THE DISCHARGE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Observations. £.	s.	d.
Botanic Garden:									
Labourers, 53 weeks	345	–	10				Rents alone.		
House-maid	3	15	–						
Bishop of Kildare, one year's rent	35	8	8	–	–	–	35	8	8
Treasurer, Christ Church, 1¼ ditto, and renewal leases	26	–	11	–	–	–	4	12	4
Royal Canal Company, one year ditto	23	1	7	–	–	–	23	1	6
W. White, allowance for lodging-money	5	5	–						
N. Nevin, balance - - ditto	16	–	–				63	2	6
County cess, one year	3	11	8						
Parish cess, ditto	1	19	2						
Tithe - ditto	7	5	10						
Thomas Piell, coals	56	11	8						
N. Nevin, candles	3	5	–						
Gass-Company, coke	5	9	6						
Charles Marchant, iron-work	17	17	9						
Cemetery establishment, repair wall	5	1	6						
George Farrell, building repairs	54	12	2						
R. Austen, painting and glazing	83	19	6						
George Chase and Son, buildings and repairs	315	11	4	–	–	–	New Conservatory; by contract on competition.		
Whalley and Brothers, plants	24	8	2						
M. Keefe - - - - ditto	3	–	–						
W. N. D'Olier - - ditto	58	–	–						
Thomas Williams, freight ditto	8	14	8						
Mr. Bryan, seeds	5	–	–						
Dr. West, freight ditto	2	13	–						
P. Sheridan, bog-mold	5	13	9						
John Hicks, ditto	8	8	–						
R. Lawlor, manure	10	10	3						
V. Dignan, land	22	15	8						
R. Lawlor, horse hire	5	17	–						
D. Bulter, car hire	3	2	11						
John Read, garden engine	3	10	–						
P. M'Ardell, painting labels	25	14	7						
John Glenton, oils and colours	2	15	3						
J. Murphy, garden tools	25	14	8						
Botanic Garden				1,205	5	–			
Rents, Taxes, and Insurance:									
Honourable S. Herbert, one year's rent	277	7	9						
Watch tax - - - one year	5	10	8						
Pipe water - - - - ditto	4	3	–						
Minister's money - - ditto	2	15	4						
Parish cess - - - - ditto	1	16	11						
Grand Jury cess - - ditto	20	1	4						
Paving tax - - - - ditto	95	7	1						
Patriotic Insurance Company, ditto insurance	10	10	5						
National - - ditto - - - ditto	21	–	10						
Rents, Taxes, and Insurance				438	13	4			
House, Repairs, and Furniture:									
George Farrell, repairs	37	15	6						
J. Askins - - ditto	2	11	1						
R. M'Kean, iron-work	1	5	2						
Charles Marchant, ditto	7	–	1						
R. Robinson, metal columns	16	8	–						
James Boswell and Son, painting and glazing	67	17	6						
Richard Austin - - - - ditto	36	7	–						
P. Graham, sweeping chimneys	2	18	6						
James Boswell, painting museums and theatre	55	10	4						
William Wilson, slater	2	–	10						
Edward Drake, plumber	5	18	1						
Simpson, plants for lawn	1	4	2						
H. A. Baker, architect	3	15	6						
C. and R. Elliott, freights	3	–	11						
J. and J. Burke, servants' sheeting	2	4	4						

No. 11.
Receipts and Expenditure, 1833–1836.

		£. s. d.	Observations.
House, Repairs, and Furniture—*continued.*			
P. Lawler, hire of chain	1 10 –		
W. Andrews, green-baize	2 18 6		
G. Campbell, upholstery cushions	17 5 –		
J. Littledale, furniture	4 10 –		
A. Morgan and Co., ditto	1 16 –		
Frederick Hodges, winding clocks	2 2 –		
P. A. & C. Leslie, cleaning articles	2 5 5		
S. M'Donogh, brushes	4 17 2		
P. T. Wilson, contingents	17 1 7		
Repairs and Furniture		300 2 8	
Coals and Candles:			
Thomas Piell, coals	87 10 8		
Samuel Lawrence, candles	7 13 8		
Oil-Gass Company, gas-lighting	3 6 5		
Coals and Candles, &c.		98 10 9	
Salaries and Wages:			
Edward Hardman, assistant secretary, salary	200 – –		
– – Ditto – – allowance for a clerk	50 – –		
P. J. Wilson, register and housekeeper's salaries	135 – –		
– Ditto – – allowance for female servant	92 4 –		
Edmund Davy, professor chemistry, salary	150 – –		
Doctor Scouler, ditto – mineralogy, ditto	150 – –		
Doctor Litton, ditto – botany – ditto	150 – –		
Doctor Kane, ditto – experimental philosophy, ditto	100 – –		
John Palten, librarian, ditto	150 – –		
R. West, master of figure-school, ditto	80 – –		
H. A. Baker, – ditto – architect-school, ditto	80 – –		
H. Brocas, – – ditto – ornament-school, ditto	80 – –		
John Smith, – ditto – modelling-school, ditto	80 – –		
N. Neven, curator botanic garden	92 6 –		
John White, under gardener	50 – –		
Mrs. Underwood, widow, head gardener	25 – –		
Porters, messengers, gate and door-keepers	317 11 –		
Salaries and Wages		1,982 1 –	
Clothing:			
Baird and Co., cloth for men servants	39 13 10		
W. H. Kelly, tailor for – ditto	8 18 9		
B. Byrne, hats for – – ditto	5 19 –		
Men's working aprons	1 17 4		
Clothing		56 8 11	
Fine Arts:			
P. Plunkett, attending exhibition	2 – –		
M. Leahy, modelling clay	5 10 –		
	9 14 6		
John Smith, repairs statues	2 15 –		
J. W. Allen, drawing patterns	24 – 6		
– Ditto – engraving plates	15 1 –		
Premiums to pupils	50 – –		
G. Farrell, press for schools	15 15 –		
Fine Arts		124 16 –	
Natural Philosophy and Museum:			
Doctor Kane, expenses at lectures	4 7 –		
P. A. & C. Leslie, articles for museum	4 – 8		
Thomas Wall, new arranging ditto	10 10 –		
L. Leslie, shells for ditto	7 10 –		
R. Glennon, birds, ditto	7 15 –		
Doctor Scouler, specimens, ditto	10 5 3		
W. S. Wall, preparing subjects, ditto	9 – –		
Gates and Son, articles, ditto	1 4 6		
A. Morgan and Co., altering Museum cases	89 3 –		
M. Sharp, lapidary's wheel	2 13 7		
George Neighbour, model of bee-hives	13 13 –		
Natural Philosophy and Museum		160 2 –	
Chemistry and Mineralogy:			
James Lynch, chemical apparatus	15 7 –		
John Newman, – ditto	10 1 –		
P. A. & C. Leslie, ditto	3 19 11		
W. D. Moore, – ditto	11 – –		
Edward Drake, plumber's work, laboratory	12 12 8		
Edward Redmond, cooper, ditto	1 10 6		
S. Lucas, articles, ditto	7 13 –		
Mr. Davy, ditto – – ditto	3 8 5		
John Clarke, ditto – – ditto	9 7 1		
J. H. Askins, repairs furnaces, ditto	10 5 5		
R. Taylor, printing chemical essay	8 5 –		
Mr. Davy, for assistant in laboratory	50 – –		

(*continued.*)

No. 11.
Receipts and Expenditure, 1833–1836.

	£.	s.	d.	Observations.
Chemistry and Mineralogy—*continued.*				
Doctor Scouler, for geological survey	30	–	–	
John Kirkwood, drawing geological map	13	5	6	
Chemistry and Mineralogy	186	15	6	
Agriculture:				
M. Blake, superintending cattle-show	15	–	–	
D. Pride, receiving admission-money ditto	1	10	–	
P. Plunkett, check-taker, ditto ditto	–	15	–	
Labourers ditto	3	13	9	
Placard-holders and bill-stickers ditto	2	3	–	
Ribands and twine ditto	–	10	–	
Hilles, hay and straw ditto	11	11	8	
Cartage, sheep-pens ditto	–	5	–	
C. Marchant, iron-work ditto	2	5	2	
G. Farrell, carpenter's work ditto	20	16	–	
R. Graisbury, printing for spring show	10	8	10	
Jos. Porter ditto ditto	2	17	6	
B. Richardson, premium poultry	1	–	–	
W. Donohoe ditto	1	–	–	
W. Blake, ditto, stall-feeding	5	–	–	
G. Brown, medals	59	3	3	
G. Farrell, fitting up agricultural museum	13	10	–	
J. Waller, lithographic work	10	18	–	
W. James, articles, agricultural museum	2	14	–	
R. Graisbury, printing	12	1	4	
Johnston and Co., advertising	13	19	–	
Farmer's Magazine, ditto	1	5	–	
Agriculture	192	6	6	
Manufactures, Exhibition of:				
George Farrell, carpenter's work	29	11	10	
P. M'Nulty, storekeeper	6	–	–	
Labourers, watchmen, &c.	10	11	–	
Policemen	11	4	–	
Placard-holder and bill-sticker	2	10	–	
Riband for prizes	–	12	6	
Pins, &c., &c.	–	6	6	
Peverell, ornamenting	–	10	–	
W. Brophy, for grey cloth	2	–	1	
Ditto for carpetting	16	–	11	
George Brown, medals	76	–	7	
Johnston and Co., advertising	45	11	6	
R. Graisbury, printing	24	3	7	
Manufactures	225	2	6	
Library:				
Grant and Bolton, books	5	10	–	
Williams, ditto	22	–	–	
H. G. Bohn, ditto	64	5	6	
Hodges and Smith ditto	209	9	2	
George Mullin, ditto	13	14	6	
John Patten, ditto	52	6	9	
George Mullin, ditto, binding	28	9	6	
James Mitchell, Parliamentary proceedings, 1833	9	3	7	
Charles Paskin ditto ditto 1834	8	7	9	
Daily List, imports and exports	1	1	–	
Freeman's Journal, subscription	5	2	6	
Johnston and Co., newspapers, &c.	81	4	1	
Library	500	14	4	
Printing, Stationery and Advertising:				
R. Graisbury, printing	203	–	8	
J. W. Allen, ditto	2	16	6	
George Mullin, binding essays and sundries	28	–	6	
W. S. Draper, stationery	19	4	1	
Hodges and Smith, almanacs for three years	7	19	–	
Johnston and Co., advertising	13	17	6	
Evening Packet, ditto	3	7	–	
Evening Mail, ditto	5	19	–	
Saunders's News Letter, ditto	–	18	–	
Stewart's Despatch, ditto	2	12	6	
Postages, one year	6	15	1	
Printing, &c.	294	8	10	
Government Stock:				
Labertouche & Stafford, purchase of Stock	1,218	–	–	
Discharge	6,983	7	4	
Balance	1,211	16	7	
Charge	8,195	3	11	

April 27, 1836.

P. J. Wilson, Register.

— No. 12. —

LETTER from Sir *William R. Hamilton*, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Royal Dublin Society.

No. 12.
Sir *W. R. Hamilton* to *W. S. O'Brien*, Esq. M.P.

My Dear Sir, Observatory, Dublin, 20 April 1836.

I REGRET that I have no suggestion of any importance to offer, with respect to the Dublin Society. Being only an honorary member of that body, I thought myself bound to abstain, through delicacy, from taking any part in the debates which arose on the subject of its internal affairs, in consequence of the communications from Government; and as I had not the right to vote, I abstained from even attending those debates. I came to think far less on the questions under discussion than my interest in science and in Dublin might otherwise have led me to do. I can only say in general that, if I had been entitled to vote, I believe I should have supported most of the Government propositions; and certainly the principle of reposing the chief management of the affairs of the Society in a council, to be elected by the body at large, and to be efficiently controlled by them in all cases of large expenditure of money, as is done by the Royal Irish Academy. The present plan of an almost unmixed republic appears ill-suited to the nature and efficiency of a scientific society: yet much indulgence ought perhaps to be shown to a body so unique, or at least so different in its object from societies exclusively scientific. The Dublin Society, by its title, "Incorporated for the promotion of Husbandry, and other useful Arts in Ireland," may plead that it is rather to be considered as a society of arts than of sciences. For myself, being chiefly devoted to abstract mathematical studies, and to the mathematical portions of physical science (and not feeling any hope that the funds of the Dublin Society shall ever give any important assistance in the way of publishing memoirs, or awarding prizes to encourage the prosecution of such studies; nor indeed thinking it desirable that any attempt should be made to employ the funds for the purpose, since those studies are already sufficiently supported in Dublin by the Royal Irish Academy), I do not expect that I shall take any very active part in the affairs of the former body; and if the Government and Parliament should think fit to extend the encouragement which they already give to mathematics, and to the higher branches of physical science in Ireland, and especially in Dublin, I think they would act more judiciously in increasing a little the grant to the Academy, than in making any new grant or new regulation on this subject for the Dublin Society. But in less abstract departments of science, such as botany, geology, mineralogy and chemistry, the professorships and lectures of the Society are, I believe, already useful, and might perhaps be rendered more so by improved regulations; though I cannot myself pretend to point out any specific improvement. I shall only venture to suggest, that, since it is almost as important, if not more so, to excite than to gratify a taste for science in Dublin, these lectures ought to be in a large degree gratuitous, if possible, wholly so; and I am so impressed with this, that I would not hesitate, had I the power, to divert some funds from other objects connected with the Society, and charge the audience nothing for the lectures, if the free admission of the hearers could not be otherwise provided for.

You see that I have only been telling you at a great length, though in great haste, that I have almost nothing to say; but,

I remain, my dear Sir, very truly your's,

W. S. O'Brien, Esq. *William R. Hamilton.*

— No. 13. —

LETTER from *James Naper*, Esq., in reply to Observations made by Dr. *Harty* respecting him in his Evidence given before this Committee.

No. 13.
Letter from *James Naper*, Esq. to *W. S. O'Brien*, Esq. M.P.

Dear Sir,

HAVING permitted me to see the evidence of Dr. Harty, taken before the Select Committee on the Royal Dublin Society, in which I am mentioned as a "Vice-president of the Society making communications on subjects to which I am not competent," (*vide* answer to question 2473); and having expressed to you a wish that I might be allowed an examination before that Committee, solely on the questions in Dr. Harty's evidence, in which my name has been brought forward, I trust you will excuse my making the following observations on those answers in which my conduct as a member of the society has been introduced, and will lay them before the members of the Committee, particularly as I understand that a compliance with my request to be examined would be attended with considerable inconvenience.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

James Naper.

My name first appears in page 230, question 2457 (Mr. Wyse). "Did those threats proceed from any person who could be considered as speaking officially on the subject?—They came distinctly from Mr. Naper, the vice-president, who stated as from the Lord Lieutenant, that if Dr. Murray was rejected, he would withdraw his patronage from the society." In

No. 13.
Letter from *James Naper*, Esq. to *W. S. O'Brien*, Esq. M.P.

question 2458, (Mr. M. O'Ferrall). "Did Mr. Naper state that he was authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to say, if Dr. Murray was rejected, the grant would not be recommended to Parliament?—It was not in those express terms, but that the countenance and patronage of the Lord Lieutenant would be withdrawn from the society." Question 2461 asks, "Did Mr. Naper say he was authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to convey to the society, that if Dr. Murray was rejected, the grant would be withdrawn?—Mr. Naper's intimation was not of an official character, but he distinctly declared to one of our vice-presidents, who informed me, and said he was ready to prove it at any time. Mr. Naper used that expression, as I understood, before others." Here I beg to submit, that the first part of this answer, in a great measure contradicts Dr. Harty's answers to questions 2457 and 2458: and from myself to declare, that I never had, and that I never told any person I had, the authority of the Lord Lieutenant to say that under any circumstances his patronage would be withdrawn from the society. The answer then goes on to state, "I distinctly declared to one of the vice-presidents (Mr. Boyd) that the grant would be withdrawn." Here I again beg to deny that I ever told him I had any authority from the Castle for saying so.

The fact was this; at one of the weekly meetings of the society, I found the subject of Dr. Murray's admittance as a member was much talked of, and it appeared that his rejection was more than probable. I therefore requested Sir Edward Stanley, Mr. Boyd, and some other influential members, would meet in the secretary's room to confer upon the subject; and so determined was I that the matter should in no way appear to be connected with party or politics, that I asked Mr. Boyd to be the first to speak, which he did, and strongly advised that we should use our best endeavours to prevent Dr. Murray's rejection. I have no doubt I stated in conversation with Mr. Boyd, as I did with other members of the society, that it was *my opinion* that the rejection of Dr. Murray would give a political character to the society's proceedings, and that Government would find it difficult, if not impossible, to carry through the House of Commons our present public grant, which it was my anxious desire to see increased. My name next appears in question 2473. "Do you believe that the Lord Lieutenant, or have you any reason to believe that the Lord Lieutenant, authorized any individual, Mr. Naper or Mr. Corballis, to state to the society, that if they rejected any particular individual in the exercise of their discretion, that would be a ground for not recommending the grant to Parliament?" Dr. Harty answers, "I have no reason to believe it or think it, except from the facts I have stated, and from the documents I have referred to." He thus allows that he knows of no individual authorized to make such a communication. I have already declared I had no such authority, and must beg to add should certainly have myself black-balled Dr. Murray, had I been present at his election and known of such a communication. He then says, "This I would say of myself, on reviewing the whole transaction, that I am not at all surprised, nor can I blame Government for the course they took on the occasion, considering the kind of representations that were made to them; but I do, as a member of the society, blame and inculpate in the strongest terms I can use, the conduct of Mr. Naper as vice-president, and of other persons as members of the society, in making communications on subjects to which they were not competent."—"Mr. Naper and Mr. Hamilton certainly were in confidential communication with the Government; and we know they were both unqualified to give correct information on the subject of the Royal Dublin Society." Here permit me to observe on my part, and I believe on the part of Mr. Hamilton, that our first communication with Government was on the subject of the Farming Society of Ireland, of which we are both members; our object being to place that society on a higher and better footing, and to gain for it the support of Government, either independently or through the Dublin Society, with which it had already acted in conjunction, and that we should have applied equally to the late as to the present Government for their assistance. As to our knowledge of the Dublin Society, to that neither Mr. Hamilton nor myself trusted; we knew that Government had received information from Mr. Hutton and other members of the society; and Mr. Weld, one of our honorary secretaries, having waited with me upon Mr. Drummond, to know when he would receive a deputation from the society, on our being desired to call the next or the following day, Mr. Weld suggested the propriety of his taking with him a written account of its present and former constitution and interests; in this I fully agreed, and not only saw him present this to Mr. Drummond, but read it over at his request before he did so. The last questions in which my name appears, are Nos. 2476 and 2477. And had it not been omitted in Dr. Harty's answers, with that of Lord Morpeth, and my conduct as a vice-president of the society held up to censure, I should not have troubled the Committee with these observations. On speaking to Lord Morpeth on the affairs of the Dublin Society, I found he had never seen their house in Kildare-street, and knowing, most particularly in Irish matters, the value of personal knowledge and observation, I proposed our going there. In answer to question 2476, Dr. Harty says, "He showed him nothing of the schools of the society, of its library, its gardens, its museums, its laboratory, or anything interesting; but he was walked into the ante-room, the news-room, the board-room, and out of the society."

Now the fact was, that on our arrival at the society, I asked for Mr. Hardman, our secretary, who was not within; I then took Lord Morpeth to the library, the museum, the lecture-room, where I found Professor Davy, who I introduced to Lord Morpeth, and he showed us the laboratory, thence to the schools, and lastly to the board-room and news-room, which Dr. Harty says "are deemed by some the obnoxious parts of our system."